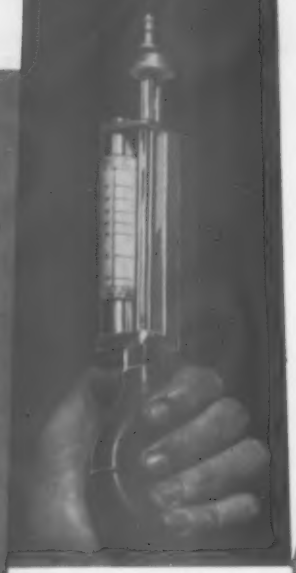
national

SAFETY NEWS

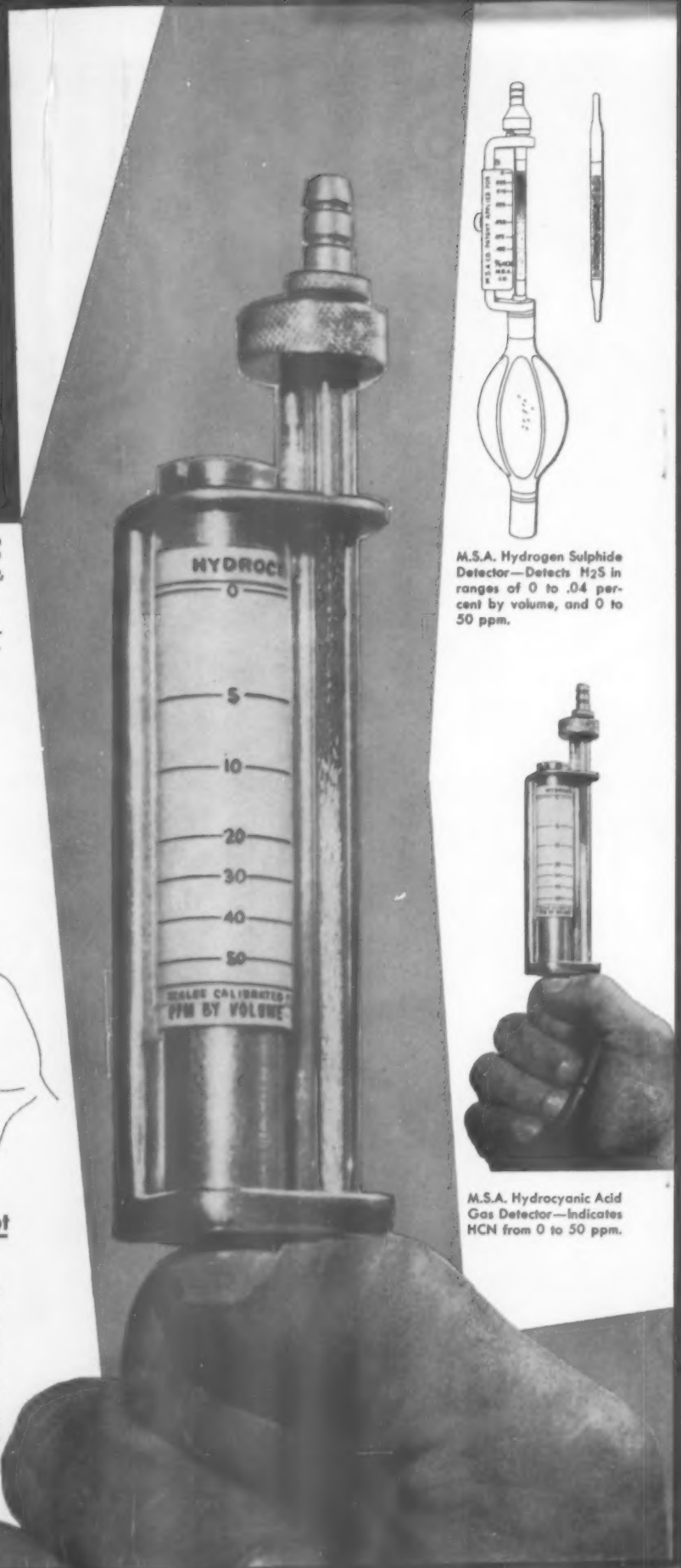
VISUAL AIDS
IN THE
SAFETY PROGRA

SEE PAGE 87



M.S.A. Aromatic Hydrocarbon Detector—Indicates benzene, 0 to 100 ppm; toulene and xylene, 0 to 400 ppm.

M.S.A. Sulphur Dioxide Gas Detector—Measures SO_2 concentrations from 0 to 50 ppm.



M.S.A. Hydrogen Sulphide Detector—Detects H_2S in ranges of 0 to .04 percent by volume, and 0 to 50 ppm.

M.S.A. Hydrocyanic Acid Gas Detector—Indicates HCN from 0 to 50 ppm.

M·S·A... a complete line of portable instruments for on-the-spot detection of TOXIC HAZARDS

Scouting out suspected areas for toxic breathing hazards is essential to worker health and efficiency. To help you do the job with speed and accuracy, M.S.A. designed this complete line of portable instruments. Squeezing aspirator bulb draws in air samples. Discoloration of detector tubes indicates the concentrations of the various hazards. Reading is taken directly from graduated scales. Write for complete details.

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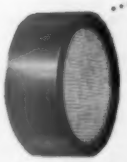
IN BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE CARTRIDGE STYLES!

Single-Cartridge Series 400

NOTE: The cartridges and filter shown for use in the Series 400 single-cartridge respirator are exactly the same as those used in the Series 800 double-cartridge respirator and can be used interchangeably in both. The other five cartridges, filters, and combinations are recommended for use only in the Series 800 respirator.

No. 441 · No. 442 · No. 443 · No. 460



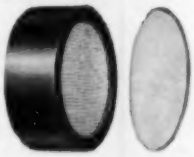
#41 Cartridge for Organic Vapors (BM2308)

#42 Cartridge for Acid Gases

#43 Cartridge for Organic Vapors and Acid Gases

(BM2161) #R415 Filter for Dusts and Mists (BM2162)

#41 Cartridge and #R415 Filter for Dusts and Organic Vapors (BM2308)



#41 Cartridge and #R472 Filter for Paint Spray

#44 Cartridge for Ammonia

#R361 Filter for Metal Fumes, Dusts and Mists (BM2149)

#R436 Filter for Radioactive and Beryllium Dusts, Mists or Fumes

No. 841 · No. 841 · No. 841P · No. 842 · No. 844 · No. 843 · No. 880A · No. 860 · No. 890

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These Willson Respirators are the first truly interchangeable types in the field. Neither style requires additional parts or accessories to make use of the cartridges, filters, or combinations indicated to be used with them.

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National Vol. 71 No. 6

SAFETY NEWS

Published monthly by National Safety Council

JUNE 1955

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Statements and opinions advanced in signed articles are personal expressions of the authors, not necessarily those of the National Safety Council.

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a new safety shoe expressly designed to

resist chemical corrosion

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*T. M. Reg.

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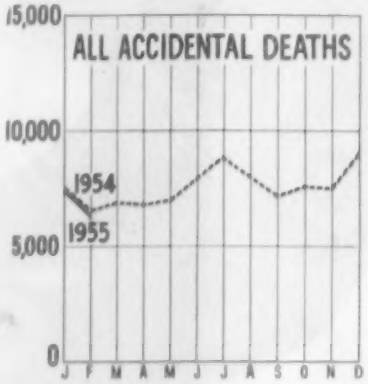
THE ACCIDENT BAROMETER

Prepared by the Statistics and Research Division, National Safety Council

THE DEATH TOTAL for February was approximately 6,400, a reduction of 3 per cent from February last year. Decreases were reported in deaths from motor-vehicle and public non-motor-vehicle accidents. There was a small increase in work and no change in home accident fatalities.

The two-month death total was 13,900, a reduction of 1 per cent from 1954. Decreases in deaths from home and motor-vehicle accidents were nearly offset by an increase in deaths from work accidents. Public non-motor-vehicle accident fatalities numbered about the same as last year.



	1955	1954	Change
February	6,400	6,600	—3%
Two months	13,900	14,100	—1%

Motor-Vehicle Deaths

The February total of motor-vehicle deaths was 2,270, a decrease of 7 per cent from February last year. Compared to 1953, it was a reduction of 10 per cent.

Deaths for the two months totalled 5,170, a decrease of 3 per cent from 5,340 last year. The two-month death rate per 100,000,000 vehicle miles of travel was 6.0, the lowest death rate on record.

Of the 46 states reporting for two months, 23 had fewer deaths than last year and 23 had more deaths. Reporting cities with populations of more than 10,000 showed a reduction of 7 per cent for February and 10 per cent for the two-month period.

Regional changes from 1954 in the two-month death totals were:

North Atlantic	+1%
South Atlantic	—3%
North Central	—5%
South Central	—3%
Mountain	—9%
Pacific	—6%

Work Accidents

Deaths from work accidents numbered about 1,100, or 100 more than in February last year. The total for two months was 2,300, an increase of 5 per cent over 1954.

The February frequency rate for plants in eighteen sectional accident prevention contests conducted by the National Safety Council was 5.67 per million man-hours, an increase of 6 per cent over 1954. The February rate for plants in community council contests was 5.70, an increase of 4 per cent over last year. The two-month rate in sectional contests was 5.65, an increase of 4 per cent. However, in community council contests, the rate was 5.47, a reduction of 10 per cent.

Public Deaths

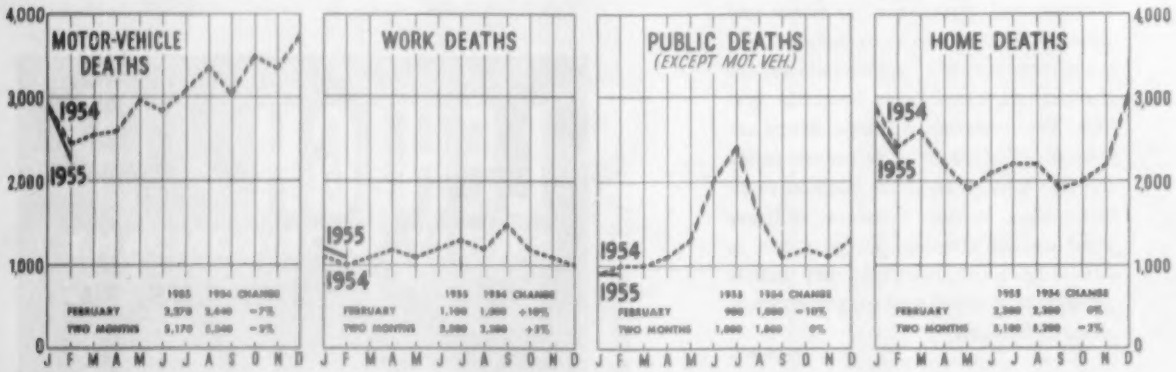
The death total from public non-motor-vehicle accidents in February was 900, a reduction of 100 deaths from last year.

Deaths during the two months totalled 1,800, no change from 1954. Increases in deaths from falls, transportation and firearms accidents were offset by decreases in deaths from burns, drownings and unspecified public accidents. There were more deaths reported for persons in the 45 to 64 and 65 years and over age groups, about the same number for children under 5 years of age and fewer deaths in the remaining age groups.

Home Deaths

February deaths from home accidents numbered about the same as last year—2,300.

The two-month death total was 5,100, a reduction of 100 deaths from 1954. There were decreases in deaths resulting from poisonings, mechanical suffocation and firearms accidents and increases in fatal burns and falls. Most of the reduction occurred among children 5 to 14 years old but deaths of persons 25 to 44 years and children under 5 years of age also were less numerous. Other age groups showed increases.



GETTING MARRIED:

a worker to his safety glasses

Want a man happy with his eye protection? Then see to his eye comfort! Wed him to his safety eyewear.

Always beware ill-fitting safety glasses—*especially when the lenses are corrective.*

Eye comfort—and therefore, eye safety—depends on skillful fitting. The only way you get it is through the services of an optician or optometrist.

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Your B&L representative also is a key man. Call on him to help you in any phase of your eye safety program.

BAUSCH & LOMB

SINCE B&L 1853

THE SAFETY VALVE

The Leaven of Safety

ONE SUNDAY EVENING a group of local citizens held a drill in the First Baptist Church of a small Pennsylvania town. They were members of a safety committee inspecting first-aid equipment and the electrical system and checking the fire extinguishers. They were making certain that the congregation and the church edifice were being properly protected, since fire and accident can't distinguish between the sacred and the secular.

This was not just part of a brief annual drive. The members of this group are on the job, week after week, looking for hazards in the community and correcting them before somebody gets hurt.

The men, as you have already guessed, got their inspiration and know-how on the job. In this case, it is a big steel mill which is the community's chief industry.

"The steel mill found that its employees are three times as safe on the job as off," says Tom Mahony, radio critic and secretary of the local chamber of commerce. "Now we are trying to do something to improve safety off the job in the entire community."

Now there is nothing unusual about this company's experience. Almost any company with even a passable safety record could point with pride to the fact that its plant is safer than the streets and highways. But, unfortunately, most of them are satisfied to let it go at that.

This particular mill, however, felt that the job wasn't half done as long as its employees and their families and neighbors were being killed and injured on the highways and in their homes. So steel men of all ranks got busy applying what they had learned on the job.

Up the hill at senior high school, students are taught the principles of driving along with elementary mechanics and traffic rules.

"Something had to be done about survival on the highways," explains Joseph Chuba, the instructor.

Children are directed over routes which make it necessary to cross only a minimum number of streets. Safety banners have blossomed out on automobile bumpers all over town.

Many steel men turn instructor at the end of their shifts—men like Stephen Novack, a machinist, and Thomas Copeland and William Wilburn, welders. In the evenings they teach 100 war veterans in addition to other students at the Industrial School.

Commenting on this community's safety progress, the county coroner, Dr. William D. McClelland, has praised the cooperation of labor and management.

This splendid story of community effort was told in *Steelways,* published by the American Iron and Steel Institute and came to us via the *Newsletter* of NSC's Occupational Health Nursing Section. Unfortunately, neither the company nor the town was named, so it is not possible to give credit. With the printer breathing down my neck for copy there wasn't time to find out before press time.

In This Issue . . .

Wherever the wires of the Bell System reach, you will find the men on the job carrying out the principles of safe work gained from the experience of telephone men all over this continent. And A.T. and T., in spite of its size and complexity, has a lot of accident problems that aren't so different from yours. (Page 18)

* * *

For years a newsy little publication, *Bear Safety Facts,* had been bringing us reports of varied and ingenious safety activities—along with notes on fishing, which is very good in that part of Wisconsin. Like many a plant safety program, this one had a specialty—safety shoes. There are some good sales ideas in this story. (Page 26)

* * *

Our fictional safety engineer has come to a turning point in his career. Should he leave a job where he is comfortably fixed for life and tackle one that promises plenty of fights and frustrations? Would you have the nerve to accept such a challenge? I'm not so sure that I would. But our S. E. is made of stern stuff. (Page 28)

* * *

Man has always clung to the hope that life is not extinct, even when breathing has ceased. This led to the study of methods of resuscitation and the discovery of scientific methods which have saved many lives. (Page 30)

* * *

Color has become important enough to rate a place in the program of the recent International Safety Congress in Rome, where the subject was presented by Faber Birren, a noted authority on color. Part I of Mr. Birren's paper is published in this issue. The second is scheduled for next month. (Page 32)

Carman Fish

WHO SAYS RESPIRATORS ARE ALL ALIKE?

ONLY *Pulmosan* GIVES YOU ALL THESE FEATURES AT LOW COST!

FOR CHEMICAL VAPORS, SOLVENTS, ACIDS, PAINTS, etc.

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Patented exhalation valve responds easily to normal breathing. Stays tension-closed until wearer exhales. Will not leak.

Plus Intake valve to keep filters dry.
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BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Accident Statistics

Accident Causes and Cause Coding. No. 1. 16 p. 15c.

Estimating Cost of Industrial Accidents. No. 2. 7 p. 10c.

Investigation of Accidents for Cause and Remedy. No. 3. 5 p. 5c.

A series of articles prepared by the President's Conference on Occupational Safety. 1954. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

First Aid

100 Per Cent Cooperative First-Aid Training, Mines and Quarries, Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., Colorado and Wyoming, U. S. Bureau of Mines. 1955. 10 p. Information Circular 7712. Free. Available from the Bureau, Publications Section, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Health

Low Back Pain in Industry. Henry H. Kessler. Commerce and Industry Association of New York, 99 Church St., New York 17. 1955. 227 p. $2.50.

Occupational and Related Dermatoses Abstracts from Literature, July 1943 through December 1953. U. S. Public Health Service, 1954. 183 p. Public Health Bibliography Series No. 12. 65c. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Mining

Coal-Mine Hazards from Overlying Gasoline Pipelines: Description of Gasoline Explosions in Two Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Mines. U. S. Bureau of Mines. 1954. 14 p. Information Circular 7708. Free. Available from the Bureau Publications Section, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

National First-Aid and Mine Rescue Contest, Fort Wayne, Ind. September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1953. U. S. Bureau of Mines. 1955. 82 p. Information Circular 7710. Free. Available from the Bureau, Publications Section, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Railroads

Accident Bulletin No. 122. Summary and Analysis of Accidents on Steam Railways in the United States. Subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. Calendar Year 1953. Interstate Commerce Commission. 1955. 95 p. 55c. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Trucks

Safety Code for Industrial Power Trucks. Industrial Truck Manufacturers Association, 94-98 Petty France, London, S.W.1. 1954. 51 p. 35c.

Warehouses

Injuries and Causes in Warehousing Operations. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1955. 52 p. Bulletin No. 1174. 40c. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

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Chemicals

Physically Toxic Chemicals and Industrial Hygiene. John C. McGowan. AMA Archives of Industrial Health. April 1955. p. 315.

Toxicity of the Vapor Amyl Nitrate. Joseph F. Treon. AMA Archives of Industrial Health. April 1955. p. 290.

"I was watching her step and ran into a post."

Clothing

Personnel Safety—Through Plastics. Modern Plastics. May 1955. p. 71.

Compressed Air

Subcutaneous Emphysema Due to Compressed Air. Edward J. Schowalter and others. Industrial Medicine and Surgery. April 1955. p. 169.

Disaster Plans

Mobilization Against Hurricanes. George Kinsman. Electric Light and Power. April 1955. p. 116.

Explosives

Safety Rules for Handling Explosives. The Timberman. April 1955. p. 104.

Fire Protection

Chemical Blaze Shows Value of Intelligent Fire Fighting. Fire Engineering. April 1955. p. 316.

Dry Chemical Extinguishers Have Interesting History. Arthur B. Guise. Fire Engineering. April 1955. p. 332.

Flammable Liquids

Better Pipe That Flammable Liquid. Gerald W. Smart. Factory Management and Maintenance. April 1955. p. 111.

Foremen

Safety Begins with the Foreman. Ernest W. Fair. The Graphic Arts Monthly. April 1955.

Gas Industry

He Makes Safety a Full-Time Job. Marion M. Thrash. American Gas Association Monthly. April 1955. p. 12.

Health

Radiation Cataract in Industry. G. F. Keatinge. AMA Archives of Industrial Health. April 1955. p. 305.

Housekeeping

Housekeeping is Stressed in Firestone's Plants. Frank C. Starbird. The Plant. April 1955. p. 55.

Insecticides

Toxicity and Mechanism of Action of Systox. William B. Deichmann and R. Rakoczy. AMA Archives of Industrial Health. April 1955. p. 325.

Noise

Industrial Hearing Loss. W. F. Scholtz. Best's Insurance News—Fire and Casualty. April 1955. p. 73.

Physical Examinations

The Periodic Health Examination—A Five-Year Survey. S. Charles Franco. Industrial Medicine and Surgery. April 1955. p. 161.

Water Works

Safety Program at Chicago Provides Significant Benefits. Water Works Engineering. April 1955. p. 315.

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Since different fire hazards require different types of fire extinguishers, PYRENE—C-O-TWO manufactures all types . . . the finest and most complete line on the market today.

When doing business with PYRENE—C-O-TWO, you receive unbiased advice on what is best for your particular fire hazards, whether class A, B or C. Also, there is a well-rounded sales engineering organization having nation-wide representation to render top quality service wherever you're located.

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1. THE AWARD OF HONOR is available to units whose records, though not perfect, meet rigorous standards of excellence. These standards take into account the previous experience of the unit as well as the experience of the industry in which it operates. A unit must qualify on both frequency rate and severity rate. The Award of Honor is available also to units which complete 3,000,000 man-hours without a disabling injury.

2. THE AWARD OF MERIT has similar, but less exacting requirements. Minimum number of injury-free man-hours needed to qualify is 1,000,000.

3. THE CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION is available only for injury-free records covering a period of one or more full calendar years and totaling 200,000 to 1,000,000 man-hours.

Details of eligibility requirements may be obtained by writing to the Statistics and Research Division, National Safety Council.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AWARDS OF HONOR

Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co., Algoma, Wis., Entire company.

The Amalgamated Sugar Co., Tasco Division, Nampa, Idaho.

American Factors, Ltd., Kekaha Sugar Co., Kauai, T. H.

The American Tobacco Co., Scranton (Pa.) Branch.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Fifteen awards: Bethlehem Plant; Bethlehem Quarry; Bethlehem Works; Buffalo Plant; Buffalo Works; Cornwall Mines; Fabricated Steel Construction, Pottsdown Works; Fabricated Steel Construction, Rankin Works; Hanover Quarry; Lackawanna Plant; Seattle Plant; South San Francisco Plant; Sparrows Point Plant; Tulsa Plant; Williamsport Plant.

Bomac Laboratories, Inc., Beverly, Mass., Entire company.

Bowman Dairy Co., General Office, Chicago.

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Chain Belt Co., Plant No. 2, Milwaukee.

Cincinnati Chemical Works, St. Bernard, Norwood, Cincinnati.

Convair Co., Division of General Dynamics Corp., San Diego Division.

Curtiss-Wright Corp., Wright Aeronautical Division.

Department of the Army, Two awards: Corps of Engineers; Corps of Engineers Printing Plant.

Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Santa Monica Plant—Three awards.

The Dow Chemical Co., Midland (Mich.) Division.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Thirty-five awards: Arlington Works; Baltimore Plant; Belle Works; Benger Laboratory; Chambers Construction; Chemical Department; Chicago Plant; Doyle Works; East Chicago Works; Eastern Laboratory; Edge Moor Plant; Engineering Department, Construction Division; Engineering Research Laboratory; Fort Madison Plant; Houston Works; Jackson Laboratory; May Plant; Mechanical Development Laboratory; Newark Plant; Newport Plant; Office Buildings, Wilmington, Del.; Old Hickory Cellophane Plant; Parlin Finishes Plant; Parlin Photo Products Plant; Philadelphia Finishes Plant; Philadelphia Grasselli Works; Pompton Lakes Works; Rubber Laboratory; Sabine River Works; Seaford Plant; Technical Laboratory; Toledo Finishes Plant; Waynesboro Plant; Wilmington Shops; Yerkes Film Plant.

Fischer Steel Plant, Memphis.

General Cigar Co., Four awards: Allentown, Pa.; Kingston, Pa.; Huntington, W. Va.; Mt. Carmel, Pa.

The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Port Neches, Texas.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Gadsden, Ala.

Graniteville Co., Graniteville, S. C., Two awards: Hickman Division; Vaucluse Division.

Grove Farm Co., Ltd., Puhi, Kauai, Hawaii.

H. J. Heinz Co., Chambersburg, Pa.

Peter Kiewit & Sons' Co., Portsmouth (Ohio) Area.

Marathon Corp., Wausau, Wis.

National Distillers Products Corp., Four awards: Hill & Hill Plant; K. D. & W. Plant; Old Crow Distillery; Peoria Division.

National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Yorklyn (Del.) Plant.

Nickey Brothers, Memphis.

W. C. Norris Manufacturing, Inc., Tulsa, Entire company.

Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif., Entire company.

Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee.

Pickands Mather & Co., Sunday Lake Mine, Ironwood, Mich.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Four awards: Ditzler Color Division; Milwaukee Plant; Works No. 4, Pittsburgh; Works No. 6, Pittsburgh.

Ryan Aeronautical Co., San Diego, Entire company.

Scripto, Inc., Atlanta, Entire company.

The Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Cleve-

—*To page 60*

Shut fire out before it shuts you down

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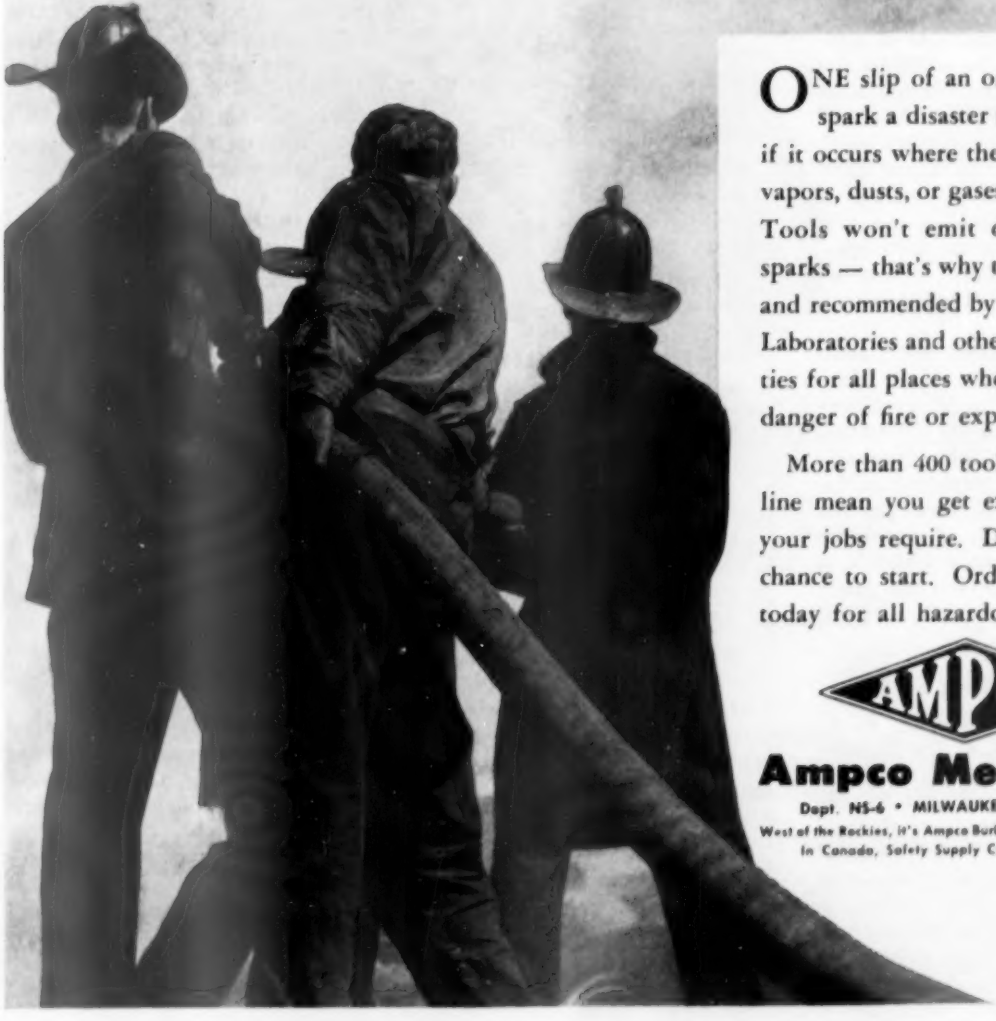

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SMALL BUSINESSES and ASSOCIATIONS

By A. M. BALTZER and ROBERT D. CURRIE

Small Business Program Staff
National Safety Council

Success in a Small Firm

The straw that broke the camel's back—the last disabling injury at the *Mid-West Wax Paper Company,* Fort Madison, Iowa. A few years prior to this, accidents had been on a steady increase. Management was alarmed. The insurance carrier was alarmed. Eight days after that injury, this firm of about 65 employees inaugurated a safety program. Since then, *no lost-time cases in over two years.*

It took more than the magic wand. Their safety activity included the fundamentals of accident prevention. In addition, the "employee who contributed most toward plant safety for the year" was awarded a government bond. Employees have an opportunity to express themselves—not only on safety matters—but are also encouraged to express their opinions and suggestions on departmental methods, improvements, and equipment.

Of course, figures show more favorable insurance rates. Management's interest in employee welfare in accident prevention has carried over into other employee-employer relationships for the betterment of both parties. The improvement of employee safety is something of which both labor and management are justly proud—and all this in a *small firm.*

Short Railroad Long on Safety

The plant operated by E. C. Bellamy and Co. at the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tenn., has received considerable local publicity because of their fine safety record and unusual method of stimulating employee interest.

With about 40 employees the company went over 1,800 days without a serious personal injury. The success of the program is credited to a number of activities including thorough training, distribution of safety reminders with pay checks, cash bonuses for safety suggestions and "trial by jury."

The "trial" idea is not new to fleet operators and seems to be effective when clear-cut operating instructions, such as developed by E. C. Bellamy and Co., are thoroughly drilled into employees. The unusual feature of the trial by the employees' peers is that any violation of a rule, whether it involves damage or injury, can result in "sentencing" to menial chores of track maintenance.

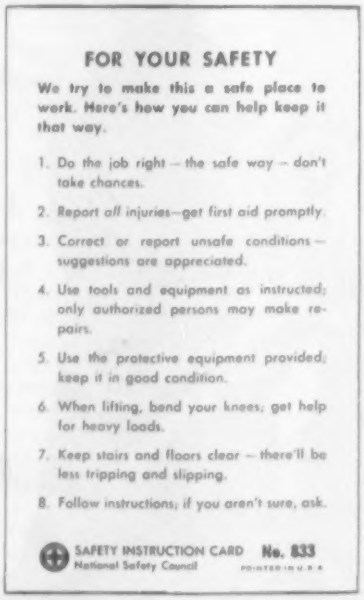
Safety for Geophysicists

In recent months, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists produced and sold to the industry at cost several thousand copies of a booklet, *This Way to Safety on Crews.* The booklet is aimed at indoctrination of new employees.

In addition, here are some other safety activities the Society has in the mill:

- a safetygraph project
- a film in process
- a series of safety slides
- safety sessions at regional conferences.

The Society's Standing Commitee on Safety, organized in 1951, has been instrumental in reducing the accident rate in the industry by 65 per cent in the three year period ending January 1, 1954. This is another good example of what an association can do to help its members with accident prevention work.



FOR YOUR SAFETY

We try to make this a safe place to work. Here's how you can help keep it that way.

1. Do the job right — the safe way — don't take chances.
2. Report *all* injuries—get first aid promptly.
3. Correct or report unsafe conditions — suggestions are appreciated.
4. Use tools and equipment as instructed; only authorized persons may make repairs.
5. Use the protective equipment provided; keep it in good condition.
6. When lifting, bend your knees; get help for heavy loads.
7. Keep stairs and floors clear — there'll be less tripping and slipping.
8. Follow instructions; if you aren't sure, ask.

SAFETY INSTRUCTION CARD No. 833
National Safety Council

A new general safety instruction card for employees to be distributed in quantity by groups reaching small business.

Irons in the Fire

Here are some recent plans of the Council's Small Business and Associations Committee and Staff:

—The Council's 1955 Association Award will be presented at the National Safety Congress to qualifying associations for promoting safety in small business.

—At the Congress, one morning of round table safety exchange sessions is planned for association executives, sectional association liaison committees, managers of local safety councils and others interested in reaching small firms.

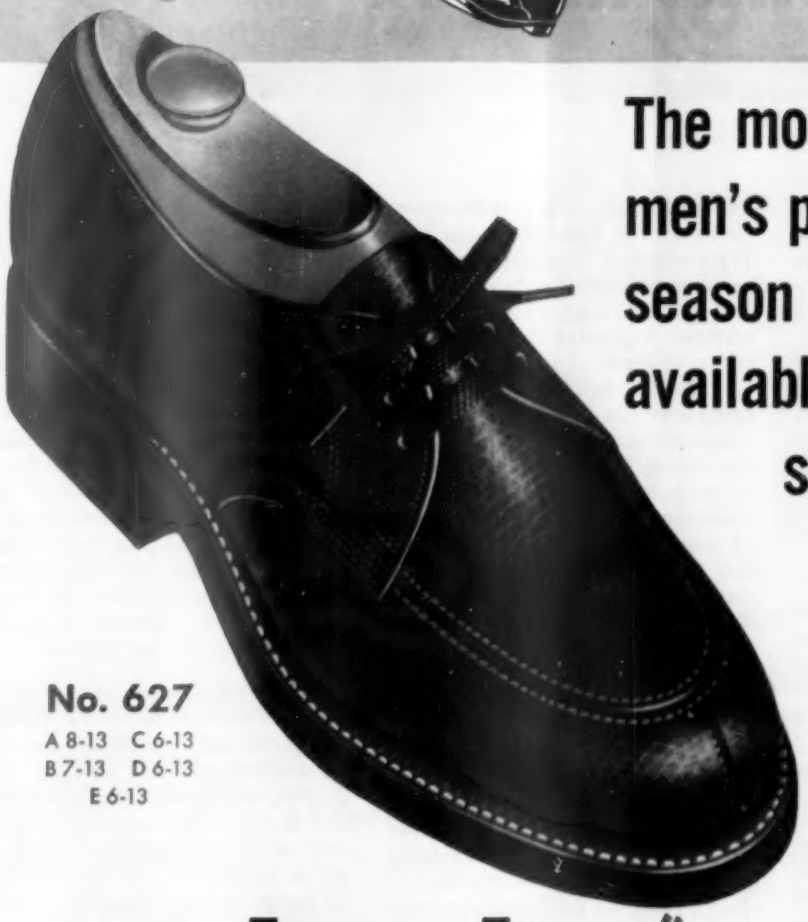
—The Council is cooperating with colleges and universities in providing safety training courses through their extention divisions.

—Preparation of a kit of promotional ideas and visual aids for speakers reaching small business.

—Preparation of a kit of safety

—*To page 203*

Easy on the and



The most popular men's pattern of the season is now available in safety shoes

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B 7-13 D 6-13
E 6-13

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Iron Age SAFETY SHOES

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Wire from WASHINGTON

By HARRY N. ROSENFIELD
Washington Counsel, National Safety Council

Major developments revolved about the controversial highway construction program. On this and on other measures relating more closely to accident prevention the Congressional committees, in both the Senate and the House, have been grinding through the legislative process including hearings, executive sessions, and reports on bills to their respective Houses.

Highways. The scope of the contemplated road construction program was indicated by the Secretary of Commerce, in hearings before Congress, as the largest peacetime engineering program ever undertaken. The Panama Canal, he said, cost less than one fifth of what the Administration proposed to spend each year on the interstate highway system.

The two major proposals before Congress are the Administration bill to carry out the Clay Committee report, S. 1160, and the Gore Bill, S. 1048. The Senate Committee on Public Works rejected the Administration's $101 billion program, and reported favorably on S. 1048, with amendments. The Case bill, S. 1573, was tabled.

As reported out by the Senate Committee, the amended S. 1048 would expand existing Federal aid for all classes of roads to some $18 billion over a five year period. Of this the Federal share would be almost $12.6 billion and the States' share would be $5.3 billions. This compares roughly with the Administration's 10-year outlay program of $39 billion, of which $32 billion would be the Federal share. In general terms, the amended Gore bill would about double the road construction program under present laws in its first year of operation and triple it by the last two of its five-year span. Major differences between the two proposals are: (1) method of financing, by bond issue or by annual appropriations, and (2) coverage, chiefly the interstate highway system or all types of Federal roads.

Although hearings have been completed in the Senate, and consideration by the whole Senate started, the House was still in the hearing process on the road construction bills. Representatives of the National Safety Council and the Automotive Safety Foundation appeared, or will appear, before committees of both houses, not on the controversial or economic issues but on safety aspects only.

Other related legislative proposals include S. 1839 (Martin) which would grant Congressional consent to an interstate compact for a toll road connecting the east and west coasts, westward from the Pennsylvania Turnpike to San Francisco following the general course of US Route 40.

The Department of Commerce reported unfavorably on H.R. 3433 (Hardin) which would provide for a nationally uniform system of driving signals and highway signs.

Air Safety. Hearings were completed by a Senate subcommittee on S. 308 (Bricker) and S. 1119 (Magnuson), omnibus bills to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Among the issues considered was the proposal for an independent air safety board separate from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The Senate adopted S.C. Res. 16 (Bridges), to establish a joint committee to study all aspects of the common system of air navigation in the United States and of air navigation facilities, and to submit a report to Congress of its findings, conclusions and recommendations. An interim report was required by June 30, 1955, and a final report by the end of 1955. The resolution requests executive departments to postpone any action concerning air navigation facilities until Congress has acted on the report.

The Civil Aeronautics Board invited comments on two matters: (1) the draft agenda issued for the annual airworthiness review meeting to be held in September of this year, and (2) on proposed changes of regulations to limit flight time for navigators to 12 hours in any 24-hour period.

Industrial Safety. Water and air pollution continue to attract Congressional attention. Senate subcommittees held hearings on S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act, and on S. 928, to amend that act so as to provide for the control of air pollution. Another Senate subcommittee began hearings on housing legislation, including S. 1565 which would amend the National Housing Act to provide authority for technical research and studies on air pollution, and establish a loan program to aid the installation of air pollution equipment.

S. 483, for temporary measure of flood control and anthracite mine damage, received a favorable report from the Department of the Interior.

In an unusual decision rendered directly by the Secretary of Labor, the cabinet officer affirmed a ruling by a hearing examiner which for the first time applied the safety and health provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to coal mines. In explanation of why this was the first

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SAFETY NEWS
JUNE 1955

Playing by Ear

SAFETY MEN and editors have a lot in common. We both deal with intangibles—and the most elusive element is the human one. We're trying to influence people through a variety of appeals.

To do this, we look for pat formulas—patterns we can use in planning our programs. There are organization charts and surveys of opinion. There are methods that work in other places and ought to get the same results when transplanted to our shop.

Success stories always find eager readers. We've published a few in these pages. You hear them in many a session at each National Safety Congress and in lobby conversations. There's one behind every award for safety performance listed each month in the NEWS. Much can be learned from them.

But too often we jump to the conclusion that there is some magic in the plan itself. The result is disappointment. There are too many times when the formula just won't work.

In plants all over the country, in every industry, safety men are getting results with a variety of methods—some of them rather unorthodox. And the men themselves have a variety of temperaments and differing backgrounds of experience and training. They never pass up a chance to get ideas from other people but the plans they devise are distinctly their own.

It isn't possible to catalog and classify people too exactly. We do, however, know in a general way the desires and fears they are born with and those they acquire. And knowing which appeals to use is a faculty that comes with experience, plus a sensitiveness to human thoughts and emotions.

Practicing the scales helps. But those who deal with human beings still have to do a lot of playing by ear.

Concentrate on Essentials

By NEWTON W. TEMPLE

P. A. Woolfolk, general plant manager (seated) and the author review the "bosses'" safety program.

Finding And Fixing Causes Of Accidents Needs:

1. Proper engineering at the work locations.
2. Frequent safety inspections of materials, tools and work methods.
3. An adequate procedure for reporting all accidents, regardless of the seriousness of the injuries.
4. Analyses of all accidents to determine their causes with prompt and adequate corrective measures.

Every program requires definition. These essentials find and fix accident causes.

Here are some requirements of an adequate safety program based on the Bell System's experience

MONEY spent on accident prevention should give value received. If it does not, something is wrong with the program.

What are some of the basic elements of a good safety program?

It is essential that we know the physical and, to some extent, the mental characteristics of the people we hire. Their characteristics should fit the job to which they will be assigned. This does not mean that all employees must be physically perfect. Many people with physical handicaps are well suited to certain types of work.

In this connection, many industries are finding that extensive back X-rays are paying off by forestalling some of the chronic back cases which are causing so much trouble. Have you ever taken an inventory of the number of people in your organization who are handicapped by bad backs? If you have, as we did recently, it may have surprised you to find what it is costing in loss of work effort. A man with a bad back who is required to perform heavy job operations is a walking accident waiting to happen.

Adequate training is surely important. Many of the accidents that occur in our operations are caused simply by the fact that the employees have never been properly instructed, and we can't understand why they have accidents. Men can learn by "experience" if they live long enough, but the safest and most economical procedure is to teach them in the first place. This usually requires some classroom instruction by a trained instructor.

Many years ago I hired a young man for a job which required driving a small pickup truck. He had a state driver's license and it was assumed that he could drive. On his first day at work, before he had driven ten miles, he sideswiped a large truck in the middle of an 80 foot street with no other traffic in sight. Investigation disclosed that he did not know how to drive.

Many supervisors have never been taught how to supervise. Frequently they are craftsmen today and supervisors tomorrow, with no instruction in their new duties and responsibilities.

Supervisors usually know the technical side of their job which they learn as craftsmen but the only instruction they generally receive in "supervising" is by remembering the mistakes of their

NEWTON W. TEMPLE is Plant Training and Safety Supervisor, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Seattle, Wash. This article has been condensed from a paper presented at the Public Utilities Section, 42nd National Safety Congress, 1954.

Management induction programs teach new supervisors how to handle both human problems and job techniques. This helps to keep future discussions on the right track.

former boss. Supervisors should be taught how to plan their job, how to assign work, how to measure results. They should know psychology through a course in human relations, how to instruct, how to lead conferences—just to mention a few of the most important items.

Accident prevention must start with the top man in the organization and every succeeding level must accept its responsibility. Anything less than this is doomed to at least partial failure. Too often the boss hires a good safety director and assumes that the accident situation is under control. He leaves the whole matter up to the safety department and goes about his business of running the job. But accidents still occur, so he blames the safety department.

The best safety organization can only provide expert advice and counsel on how to do a safe job. The actual doing of an accident-free job is the responsibility of those in charge of the work, regardless of their level in the organization.

The safety program should be concentrated on finding and fixing causes of accidents. This requires:

1. Proper engineering at the work locations,

2. Frequent safety inspections of materials, tools and work methods,

3. An adequate procedure for reporting all accidents, regardless of the seriousness of the injuries,

4. Analyses of all accidents to determine their causes with prompt and adequate corrective measures.

Under competent supervision, future linemen learn techniques that will insure their climbing safety.

Safety details of the job are discussed by a line crew in a "tailboard safety conference."

Demonstration boards bring the job scene into classroom, show how accidents occur.

I believe that, in general, we have passed through the stage when accidents were caused principally by poor engineering and improper tools and equipment.

For example, many years ago pole climbing employees were very often badly hurt by falling from poles. Investigations usually revealed that their climbers were either worn out or improperly sharpened. Employees still fall from poles at rare intervals. Now we usually find the climbers were in perfect condition. Why did they fall? We call it a lack of safety consciousness.

Safety meetings, if left unguided, frequently degenerate into gripe sessions about tools or other things. A certain amount of this discussion is justified but it should not constitute the entire program. The major problem today is with the minds of men. Assuming that adequate training has been given, we have to learn how to develop and maintain safety consciousness in our people at all times.

Craftsmen should have an important part in the development of safety programs. It is a well known fact that people respect and support that which they have helped create. They don't like to be told everything they do. Each unit of the organization should have an opportunity to talk about the requirements of their safety program with their boss. Craftsmen enjoy taking part in discussions at safety meetings and other such activities.

An adequate program must include off-the-job accidents. Industries are finally waking up to the fact that injuries outside of working hours are costing them 10 to 20 times as much as those that happen on the job. They find that injuries to the members of employees' families are nearly as expensive as when the employee is hurt.

What can we as safety supervisors do about this? We can't engineer our employees' homes. We can't enforce safety regulations after the employee has left the job. This leaves only one avenue of approach. That is through education of the employees and their families.

It was a surprise to me to learn from a qualified educator that there is very little transfer of knowledge from one activity to another. In other words, not much of the safety learned on the job is carried into the home by the employee, and even less reaches his family. There must be a more direct approach.

Pre-employment back X-rays help to prevent accidents to unknown and unseen back defects. They also assist in assigning employees to jobs for which they are physically qualified.

Training a driver in what he thinks he already knows prevents many accidents. Here instructor and student measure stopping distance.

Proper first aid for the injured often means the difference between life and death. This training is an important part of the Bell System's safety program.

In our company, we feel that informative literature mailed to the employee's home is the answer.

Efforts to reduce off-the-job accidents should, of course, be based on experience, the same as for on-the-job accidents. The first prerequisite is some form of reporting accidents occurring out of hours. You need to know the usual *how, when, why,* etc. From this information statistics may be developed that will point to the type of safety literature likely to do the most good. It will also develop the need for seasonal coverage, such as vacation reminders during the summer months or winter sports in winter.

Incidentally, the National Safety Council is doing an excellent job in preparing literature for this purpose and we have used it many times.

In some communities out-of-hour first aid classes can be held for the entire family. Safety films shown when the workman and his family can see them are also helpful. These are merely ideas and suggestions. Each industry must study its own needs and apply a cure suited to the illness.

If motor vehicles are used in your industry, you have one of the most serious accident problems. Driving a car or truck has become the most hazardous operation in many companies.

What do you know about the people you hire to drive your equipment—their vision, hearing, past accident record, etc? What training, if any, do they receive before they are trusted on the highways with their lives and the lives of others? How much follow-up testing and instruction do your drivers receive? How do your motor vehicle accidents measure up with the experience of other outfits doing similar work?

—*To page 177*

Unsafe practices are brought to the attention of employees through the Bell System's "Safety Observation Plan." When analyzed these forms show areas where more safety training is needed.

Safety off the job means reduced losses of time and production through home accidents. Safety messages are mailed regularly to employees' homes.

Automatic fire protection is provided in the modern building as in this installation by B. Eichwald & Co. in the United Nations Building where the fire control headquarters is the hub of electrical activity. Panels control protection equipment which includes 212 watchman stations, 100 security stations, 117 fire alarm stations, 308 fire gongs, and 58 traffic signals.

Maintenance for the Modernized Plant

By BERNARD EICHWALD

The automatic plant needs "productive" maintenance for safety, fire protection and sanitation as well as continued operation

What Is Maintenance? Maintenance is the application of men, materials, and tools to protect capital investment, increase production, and reduce unit costs. "Preventive or Productive Maintenance" is a positive engineered system which actually produces results, and pays its own way.

How Important Is Maintenance? Labor and equipment costs have been soaring; production costs, down-time costs, etc., have been soaring too. To meet competition, old equipment must be used more efficiently, and higher degrees of mechanization, such as automation, must be employed. More highly skilled personnel and well planned maintenance is, therefore, the inevitable need.

The estimated increase in production requirements for the next ten years notes that our skilled personnel, (technicians and engineers), will be only a small percentage of the overall need. Thus the need for automation is even greater—and with it, the need for maintenance.

We must direct to maintenance the skill and thinking that management places in production. Both departments have the same responsibilities:

1. To use manpower most efficiently.

2. To deliver goods to customers on schedule.

3. To keep lowest possible production costs.

When should maintenance be considered?

1. In design and planning of the new structure.

2. In the existing plant.

3. For the future modernized plant.

Is maintenance applied only to machinery? No. Machinery is the prime factor but note also:

1. Fixed parts of building, such as floors, effects of lift trucks, etc.

2. Influence on the building of such deteriorating influences as chemicals, gases, etc.

3. Fire protection.

BERNARD EICHWALD is President, B. Eichwald & Co., New York, electrical engineers and contractors. This article has been adapted from the program of a seminar conducted by Mr. Eichwald at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Young Presidents' Association, Phoenix, Ariz., April 5, 1955.

4. Sanitation.

5. Safety for personnel.

What are important indirect influences of good maintenance?

1. Reduced risk of fire loss. Lower accident rates, with consequent reduction in insurance premiums.

2. Personnel efficiency is increased due to the psychological and direct effects of good maintenance, better lighting, and reduced accident hazards. When piece payments are made to labor, a well-maintained machine creates incentive and a minimum of down-time.

How to Plan a Maintenance Program

1. **Set up complete records** of all equipment, structures, and services. These should include all categories such as chemical, mechanical, and electrical equipment, protective equipment, handling units, buildings, grounds, etc.

Under each heading there should be detailed sub-divisions such as steam, electricity, chemicals, water, etc., with further subdivisions under each.

Under electricity, for instance, should be transformers, motors, distribution boards, etc. Each unit of equipment should have a card noting manufacturer, location, class of work performed, day-week schedule, history of repairs, various technical requirements for proper operation, reports of down-time, and types of failures.

With complete information on plant facilities, management has the basis on which to evaluate not only maintenance, but the ability to produce. This information, properly analyzed, will help all departments.

2. **Determine the most desirable amount of maintenance.** Any unit which will stop production on failure, if it represents a sizable capital investment, and if its failure will injure health and safety of employees, automatically comes under the heading of a "must" maintenance schedule.

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Presents Award to Japan Air Base

NED H. DEARBORN, president National Safety Council, presents the Council's Award of Merit to Lt. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, Commander, Fifth Air Force, while on a tour of Air Force bases in the Far East. The award, given annually to an Air Force base, went to the 6101st Air Base Wing in Nagoya, Japan, for improved safety practices and a decreased accident rate. Two other Safety Council citations, Awards of Merit, were given to the 49th Fighter Bomber Wing and the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing—both Fifth Air Force units.

Test panel for electrical facilities at United Nations building. It provides accurate tests for such equipment as motors, heaters, lamps, relays, condensers, fire and smoke detectors, thermostats, fuses and switches.

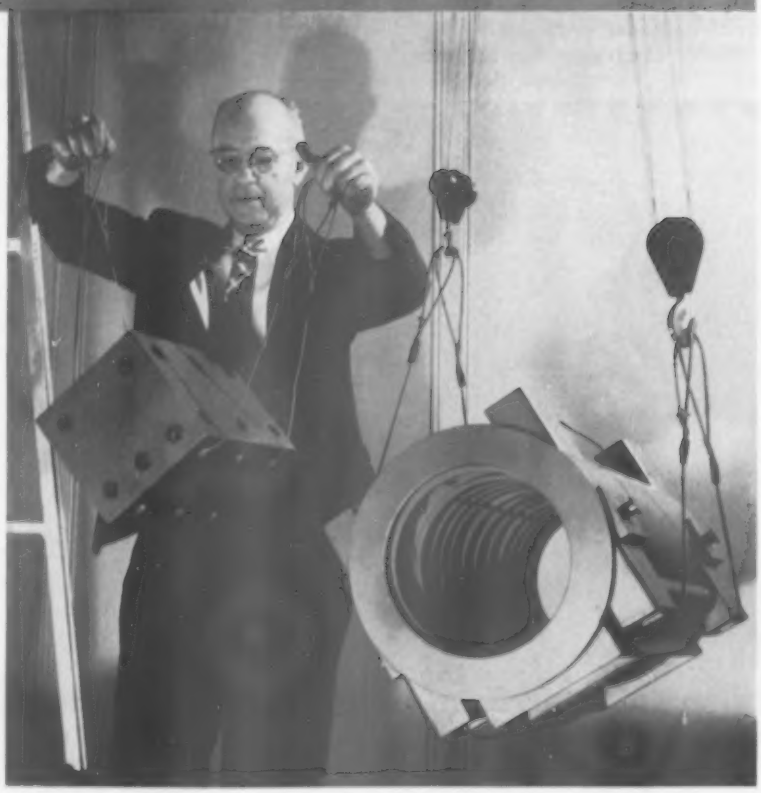
WATCH YOUR CABLE ANGLES. Frank Sherman, materials-handling specialist, explains how to determine the correct angle for a given crane lift and how the weight shifts (see middle drawing on blackboard) when cables are wrongly placed. Demonstration is part of training course given all crane personnel in General Electric's Large Steam Turbine Generator Department at Schenectady.

Crane Operators Go to School

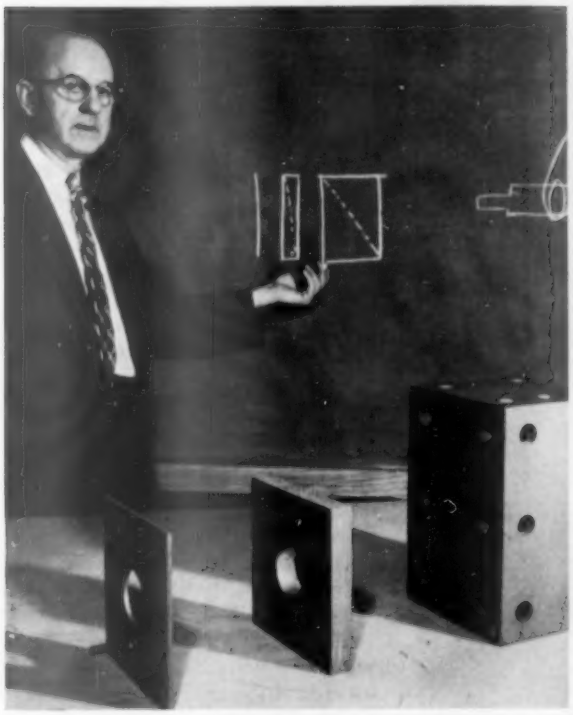
By FRANK SHERMAN and CHARLES E. HARPER

FEW industrial operations present more potential hazards or more troublesome problems to the safety engineer than the handling of materials by crane. Crane accidents can result in serious personal injury, and damaged material, equipment or finished work. They can be and usually are costly.

The Crane School, organized in the Large Steam Turbine-Generator Department of the General Electric Company of Schnectady, is consistently reducing the number of crane accidents in the department. By visualizing your products in place of the models used in the demonstration illus-



PROPER METHOD of lifting heavy unit by crane. Mr. Sherman uses the Sherman block and wooden model of a generator stator in demonstration. Block and generator model are teaching aids used in the crane school.



HOW TO DETERMINE CENTER OF GRAVITY. With three wooden blocks, Mr. Sherman explains how to locate the center of gravity when making a crane lift. This is one of the fundamental principles of lifting.

LIFTING TURBINE SHELL MODEL. The wooden shell is a scale model of turbine shells hoisted in the factory. It is being lifted with a model crane complete with electrical controls, miniature pulleys, hooks and cables.

trated you may find our system, modified if necessary to meet your requirements, can be used to solve your crane safety problems.

The course of instruction is based on the fundamentals of lifting and consequently can be applied to all crane lifting problems whether they involve the handling of an orange crate or a freight car.

Crane operations in our department are extensive and involve handling of units of many sizes, weights and shapes. Forty-two cranes are required varying in capacity from five tons to 200 tons.

More than 1,500,000 lifts are made each year varying from two to 200 tons per lift, and the parts may be carried as far as one-quarter of a mile through a manufacturing area of about 22 acres. In an operation of this magnitude, accident prevention becomes a major factor.

We have had crane accidents that varied widely in severity, but almost without exception they have been costly. Fortunately, only a few resulted in personal injury, but it has taken thousands of dollars to repair or replace damaged materials and equipment.

Constant inspection and immediate repair of all faulty conditions keeps the probability of accidents due to crane or cable failure to a minimum. Practically all of the accidents were caused by improper use of cables, use of improper cables, incorrect methods in performing the crane service required, or similar unsafe acts.

The condition was somewhat improved through continual effort, but until our Crane School was organized and developed, no consistent decrease of accidents was accomplished. Crane supervision, crane operators, crane followers and helpers are given practical education in a class room with a model crane, scale models of the units which must be handled, and model cables and slings, with which they are taught correct methods of handling.

The time required to establish the school, cost of equipment, and money paid our people for their time while taking the course has been fully justified by the decrease in crane accidents, greater efficiency in crane operations, and improved morale of the men who have the confidence that comes from knowledge of the equipment, correct methods for using the equipment, and the reason why those methods should be used. It is a very important part of our safety program.

The effectiveness of the Crane

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FRANK SHERMAN is Materials Handling Specialist, and C. E. HARPER is Supervisor of Safety, Large Steam Turbine-Generator Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. This article has been adapted from a demonstration at the Materials Handling Session, 42nd National Safety Congress.

The Shoemobile from Milwaukee makes its annual visit to the U. S. Rubber Company's plant at Eau Claire. It not only makes many sales each trip but also stimulates sales of safety shoes at the plant store throughout the year.

HAPPY FEET

Protection and comfort go with properly fitted safety shoes. Here's the story of an ingenious program that has kept many a man off crutches

ANY VISITOR at the plant of the United States Rubber Company at Eau Claire, Wis., would find plenty of evidence that the company believes in foot protection. There is a continuous campaign of publicity, backed by a plant shoe store equipped to fit any normal foot with safety shoes from stock. So far, no foot has been too large or too small to be fitted with shoes ordered from the catalog.

Month after month there is a succession of advertising stunts to promote foot protection. Safety Director R. W. Gillson is also editor of *Bear Safety Facts*, a newsy paper which has won several awards in the National Safety Council's contest for employee publications.

Bulletin board and other displays are also used continuously.

Bear Safety Facts, it might be noted, also devotes an occasional story to fishing—a popular sport in that part of Wisconsin.

The emphasis on foot protection has not resulted in a one-sided program. In promoting safety shoes, the safety department has picked on a tangible subject to spearhead the whole program, and the benefits have carried over into other phases of accident prevention.

1. MERCHANDISING

The plant sales store. The store, operated by a manager and a clerk, carries an extensive stock of oxfords, high shoes and boots with protecting toe caps. Five styles of oxfords and three styles of high shoes are carried. Sizes range from 6 to 12 and widths from A to EEE.

Special orders in different styles and up to size 16 can be purchased through the catalog. Delivery on special orders takes about a week.

This safety shoe display case makes the rounds of the plant shortly before the Shoemobile is scheduled to arrive. New styles and prices are shown.

Shoes are sold at cost and may be purchased on the payroll deduction plan.

A card file is maintained for each employee customer, recording the size and favorite type of shoe.

A good fit is guaranteed. If shoes are not satisfactory a refund is made.

2. PUBLICITY STUNTS

Picture stories in *Bear Safety Facts*, bulletin boards and special displays keep employees reminded that reliable protection for their feet is available.

The walking man. A maintenance supervisor is featured in a picture showing his legs and safety shoes with the rest of his body silhouetted. The first employee to identify the "walking man" wins a pair of safety shoes or the equivalent in plant store merchandise. Second and third prizes of correspondingly lower value are given.

A size 14-D is a lot of safety shoe for $10.95. At the other extreme end is size 6-D. Prizes are offered to employees who can top the record at either end.

Tiny Tim and Paul Bunyan. The employee who wears the biggest safety shoe (14D) and the one who wears the smallest (6D) are publicized in the plant paper. Anyone dethroning the champ gets a $5 certificate toward a pair of safety shoes.

Sales boosters. When safety shoe sales lag, merchandise valued up to $1 is given to the first 25 to 50 customers who buy safety shoes during a specified period.

Bargains. Occasionally a slow moving style, up to 10 pairs, is offered at $5 a pair to stimulate business and make room for new styles.

3. THE SHOEMOBILE

Once a year, usually in June or late August, Max Branovan's Shoemobile from Milwaukee visits the plant. It is a well-stocked

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BEAR SAFETY FACTS

Eau Claire Plant • U. S. Rubber Company

Vol. XI No. 2 — FOR ALL EMPLOYEES — April, 1955

Tele-Slogans Alert Home Folks

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE WALKING MAN?

Old Chief Wise Owl Says

FISHERMEN TAKE NOTICE!

Guessing the identity of "the walking man" is one of the promotional stunts for foot protection. The winner must be wearing safety shoes to receive the award. "Bear Safety Facts" keeps up a continuous campaign on all phases of accident prevention, with occasional items about fishing—one of the favorite sports in that part of Wisconsin.

(Fiction)

A new job, with plenty of blood, sweat and tears, is ahead of our Safety Engineer. But he is making the plunge with open eyes and a crusader's zeal

Venture Into Chaos

By BILL ANDREWS

June 2, 1955

I GUESS I have been leading a sheltered life. Jackson-Barnes is no congregation of safety fanatics. But a man can operate in a company-climate which admits that accidents are caused and that something can and should be done about them.

Lars, president of Jackson-Barnes, gave me the order to look over Exsteel. I suppose the McHay interests on the board asked him to. They have 20 per cent of Jackson-Barnes and all of Exsteel except the paper napkins in the cafeteria, I'm told. Anyhow, Lars gave me a leave of absence of two weeks and the fee was three times my regular salary.

So we farmed out the kids, and Sue and I went to Chicago planning to live high on the hog, while I paraded my superior wisdom in a two week stretch of gaily making analyses and proposals I wouldn't have to live by.

On my way to the plant the first day, I stopped off at the National Safety Council offices. Mark, our sectional staff representative, just grunted when I mentioned Exsteel. "I know 'em", he said. "You can have 'em." No, he had no data. Exsteel doesn't report to NSC. It doesn't belong to NSC. It doesn't intend to belong. Mark's only information was some gossip from a safety engineer with a compensation insurance carrier—and that was lurid.

I grinned at Mark, and said, "Bless me, father, for I'm off to convert the heathen!" Mark replied, "Go ahead and be a martyr. From what I hear, it isn't even safe to walk through that shop!"

* * *

It was bad, right from the start. You could sense it, even in the office. My credentials were addressed to the president, and I waited half an hour past my appointment time to see him. I spent five minutes in his office being told that Exsteel was a progressive plant that cared for its employees' welfare, and would I please not do anything to disrupt things by investigating too closely. I tried two questions and both of them were referred to the safety director, who was promptly called to escort me out of the president's office.

I knew the safety director years ago. He and I had been on an ASA committee together. But the look of him now was a shock. Gray, tired, with a hungover look.

In the eight by ten cubbyhole that is his office, we sat, and we talked a little about old times and mutual friends. Finally he pulled himself together and said, "Look, this isn't going to be pleasant. The plant stinks. There isn't any safety program—not to mention. I came here eight years ago, just before you went to Jackson-Barnes, figuring on cleaning up the mess. I beat my head against the wall for two years, and then I—I got sick. They gave me a long leave of absence and didn't hire a replacement. I came back under orders from my doctor to take it easy. I did, and that's just what the front office wanted me to do. I'm window dressing to prove the pious intentions of a bunch of callous chiselers. But I'm sick and I'm 62, and what else can I do but stick it out?"

I asked for records and got them—neat and precise statistical tables and charts. The story they told was just four times as bad an accident experience as we have at Jackson-Barnes.

The safety man sat silent while I read. When I put the material down, he said, "I used to keep cost estimates. I tried to make them see they were cutting their own financial throats. They said that was 'theorizing about intangibles' and would I please shut up and go tell the men to be more careful."

I don't need to elaborate, and I didn't need two weeks for a survey. At the end of two days looking

at organized confusion, unguarded machines, ungoggled eyes, and overdue fire extinguishers, I called Lars. I told him the story in brief and said, "Do I level in my report?"

"Sure," he said. "It's not our headache. They asked for a survey. You know your business. But, as I told you, the report doesn't go to the corporation president. It goes to—just a second, I've got the name here—yeah, to Eastern Enterprises, New York. No, I don't want a carbon. This isn't my show, just a favor to a friend of the company."

The second night after that I finished a final draft of the report at 1:00 a.m. in my hotel room. I had spent more time actually writing the report than I had spent in the plant. I showed the draft to Sue, and she whistled as she read it.

My wife has a background as an industrial nurse, and she can read a survey report on a plant intelligently. When she put it down, she said, "This will either blow up some stuffed shirts or make somebody awfully sore at you."

I replied, "I know it, and I don't much care which. It isn't my headache. I've been paid six weeks' salary to do a job in two weeks, and it's done, honestly, fully, and fairly in four days. Now we take a ten-day holiday and forget the whole thing."

* * *

We got five days of that holiday, but I couldn't forget Exsteel. It lay in the back of my mind as a sort of nightmare. Maybe a straightlaced puritan parson feels the same way about the bar in his town where the gals hang out and the poker game runs all night.

Everything about the place jolted and jarred against the kind of thinking about rightness and fitness that have been drilled into me in 20 years of safety work.

On Tuesday of the second week, I got a message to call a Mr. Robertson in room 716 of my hotel. Mr. Robertson said he wanted to see me, and when I went to his room he presented credentials from Eastern Enterprises. My report was on his table by the Scotch bottle.

We started on the Scotch and let the report lie awhile. Mr. Robertson, it became promptly evident, was neither a fool nor a sentimentalist. Without any break in the affable aproach of a gracious businessman entertaining the friend of a friend, he did the fastest and smoothest job of finding out my own estimate of myself that I've ever seen.

He had all the factual data—my age, degree, marital status, jobs, and at least some estimates of my work from others. At the end of half an hour, he had gotten from me a pretty good statement of my interests, tastes, and philosophy. The Scotch was pretty good, but Mr. Robertson was even better.

Finally, with the apologetic air of a man who feels that he must justify his expense account entertaining by waving at the business at hand, he picked up the report, glanced at my covering letter, and said, "You cut the survey pretty short, didn't you?"

I told him that I'd gone down expecting to spend two weeks, which is what I was told to do, and what a normal survey of a plant that size ought to take.

He broke in, saying, "Then you don't consider this a normal survey."

I thought to myself, "Is this guy trying to chisel me out of half my fee?" What I said was, "This was the proper survey for an abnormal situation, which is what I found at Exsteel. If a safety program is pretty good, careful study is needed before you can propose improvements. If the safety program is terrible, the corrective measures are obvious, simple and straightforward. I spent long enough to find out that the situation at Exsteel is atrocious, and so there was no point prolonging the survey by exploring petty details. And, equally, there was no point in making the report elaborate or exhaustive. You've nothing to salvage there, no careful rebuilding to be done without

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I've Never Been Hurt

WHAT'S WITH THESE narrow-minded, unimaginative, egotistical so and so's who won't use, or require use of, a guard or personal protection because "I've done the same thing for 25 years and haven't been hurt yet!"

One such clown told me this once, even though a 19-year-old boy, under his supervision, had lost three fingers on the job one week before.

Just because the good Lord has smiled on some of us doesn't give us the right to throw others to the wolves.

What a super-elevated opinion one must have of one's capacity to try to take personal credit for such benevolence. Typical, however, of the many people who will blame fate for accidents but feel personally responsible if they make a hole in one on the golf course.

Mere accident statistics should be enough to convince the worst types of hardheads that bad things do happen occasionally, even though they have been sheltered from some of the hard facts of life.

A reasonable knowledge of the work and the simplest effort at analyzing the hazards of job methods and procedures should enlighten even the dullest creature on this score.

Sure, we can't prevent all unfortunate happenings, but we can put forth a reasonable effort.

Characters of this type keep efforts in accident prevention constantly behind the times. And, how can such narrow-minded unimaginative, egotistical so and so's do a good production job?

ROBERT D. GIDEL, *Senior Consulting Engineer, Industrial Department, National Safety Council*

Turning Back Death

By WILLIAM A. MATHEWS

Much research and experience has gone into the development of methods for saving life when breathing stops. Many techniques have been used more or less successfully. Most efficient of these is the recently introduced arm-lift back-pressure method which is being widely taught.

FOR generations, man has instinctively felt that a person was not necessarily dead when breathing had stopped. Over the centuries many methods have been tried to resuscitate such persons. Some of the methods were rather barbarous and not all of them effective.

Some of the more recent techniques are:

1829: Doctor LeRoy devised the method of applying pressure on the lower part of the victim's chest and releasing. This method is still recognized.

1858: The Silvester method of placing the victim on his back, grasping the wrists and alternately applying pressure on the lower chest and raising the arms above the head was developed. This method was extensively used until the Schafer method was introduced.

1871: The Howard method of applying pressure on the lower chest and sides was tried and found successful and is still in use.

1903: The Schafer method was developed and adopted throughout the country. This method consisted of placing the victim face downward, straddling the thighs and applying pressure to to the lower ribs. This method has been taught to millions of persons.

During the last twenty years various new methods have been tried, some of them for a special purpose. In 1938 the Oestereich technique was developed. More commonly known as "pole-top" resuscitation, it is a method of applying artificial respiration to a lineman whose respiration is suspended by electric shock while working on a pole. Resuscitation can be started immediately by a fellow workman and be continued until the victim is lowered to the ground where conventional methods can be applied.

This method, of course, is a highly specialized one and is used only by well trained men. It calls for a knowledge of how to remove the victim from the electric contact safely and proper use of the equipment required to lower him to the ground.

Studies were also being made abroad and in 1932 the British Navy developed the Eve method which consists of fastening the victim to a board, stretcher or similar object and rocking in a head down-feet down position over some other object such as a saw-horse.

This method to some extent was adopted by the United States Coast Guard. It provided slightly better ventilation of the lungs than the Schafer method but had the disadvantages of requiring equipment to fasten and rock the victim, loss of time in setting up the equipment, and the near impossibility of a single rescuer to perform alone.

In the same year a method was devised by Colonel Holger Nielsen of the Swedish Army which consisted of placing the victim face down, with both hands under the forehead; giving several slaps between the shoulder blades; then raising the elbows, releasing them

WILLIAM A. MATHEWS, Fanwood, N. J. is President of the New Jersey First Aid Council. As an active first-aid instructor for more than 23 years he has taught civilians, rescue squads, policemen, firemen, ski patrols, nurses and other groups. Material for this article, which has been condensed from a series published in the Council's magazine, "The Gold Cross," was obtained in part from publications of the American Medical Association, American Red Cross, and Public Service Gas and Electric Company.

and applying pressure to the back on the shoulder blades.

This method requires only one operator at the victim's head but excessive pressure can cause a rib fracture. In 1935 Dr. C. K. Drinker in this country and Dr. C. Hederer in France suggested a method using two operators; the victim in the Nielsen position with one operator applying the Schafer prone pressure and the other raising the arms and elbows as in the Nielsen method. This is known as the Schafer-Nielsen-Drinker method.

In 1948 John H. Emerson proposed a method which consisted of placing the victim in the Schafer position, lifting the hips and lowering them. This can be done with the hands or by using some device such as a belt, sheet, etc. An adaptation of this method is to roll the hips instead of lifting them.

A further development of this method, known as the Schafer-Emerson-Ivy method was suggested which called for one operator who alternately raised and lowered the hips (or rolled them), and applied the Schafer prone pressure.

In 1948 the many studies of artificial respiration and mechanical apparatuses and some of the evidence obtained through research indicated to the American Red Cross that perhaps changes should be made in their first aid teaching. A Committee appointed by the American Medical Association was presented with the following questions:

1. Should the American Red Cross continue to teach the Schafer prone pressure method?
2. What point of view shall the Red Cross take covering the use of resuscitators by lay people in cases of asphyxia?
3. If an inhalator or resuscitator is used to supply gas to the victim should the gas be oxygen alone or a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide?

Mechanical resuscitators approved by the American Medical Association are both safe and effective. Manual resuscitation should be started immediately without waiting for apparatus. (J. H. Emerson Company)

The result was a joint statement issued by the Council on Physical Medicine and the American National Red Cross the gist of which was:

1. The Red Cross was advised to continue to teach the Schafer method.
2. The value of inhalators and resuscitators was recognized but the Red Cross would not guide the selection of them by local rescue squads or teach when and how to operate them. Such advice should come from the Council on Physical Medicine and medical advisors to rescue squads.
3. The Council on Physical Medicine recommended that the gas administered by resuscitator or inhalator to asphyxiated victims be oxygen rather than a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

In view of the doubt cast on the efficiency of the Schafer method, research was continued during the next few years under grants from the Army and the American Red Cross.

Normal breathing consists of two phases, an "inspiration" and

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Although less efficient than the arm-lift back-pressure method, the Schafer prone pressure method can sometimes be used where other techniques might not be practical. Knowledge of several methods is recommended.

BEFORE: The plate department of the United States Government Printing Office before the transformation.

This is the age of

PURPOSEFUL COLOR

Part I—Work Production

AS A SIMPLE definition, functional color (color conditioning, color dynamics) has to do with a purposeful use of color in industry to aid work production and safety and to safeguard the welfare of employees.

Where most use of color in the past has been related to beauty, emotional appeal and esthetics, functional color has its basis in more tangible and factual data. Its principles have been derived from special research by color specialists, illuminating engineers and ophthalmologists. Where possible, instrumental measurements, production records, accident frequencies have been checked, together with before-and-after performance records.

Functional color, in brief, is not merely interior decoration; it is not concerned primarily with appearance. It seeks to put color to work in certain specific ways and to prove its case in terms of practical results.

Functional color had its beginnings about 30 years ago. During the twenties the lighting profession had succeeded in attaining high levels of artificial illumination in the hospital surgery which obviated the need for natural daylight. With stronger light, objectionable glare and brightness became evident. Control and regulation were needed.

Although higher intensities of illumination made seeing easier for the surgeon, at the same time it tended to give undue brightness to areas in his field of view—white surgical towels and sheets, white walls and floors.

In the mid-twenties studies by ophthalmologists and medical authorities led to the development of specially colored wall materials

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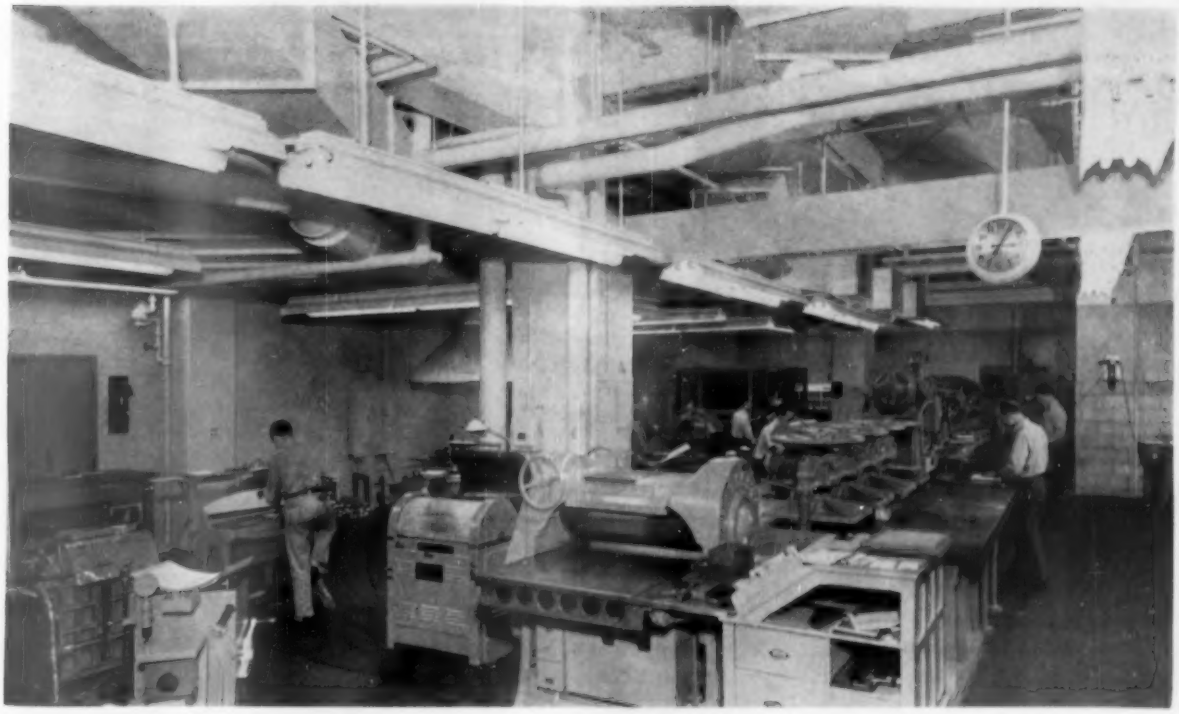
This article has been adapted from a talk by Faber Birren presented at the First World Congress on the Prevention of Industrial Accidents at Rome, April 2-6, at the request of the U. S. Department of State. Written by a leading authority on the technical use of color, it reviews the progress made in this country, and the results of basic research, and sets forth a number of case histories. Part II, dealing more specifically with color's influence on accident prevention, will appear in a later issue.



AFTER: The same department with new lighting fixtures and fresh paint scientifically chosen. Result: improved visibility, increased production and safety.

By FABER BIRREN

The general efficiency of human beings is associated with vision . . . and therefore with illumination and color. These are controllable elements in the working environment.

—tile, structural glass, paint—in tones of green and blue-green. Good vision was served in reduced glare and in complementing the red tint of human blood and tissue. Now the extra illumination could be employed without interference and without impairing the acuity of the surgeon's eyes. Perhaps for the first time color was chosen and used with emotional factors more or less disregarded. The application was entirely functional.

Subsequently, similar research was conducted in schools to make better use of light, lessen glare and safeguard the visual and physical welfare of the child. The first industries to apply the benefits of functional color were in the pharmaceutical field where the medical and clinical aspects of color could well be appreciated. Difficult problems in the filling of phials, the threading of surgical needles, were adequately solved with proper light and control of the environment.

Objectives of Functional Color

Objectives of functional color in industrial plants, offices, schools, hospitals are:

—Improved production.
—Better workmanship.
—Fewer errors, "seconds" and rejected products.
—Relief from eye fatigue and body fatigue in general.
—Lowered accident frequencies.
—Shorter periods of worker training.
—Finer morale and reduced rates of absenteeism and labor turnover.
—Higher standards of plant housekeeping and care of equipment.
—Strengthened labor, industrial and public relations.

While adequate levels of light are necessary in industry, illumination alone is not the sole requirement. In truth, light holds meaning strictly in terms of the materials, surfaces and objects which it makes visible and which reflect it into the eye.

Eye Fatigue

Without going into great detail, the chief causes of eye fatigue may be listed as follows:

—Glare.
—Excessive contrasts within the field of view.
—Distressing brightness and motion on the outer boundaries of vision.
—Prolonged convergence of the eyes on near objects.

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Many Nations Take Part In World Safety Congress

By E. L. NEWMAN

THE First World Congress on the Prevention of Occupational Accidents was held in Rome, April 2-6, 1955. The purpose of the Congress was to enable any organization, authority or person interested in the prevention of occupational accidents to exchange views and experiences concerning the subjects placed on the agenda. Thirty-three nations were represented and more than 1,000 delegates were registered.

The Congress started with an inauguration at the Capitol, with addresses by the Lord Mayor of Rome, the Government Commissioner for ENPI (the Italian Association for the Prevention of Accidents), the President of the Board of Administrators of the International Labor Bureau, the President of the International Social Security Association and the Italian Minister of Labor.

The first topic on the agenda was the "Role and Functioning of Safety Committees" in the various countries. This subject was broken down further into two sub-divisions: (a) "Status of the Committees in the Principal Countries" presented by Mr. Yvon Verwilst of Belgium; (b) "Functions, Methods and Results" presented by Mr. Edmond Perrin of France. The first subject discussed covered the laws, regulations, etc., in force in the various countries concerning appointment of safety committees and safety officers in industrial enterprises; analysis of these laws and regulations with a view to determinate their main characteristics, and examination of the situation in countries where laws or regulations do not exist but where similar arrangements have been made voluntarily.

The second subject discussed the functions assigned to safety committees and safety counselors in various countries; the manner of functioning, with particular reference to the size and nature of the enterprise, and results obtained by safety committees and safety counselors.

The second topic on the agenda was a report on "Prevention of Accidents in Agriculture" presented by Dr. G. C. Pedemonte of Argentina. This subject covered the general and specific risks in agriculture, including preventive measures and means of ensuring their application.

The third topic on the agenda was a report on "Safety of Machinery and the Role of Machinery Designers," presented by Dr. Ing. D. Kremer of the West German Federal Republic. This covered the evolution in the design of machinery from the safety point of view, the necessity and advantages of incorporating safety devices in the design stage, and principles to be observed by the designer when planning machinery.

There was a review of laws and regulations regarding approval of safety devices, prohibition on the sale of unguarded machinery, and an examination of the results achieved by application of these provisions.

The Human Factors

The fourth topic was a presentation by Mr. Faber Birren, originator of the Birren-DuPont Color Code in the United States. Mr. Birren talked on "The Influence of Environmental Factors on Accident Prevention, with Particular Reference to Color in Workrooms." His presentation received very favorable comment.

The fifth topic was "Human Factors and Safety." This was presented in two sections: (a) "Vocational Selection and Guidance," by Professor Father Agestino Gemelli of Italy, and (b) "Vocational Education and Training," by Mr. H. R. Payne of the United Kingdom. Professor Gemelli's talk covered a review of principal methods adopted in this field and the results obtained. Mr. Payne covered the place of safety in vocational training and the role of vocational training in the prevention of occupational accidents, principles and methods of training in their relation to safety, the need to include safety instruction in a complete program of vocational training, and suggestions for developing safety-mindedness among workers and supervisory staff.

Sixth topic was a report by Mr. Aime Texier of the International Social Security Association on "Social Security and the Prevention of Occupational Accidents." This talk covered the historical development, principles, medical, social, economic and other aspects of social security, and the ties between social security and accident prevention.

International Cooperation

The seventh and final topic was a report by Mr. Edv. Pelow of Sweden on "International Cooperation in the Field of Occupational Safety." Mr. Pelow presented an examination of the present situation with regard to international cooperation in the prevention of occupational accidents, and the forms of cooperation which should be developed.

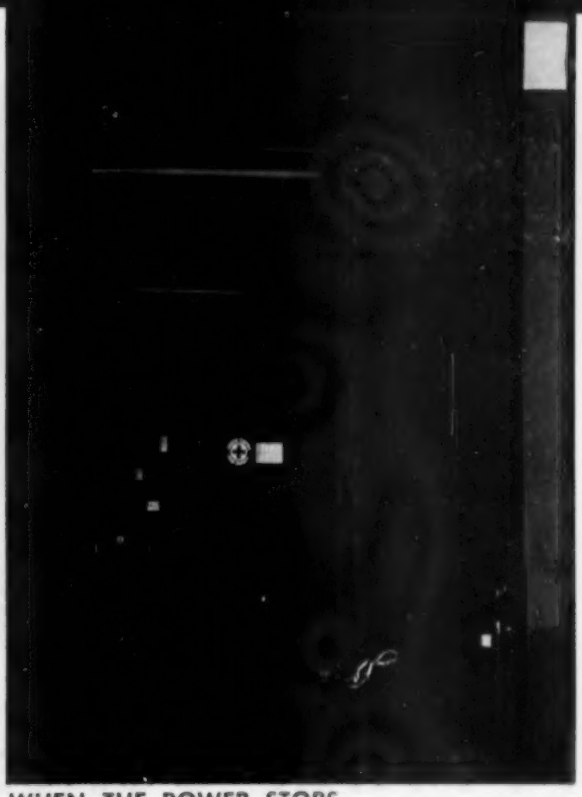
In summary, the approach taken by the World Congress appeared to be legislation as a means of reducing accidents rather than the United States methods of developing safe work practices. There were, however, many exceptions to the legislative approach, as evidenced by the presentations made by the United States, Great Britain, Sweden and Italy.

The writer contacted all of the delegates from the United States present at the Congress. These delegates were: Faber Birren, Edgar Goldstine, consulting safety engineer, San Francisco, and Colonel John DeVos, Director of Personnel of the Air Materiel Force, Europe.

E. L. NEWMAN is Chief Safety Engineer, Ground Safety Division, Hq, AMFE, APO 633, New York.

UNDER NORMAL LIGHTING

How warning and instruction signs look when the plant is functioning. Hazardous locations and emergency equipment, such as extinguishers, gas masks and stretchers are spotted by signs.



WHEN THE POWER STOPS

The signs are on the job—in daylight or in darkness. In an emergency, the beam of a flashlight picks up the reflectorized signs, warning of hazards and locating life-saving equipment.

They Glow in the Dark

Reflectorized signs, familiar safeguards on the highway, offer additional protective uses inside plant buildings

REFLECTIVE sheeting, a material used for years on highway signs, is also becoming an effective tool in overcoming hazards of industrial emergencies. These reflective signs, it has been found, work as effectively in the dark as under normal lighting conditions. All they need is a tiny beam of light, as from a flashlight.

Industrial signs are surfaced with the same material that is used on traffic signs to make them brightly visible at night and on auto bumpers in one inch strips to provide extra visibility at night. The material, know as "Scotchlite," is manufactured by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul.

At night, or in a plant darkened by power failure, reflective signs enable employees and emergency crews to find strategic locations quickly because the signs and markings stand out brightly under the beams of a flashlight.

The signs point the way to locations such as emergency aid stations, stretcher stations, fire protective equipment, exits and other points where a few seconds gained in quick location can mean a saving in lives and equipment.

They also mark dangerous installations such as power plants, storage areas for flammables, areas in which chemicals are used, and other locations important during plant emergencies.

Standard colors and designs recommended by the American Standards Association are used and signs look the same at night under the beam of flashlights as during the day under normal lighting conditions.

Adhesive on the back of the reflective sheeting makes it easy to apply as markers, such as wrapping colored strips around pipelines and emergency shut-off valves. Colors identify the liquid or gas carried by the pipe. Rapid identification from the reflective colors can help emergency crews and employees identify pipes and valves quickly, and help prevent further disaster.

Signs made of reflective sheeting are easily cleaned and resistant to adverse atmospheric conditions such as dust, dirt, extreme temperature variations, moisture and acid fumes.

As part of the pre-employment examination, each new employee at Barry Controls receives an audiometer test. This is one of the steps in the company's program for conservation of hearing.

It Still Pays Off

. . . That Ounce of Prevention

By RUTH H. LEVEILLE, R.N.

THE OLD proverb about the ounce of prevention still cuts new approaches to industrial health. Taking it quite literally, we are developing a preventive health service at our plant that is paying off both in production and in morale.

The basic idea of our preventive health service is simply this: It is not enough to give physical checkups on hiring; nor is it enough to give first aid in accidents and illness and then leave the employee completely on his own. We need a continuous health program, dove-tailed with other phases of plant operation, with automatic follow-up and a sales pitch.

Periodic physical examinations are the backbone of such a program. At our plant, these examinations are offered on a voluntary basis. That's where the sales pitch comes in. Like all voluntary programs, it needs a persuasive push, tactfully applied. Never should our persistence arouse antagonism.

One fellow at our plant explained that he didn't believe in doctors: "I want to die without ever seeing one." Since there was no signs that his wish was about to come true, and since he was otherwise a satisfactory employee, we simply left him to his foibles.

Fortunately, that attitude is rare. The over-all response to these periodic checkups was truly gratifying.

In scheduling examinations, we made every effort not to disrupt regular plant operations. Time, unfortunately, is in short supply. Since we cannot see every employee once a year, we at least try to give annual examinations to everyone over 40, the handicapped, and those in especially health-taxing jobs. Of course, anyone requesting an examination is promptly attended. If any pathology is diagnosed, the nurse follows up the case to advise the employee about the medical care he should get.

The shop supervisors are asked to report to the nurse any health problems in their groups that the workers do not themselves report. In this way we discovered several serious conditions, including hernia, diabetes, kidney disease, and epilepsy.

For executives and supervisors, we take a long look at the over-all health picture of each person, accounting for age and general physical fitness. Working on the axiom that only a healthy person functions at his best, we feel that extra care given to our key personnel makes good dollar sense.

The periodic examination includes a vision test and a chest x-ray. We are also planning audiographs as part of a special "preservation of hearing" program.

Defective eyesight in the plant means accident risk and poor workmanship. The man who can't see what he is doing may not actually hurt himself—as long as his luck holds out. But all along, his work is below his potential par, whether he knows it or not. Last year's vision tests tallied to a

RUTH H. LEVEILLE, R.N., is Industrial Nurse, Barry Controls, Incorporated, Watertown, Mass.

All employees' eyes are checked to see whether vision is in accord with job requirements. Those with defective vision are referred to refractionists. These tests indicate whether the employee will need plain or prescription safety glasses.

startling total: 30 per cent of all tested employees had defective vision below job standards.

The problem doesn't end there, for only half of these employees got their vision corrected voluntarily. This means that the vision problem is half optical and half educational. Granting that we all tend to put off spending time and money on necessary health care when no symptoms are felt, it then becomes the job of the health service to nudge us out of such complacency.

Results of the first trial of influenza vaccine were spectacular. The incidence of colds dropped two-thirds. The absentee rate dropped proportionately.

Chest x-rays, costing 76 cents each, were given to all employees. They disclosed a solitary case of tuberculosis. Thanks to the early discovery of the disease, the prognosis is good and no prolonged disability is anticipated. The employee got a leave of absence and will return to her job as soon as she receives a medical discharge.

This typifies the follow-up phase of our program. Within the limits of practicality, we try to smooth out vocational adjustment after illness.

Take the case of a cardiac in his mid-thirties who had three prolonged absences within one year because of heart attacks. We talked with his private doctor and with his foreman. We called in a cardiac expert from the Bay State Rehabilitation Center, who confirmed the recommendations made by our own plant physician. Finally, the case came before the plant manager.

Realizing the difficulties this man would have in finding a job elsewhere, we decided to retain him. On return from his current absence, he will be placed on a job where he can perform without pressure from group incentive, which apparently had contributed to his present setback.

This is no philanthropy. Both company and employee have gained, materially and psychologically, from the special attention given to the placement of this worker. A policy of this sort builds morale, fosters loyalty, and reduces turnover.

Also it creates good feeling in the community. Our man's doctor holds the company in high regard for our consideration of his patient. As for the man himself, he used to feel the whole world was against him. He was especially antagonistic toward the company. Now that he feels secure in his relation to the company, his attitude toward us is completely changed.

Our experience with handicapped persons has been generally favorable. In terms of health and safety, our 21 handicapped employees are exceptionally aware and cooperative. In placing such personnel, we were guided by advice of the plant physician and information from plant supervisors. This phase of our program was deemed so successful that the Harvard School of Public Health requested a brief on the procedure. Whenever it was necessary to turn down a handicapped job applicant, we gave him information on how to improve his condition and become employable.

In one of the company's routine physical check-ups, a case of diabetes was discovered. Since discovery and treatment the worker's attendance record has improved, resulting in job promotion. The company nurse checks the employee's condition regularly to see that he is not being overtaxed physically.

Facts About Fiber Rope

Selection, Use and Care

Fiber rope deteriorates with age, use, and exposure to acids and strong alkalis. Frequent and careful inspection is necessary for safe service.

MEN who depend on rope in their daily work—both sailors and "landlubbers"—find great satisfaction in the feel of a length of fine rope in their hands. Among the fibers used in rope-making, Manila ranks first.

Manila has high tensile strength and flexibility and a "friendly" feeling when handled. In comparing the strength of various fibers, that of Manila is taken as 100; sisal 80; henequen 65, and hemp 100.

There is often a variation in quality within one family of fibers. Manila, for example, is available in some 21 grades. Care in cultivation and in cleaning and drying affect the ultimate quality of the fiber.

Differences in construction also produce ropes of different characteristics from the same material. With cordage products, as with tobacco, blending is often used to produce ropes with desired qualities.

In the Philippine Islands, the leading cordage manufacturers maintain inspection and packing plants with resident fiber buyers. Samples of each shipment of fiber pass government inspection service before loading for shipment.

Upon arrival at the factory, fiber is carefully inspected by experienced men. In making an inspection, several bales of each grade are opened and examined for length of fiber, handling qualities, condition of tips and butts, cleaning, strength and color classification. The fiber is then graded according to standards which make possible construction of dependable rope.

Manila or abaca fiber is derived from a species of plantain of the same family as the banana. Having a cellulose base, the fiber is seriously affected by bacterial growths found in the environment as well as by water, acid, strong alkali, and heat. And not the least destructive factor is abuse.

In manufacturing cordage the fiber is treated with various preparations so that the finished rope will be resistant to most conditions, particularly if given proper care.

The principles of the rope makers' art have changed little in the past century but the science of treating fiber, and modern methods of handling it, have made considerable progress. Spinning, forming and laying up of rope involves the same care and control as selection of fiber.

Manufacturers today produce cordage to meet demands unknown to the early rope makers. An example is hawsers of 14 to 16 inches circumference used in modern shipping.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Much of the information in this article is from publications of Plymouth Cordage Company and Columbian Rope Company.

Care of Rope

Rope is often damaged beyond repair because the manufacturer's instructions for opening or uncoiling were disregarded.

Rope may be right lay, left lay, or cable lay. These differences can be detected by holding a piece of rope in front of you. If the strands run up to the right, the rope is right lay; if they run up to the left, the rope is left lay; cable is made up of three right-lay ropes laid up left handed.

A common cause of rope failure is loss of rope "balance." This involves what manufacturers call the principle of opposing twists. When a rope either loses some of this twist or takes on more, it is thrown out of balance. This can happen if the rope spins with a free load or is used constantly over blocks or a capstan.

Rope can be kept in balance by adding twist when it has been taken out, or by taking twist out when "extra" has been added.

The following will help in obtaining long and safe service from rope:

1. Remove from coils properly. Lay coil flat on floor with inside end at the bottom. Reach down and pull inside end up through the coil. Uncoil regular right-lay

rope in a counter-clockwise direction.

2. Store properly. A dry, unheated room, with free air circulation, is the best place. Ideal conditions would be a temperature of 70 F, with 65 per cent relative humidity. Keep loose coils off the floor; they should preferably be hung on a wooden peg.

3. Dry properly after wetting. Rope should never be stored wet. Moist rope is almost sure to mildew in storage.

4. Keep ropes clean. When rope becomes dirty, wash with clean water and dry thoroughly before storing. Dirt on the surface and imbedded in the rope acts as an abrasive on strands and fibers.

5. Protect from chemicals. Acids and alkalis are highly injurious. So are many drying oils, such as linseed. Storage battery solutions, washing compounds and paint all injure rope.

6. Avoid kinks. When rope is repeatedly twisted in one direction, kinks are certain to develop, unless twist in the opposite direction is repeatedly thrown in, or out, of the rope. Kinks pulled through restricted space, such as a tackle block, will seriously damage the rope.

Because it is flexible, easy to splice and easy to handle manually, fiber rope is favored for light hoisting operations with block and tackle.

7. Don't overload. Use a 5 to 1 safety factor based on the minimum breaking strength of your rope. In figuring the safety factor, allowance should be made for the age and condition of a rope.

8. Slack off guys. When ropes are used as guy lines and other supports exposed to weather, they should be slacked off in wet weather. Otherwise, damage to the rope, as well as to what it is supporting, may result.

9. Avoid sharp angles or bends. While fiber is somewhat elastic and a sling or lashing will "hug" an object, sharp corners and angular bends put a heavy extra strain on the outer fibers of a rope.

10. Reeve ropes right. Small sheaves, or pulleys, put a maximum of strain on rope and increase the friction load in the block. Never use a smaller sheave than is recommended for the size of rope used.

11. Don't treat rope. A good rope is properly lubricated by the manufacturer and the treatment should last for the useful life of the rope.

12. Avoid unnecessary wear and abrasion. Outer fibers of a rope, no less than the inner ones, contribute to its strength. When they are worn by chafing or dragging over rough, gritty or splintered surfaces—the rope is worn and weakened. Where rope must rub over cleats, winchheads, etc., make sure they are smooth.

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Rope has long been associated with marine operations where heavy hawsers are used for warping, mooring and towing. Crews are careful to keep them properly coiled.

CASES for COMMENT

Compiled by
ROBERT D. GIDEL
Senior Consulting Engineer
Industrial Department, NSC

IS THAT INJURY chargeable to your occupational injury record?

In some cases there is reasonable doubt as to whether the injury arises out of or in the course of employment. This can usually be decided by consulting ASA STANDARD CODE Z16.1-1954. If there is any doubt as to interpretation of the Code, the Committee of Judges of the American Standards Association's Sectional Committee is available to review the facts.

A few cases are discussed here. It is hoped they will aid readers not only in determining the chargeability of accidents but also in planning preventive measures.

Trick Knee

An employee was walking around the end of machines when he heard a popping noise accompanied by a sharp pain in his right knee of such intensity that he became dizzy and nauseated. He immediately stopped, and after the pain subsided he reported to his foreman who referred him to first aid. The employee stated that he was not carrying anything at the time. He had not struck anything, slipped, strained, or done anything that could have been classified as an accident that would have caused such pain. He was merely walking around to the end of the frame when the pain occurred.

He further stated that previously he had had similar trouble with the same knee. That he had, on several occasions, gotten a similar catch in his leg merely by moving it about while in bed. However, none of the previous catches had ever been as severe. The doctor stated that the employee had pulled a ligament in his leg and would probably not be able to work for two days.

Decision. The injury should not be considered an industrial injury and should not be included in the company's injury rates. There was nothing in the employee's work which aggravated his existing physical defect, and the injury was a personal matter which had nothing to do with his work.

Comment. Arising out of and in the course of employment means resulting from the work activity or environment. There was nothing in the history of this case which connected the injury suffered with either. Decision as to chargeability of such cases may involve fine points which are distinguishable only by analyzing all the facts of the case.

The importance of obtaining all the facts to determine corrective action needed, cannot be denied. From this case, it is apparent that the same type of detailed analysis and investigation can determine its non-chargeability under the Z 16.1-1954 Code.

Back Injury

On a Thursday morning, a five-man crew was engaged in installing the third wire of a secondary circuit, and two of the men were preparing to set a coil of No. 4 bare copper wire on a pay-out reel. When they were ready to move the coil from the truck to the pay-out reel, one of the employees did not wait for help and put the roll on the pay-out reel by himself. A full roll of No. 4 bare copper wire weighs about 200 pounds. The employee did not feel any pain when he picked up the wire.

During the afternoon, this employee mentioned to two fellow crew-members that his back was hurting and that he must have injured it lifting the wire. He said nothing to the foreman about the injury. He continued working all that day, the next day, which was Friday, and the following Monday. On Monday night his back gave him a great deal of pain and on Tuesday morning he went to the doctor. The doctor told him to stay home a few days and rest. It was subsequently determined that the employee could have done light work, without losing time, but it would have taken him longer to recover. The employee stayed home two days and then reported back to work.

Decision. The injury should be considered as a temporary total disability with a time loss of two days. One judge commented that although the doctor stated subsequently that it would have been possible for the injured worker to continue to do light work, the fact remains that at the time the injured employee came to a doctor, the latter told the employee to "stay home a few days and rest." It was, therefore, decided that this case should be considered a temporary total disability.

Comment. The standard under section 5.2 states:

> A back injury or sprain shall be considered a work injury only if it meets all of the following conditions:
>
> (a) There is a clear record of an accident, or an incident such as a slip, trip or fall, sudden effort, or over-exertion, or blow on the back.
>
> (b) The physician authorized to treat the case is satisfied, after a complete review of the circumstances of the accident or incident, that the injury could have arisen out of said accident or incident.
>
> A back condition which is revealed while an employee is performing his normal, regular duties, but which neither results from nor is caused by an accident or incident, shall not be considered a work injury.

The above section was added when the standard was recently revised.

This revision requires a "clear record of an accident, or an incident." Once an accident or incident has been established by the employee, the physician's report merely substantiates the possi-

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ELIMINATE THE "RELUCTANT" FACTOR IN EYE PROTECTION WITH COMFORTABLE

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Plant Maintenance

—From page 23

3. **Test, and determine the present condition of each item to be maintained,** and list the steps necessary to keep the equipment in running condition. For example: A failing motor can be fixed by: (1) replacement of the entire machine, (2) a new armature, (3) rewinding of the armature only, and (4) making of the damaged coils.

By checking each phase's downtime loss, the cost of spare parts, as well as repair labor costs, it is easy to analyze the exact total failure cost and the degree of protection needed.

4. **Analyze the spare parts required** with regard to invested money in stock, handling, storage insurance costs, labor required, (clerical, for instance), obsolescence, etc., and inventory required to care for the varied turnover requirements.

5. **Buy the best tools.** It's not necessary to budget for them on a "once a year" basis. Just as the proper lift truck or screwdriver can save its weight in gold, so the use of modern tools can cut shutdown time and maintenance payroll considerably. Thus, a testboard for electrical equipment is a valuable time-saver. Apply the same principle when buying materials. Quality materials prove less costly in the long run.

6. **Set up a department** wherein all work orders adequately describe work requested and work performed on each piece of equipment. This should take into consideration repairs, new work, alterations, general maintenance, and service to operations.

7. **Educate all departments** as to the value of planned maintenance. A really effective program must have the cooperation of everyone concerned.

8. **Set up a training program for maintenance personnel,** so they will know how to do their job and why they are doing it. A good maintenance program raises morale, produces better results, and inspires personnel to take pride in their work.

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Wire from Washington

—*From page 14*

such application, the Secretary of Labor said in his decision:

> Safety proceedings for small mines under the Walsh-Healey Act have just begun, because the coordination for this relatively narrow category of cases of Bureau of Mines investigation authority with Department of Labor enforcement authority on public contracts has only recently been worked out.

The Secretary of Labor held that the Federal Mine Safety Code would be the authoritative expression of Federal policy for purposes of the Walsh-Healey Act as to those measures which have been found practicable and effective to minimize the hazards and dangers of the coal mining industry.

Marine Safety. The Senate passed S. 460 (Magnuson) providing for life preservers for river steamers, and S. 743 (Magnuson), introduced at the request of the Treasury Department, authorizing biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels.

A House subcommittee held hearings on H.R. 4090 (McCormack) which would require the installation of automatic radio telegraph call selectors on cargo ships carrying less than two operators.

S. 1791 (Magnuson), introduced at the request of the Treasury Department, asked that in the interest of safety any motorboat propelled by both sail and machinery carry lights required of motorboats propelled only by machinery.

Home Safety. A House subcommittee completed hearings on H.R. 5222 (Klein), which would exempt from the application of the Flammable Fabrics Act scarves that do not present unusual hazard.

H.R. 5927 (Miller) would amend the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of new additives and new packaging materials not pre-tested to establish safety for the intended use, and would require industry to submit report of its protesting before marketing food or packaging materials. The bill specifically excludes from its scope pesticide chemicals.

Fire. The Senate passed S. 1006 (McClellan) an Administration-proposed bill authorizing reciprocal fire-fighting protection agreements between government agencies and public or private organizations. This bill, and the companion H.R. 6015 which was favorably reported by the House committee, would provide statutory sanction for a previous practice which the Controller General of the United States ruled was not sanctioned by present law.

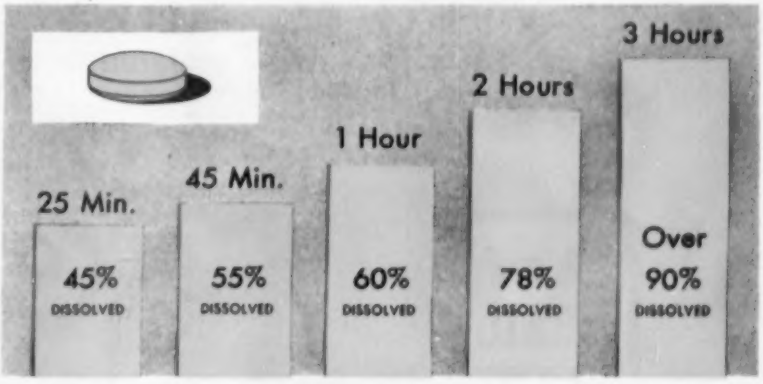
Little Billy was strolling down the street with his smaller niece, when a neighbor stopped to comment on her growth.

"Can she talk yet?" asked the neighbor.

"No," admitted Billy. "She has her teeth, but her words haven't come in yet."

Controlled dissolving action is the reason Morton Impregnated Salt Tablets give fast relief—without nausea

This chart shows the controlled dissolving rate of a typical Morton Impregnated Salt Tablet



Within minutes, the average person begins to feel better, work better, when he takes Morton Impregnated Salt Tablets. For as soon as the tablets are taken, essential body salt lost through perspiration begins to be replaced—but at a gradual rate, so as not to cause nausea.

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Floods in U.S.A. Claim Fewer Lives

The yearly loss of life in floods in the United States has declined markedly in recent decades, according to a study by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statisticians of the 1,728 flood fatalities reported by the United States Weather Bureau for the 20 years from 1934 through 1953.

Of the total, 1,153 deaths occurred in the first half of the period and 575 in the second half. Provisional data for 1954 indicates a toll of less than 50 lives, about half of which were taken by the Texas flood last June.

For more than 15 years, the statisticians note, no single flood has killed as many as 100 persons. In the period of 1935-1937 there were three floods in each of which more than 100 lives were lost. A Mississippi Valley flood in 1927 took 313 lives, and an Ohio River flood in 1913 claimed 467 victims.

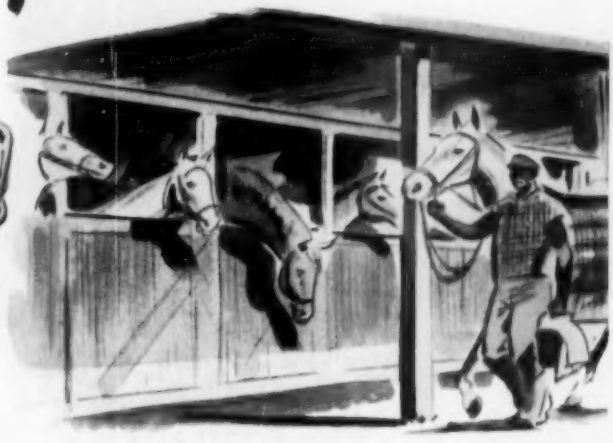
The reduction in flood fatalities has resulted in large measure from the construction of reservoirs, levees, flood walls, and canals by Army engineers in cooperation with State and local agencies. Another important factor has been the increase in the extent and reliability of flood forecasting by the United States Weather Bureau.

Emergency measures against flood waters and the rapid evacuation of people from dangerous areas—efforts in which the American Red Cross often plays a major role—have also contributed materially to the reduction of the toll, it is noted.

The largest loss of life from floods has occurred in the Ohio and the Missouri River systems, which have accounted for one quarter and one fifth, respectively, of the total for the 20 years under review. Three fifths of the flood deaths in the country as a whole occurred during the period of April through July, and nine of the 13 floods which took 25 lives or more were in this four-month period.

Poise is the ability to be ill at ease naturally.

19 Thoroughbreds



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Plant Maintenance

—From page 42

Standards are essential in any production unit. Much more can be done for the present state of operation but, above all, they should be considered in planning for the new automatic plant and the best maintenance. Proper planning saves parts inventory, affords smoother production flow, and reduces employee training time. Results are reduced costs, more uniform products, better output, less waste, better operations, etc.

What Is Automation?

Automation, a much used word these days, is in essence "the automatic performance of a control system by mechanization, instead of the human force." In the ideal setup everything is accomplished without human intervention. This is true except in planning and, of course, when things go wrong.

Briefly, it includes automatic handling of materials from the raw material to the packaged item —temperature, velocity, pressure, processing, assembly, receiving, storing, control and computing data, handling with cost accounting, etc.

The base for all is the machine —mechanical and electronic—but it will never replace judgment. Thus we have a new labor problem in the demand for qualified men.

Completely automatic operation eliminates loss in production due to the human equation. Such losses can be high during hot weather—only one of the factors that may influence man's production. The properly designed machine, on the other hand, is subject to no such influencing factors.

Before installing new automatic equipment, be sure to consider the increased cost of its maintenance and the specially trained personnel it requires.

How to Plan for Automation. A plant with a good maintenance and production operation is easiest to analyze for automation. To analyze correctly the basic operation and pinpoint the phases requiring automatic control, it is

necessary to have a full evaluation of all personnel operations, as well as plans and records of equipment.

Concurrent Labor Problems. Contrary to what some people expected, unemployment due to automation has not occurred, (for example: in the automobile industry), but the effect of automation on labor, as well as its moral and psychological effect on employees and labor unions, must be carefully considered.

Many labor leaders are worried because they fear automation may put men out of work. I feel that as long as our economy remains as it has been for the past years, the immediate problems of automation will work themselves out. Only through automation could the worker afford his present day standard of living and, through it, his standard will steadily increase.

Some results of automation will be:

1. Unions will be more interested in severance pay clauses, and productivity wage increases.

2. More emphasis will be placed on the displaced worker and what to do with him. This is especially true with those who are not very alert and will not fit into more advanced training programs.

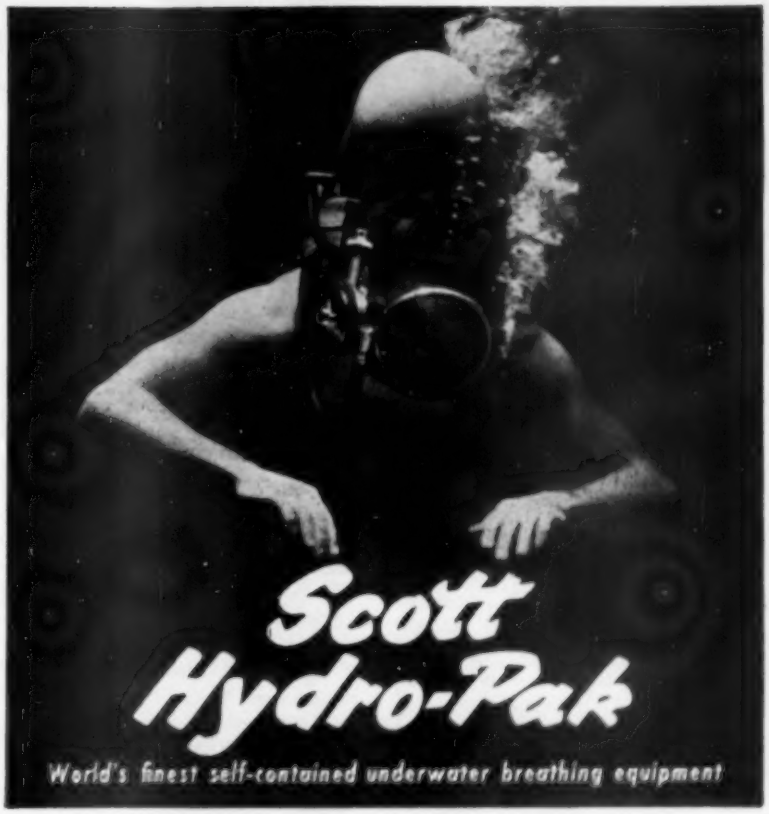
3. With the machine no longer being dependent upon the man, the piece-rate type of pay will be outmoded, thus resulting in the increased importance of a weekly salary and guaranteed yearly incomes.

4. The greater need for the professional and higher skills will require new research and education.

5. More consideration will have to be given to the issue of recreation, which will gradually change our entire industrial and social systems.

It is important to have qualified engineers prepare, design and follow up any system developed. The standard practice is to attempt to handle everything with present staff who cannot be specialists in all fields and cannot be expected to clearly analyze their own plant problems in all aspects.

A new concept of INDUSTRIAL Underwater operation —



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GREEN CROSS NEWS

Activities of Local Safety Councils and Chapters

By TOM A. BURKE, Assistant Director, Western Region, NSC

Field Service Conference

As an initial step in bringing about the integration and strengthening of Field Service, formerly carried out by staff of the Field Organization Department, Inventory Division, and Grade Crossing Project, a two-weeks' staff training conference was held at National Safety Council headquarters, May 16-27.

Instruction centered on the essential elements of comprehensive organized safety programs for states and communities, including traffic, occupational, home, school, etc., with emphasis given to organization, administration, functions, and financing of safety councils.

A follow-up training conference will be held in the Fall, at which time additional attention will be given to the various aspects of the total accident problem.

While the May conference was intended primarily for National Safety Council personnel who will be responsible for carrying out the integrated Field Service program, several chapter managers were in attendance.

Field Service Staff Added

In addition to *James K. Williams* and *John C. Hall*, whose appointments as field representatives of NSC were announced in the May issue of the NEWS, the following joined the Field Service Department staff May 15:

James E. Civils who has been with the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles for the past seven years as Section Chief in charge of Records, Enforcement Planning, and Safety Promotion. He is a Northwestern University Traffic Institute graduate.

Robert Schmal who has been in the Traffic Division of the Council for the past four years as secretary of the Committee on Tests for Intoxication. Mr. Schmal was formerly with the Police Department in Hammond, Indiana, and is a graduate of Northwestern University Traffic Institute.

A. P. Bunderson who has for the past eight years been Superintendent of the Idaho State Police and is now serving as chairman of the State and Provincial Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He has participated in a number of safety activities throughout the Mountain States Region.

Denver Manager Appointed

Murray Graff is the new managing director of the Denver Chapter, NSC. He holds a degree in electrical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For many years he was with General Electric Company as street lighting specialist and he was with Western Electric for 10 years as sales engineer. He had much to do with the introduction of the mercury-vapor system of street lighting. Graff spent a week at NSC headquarters in Chicago before taking over his new duties.

Union Sponsors Drive

"Safety is a field in which labor has its greatest investment, for it cannot afford to lose its earning capacity. We have so much at stake — we who invest the only thing we own — our labor."

So stated Dave Beck, general president of the AFL Teamsters

—*To page 184*

Union sponsors drive. Dave Beck, general president of AFL Teamsters' Union, was speaker at Annual meeting of San Francisco Chapter NSC at which drive was announced. Left to right are: Joseph J. Diviny, president of Highway Drivers' Council, AFL; Iver C. Larson, executive vice-president, San Francisco Chapter, NSC; Frank Brewster, president, Western Conference of Teamsters; Mr. Beck; Clinton W. Dreyer, managing director, Eastbay Chapter, NSC; William J. McGuinness, president, Eastbay Chapter.

COPPUS "BLUE RIBBON" VENTILATORS

Used in wide variety of applications throughout industry

Improve workers' safety . . . health . . . comfort . . . efficiency

VANO DESIGN "A" VENTILATOR is used here during repairs to a chemical still. This type ventilator is used to ventilate tanks, tank cars, drums, vats, underground cable manholes, pipe galleries, airplane wing compartments, fuselages and other confined places. Uses 8" diameter flexible canvas tubing ("Ventube").

VANO DESIGN "B" VENTILATOR here discharges welding fumes from double-bottom compartment in naval vessel under construction. Large volume of air handled quickly expels fumes and results in good ventilation. Vano Design "B" can pass through opening only 14" in diameter. Uses 8" diameter flexible canvas tubing ("Ventube").

VANO DESIGN "C" VENTILATOR here withdraws fumes from a reactor kettle. This ventilator can be furnished with 8" suction inlet for 8" non-collapsible suction tubing — or multiple inlet nozzles for 5", 4", and 3" suction hose. The discharge may be connected to 8" "Ventube." Capacities furnished on request.

NO. 2 AEROPLANE HEAT KILLER here directs cool, fresh air on worker in drop forge plant. Heat killers restore workers' efficiency by providing extra ventilation in the hot months, or on any job where workers are continually or periodically required to work in excessive heat. Available in two types, three sizes in each.

VENTAIR DESIGN TE-4 VENTILATOR Gasoline Engine Driven, here delivers air into underground manhole. These ventilators provide fresh air to men in confined places, promoting safety, comfort, and increasing efficiency. Ideal where no electric current is available. Delivers 1700 CFM of fresh air. Uses 8" diameter flexible canvas tubing ("Ventube").

PORTAIR NO. 4 BLOWER EXHAUSTER exhausts fumes resulting from soldering, welding, tank coating, is also used in ventilating small tanks. It is designed to permit attachment of 4" flexible metal hose. Capacity: 425 CFM free air.

ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR COMPANY LETTERHEAD

COPPUS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, 126 PARK AVENUE, WORCESTER 2, MASS. Sales offices in Thomas' Register. Other "Blue Ribbon" Products in Chemical Engineering Catalog, Refinery Catalog, Best's Safety Directory and Mining Catalogs.

Please send me information on supplying fresh air to men working:

- ☐ in tanks, tank cars, drums, etc.
- ☐ in underground cable manholes
- ☐ in aeroplane fuselages, wings, etc.
- ☐ on coke ovens
- ☐ on steam-heated rubber processes
- ☐ on boiler repair jobs

COOLING:

- ☐ motors, generators, switchboards
- ☐ wires and sheets
- ☐ general man cooling
- ☐ around cracking stills
- ☐ exhausting welding fumes
- ☐ stirring up stagnant air wherever men are working or material is drying
- ☐ drying of walls, sheets, etc., after treated with coating material

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Company .....

Address .....

City .....Zone....State.....

Write here any special ventilating problem you may have { _____ _____

Reduce Danger

of

COSTLY ACCIDENTS

and

DERAILMENTS

It can be done at very little cost . . . by using the M&M Rail Clamp to hold cars in place.

Why does the M & M Rail Clamp reduce danger of costly accidents and derailments? Because it will not slip—it holds cars in immovable position. This has been proven innumerable times, even in heaviest industries.

To prove this for yourself, order an M & M Rail Clamp and try it. We know you'll be more than pleased with its performance and its simple construction that makes it so easy to position and move up.

SAFETY FIRST SUPPLY CO.

425 Magee Street, Pittsburgh 18, Pa.

PERSONALS

Eliot V. Parker Named Safety Standards Chief

ELIOT V. PARKER, under whose direction the safety programs of the United States Army were conducted during the last 14 years, has been appointed Chief of the Safety Division of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has announced.

The Bureau devises and promotes safety programs in industry, conducts safety training courses, and provides the secretariat for both the Federal Safety Council and the President's Conference on Occupational Safety. It provides safety service to employers and workers in the Maritime industry and to the agencies of the Federal Government and functions both as a clearing house for safety information and as advisor to States and industry.

Mr. Parker brings to his new position an outstanding record in safety engineering. Loaned by the Travelers Insurance Company, with whom he was associated as a safety expert, to the Quartermaster General, Mr. Parker organized and supervised the highly successful wartime plant production program, which was designed to prevent delays in the production and delivery of essential materials.

Eliot V. Parker

At the end of hostilities he was invited to become the civilian safety director for the War Department. In 1946 he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Staff and Supervising Engineer of the United States Army. In those capacities he conducted comprehensive and effective safety programs, the success of which was recognized with several Awards of Honor from the National Safety Council.

Mr. Parker, who makes his home in Alexandria, Va., is a member of the American Society of Safety Engineers and the author of many Department of the Army and Travelers Insurance Company publications on safety.

DR. JOSEPH T. NOE has been appointed medical director of Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., Wyandotte, Mich., filling the vacancy created by the death of Dr. William H. Honor early in March. Dr. Noe, who has been medical director of The East Liverpool District Pottery Group since 1948, assumed his new duties on May 1. In his new post he will be responsible for the development and administration of health services for employees in line with the expanding health maintenance program currently underway. Dr. Fred Maibauer will continue as chief surgeon for the corporation.

—*To page 174*

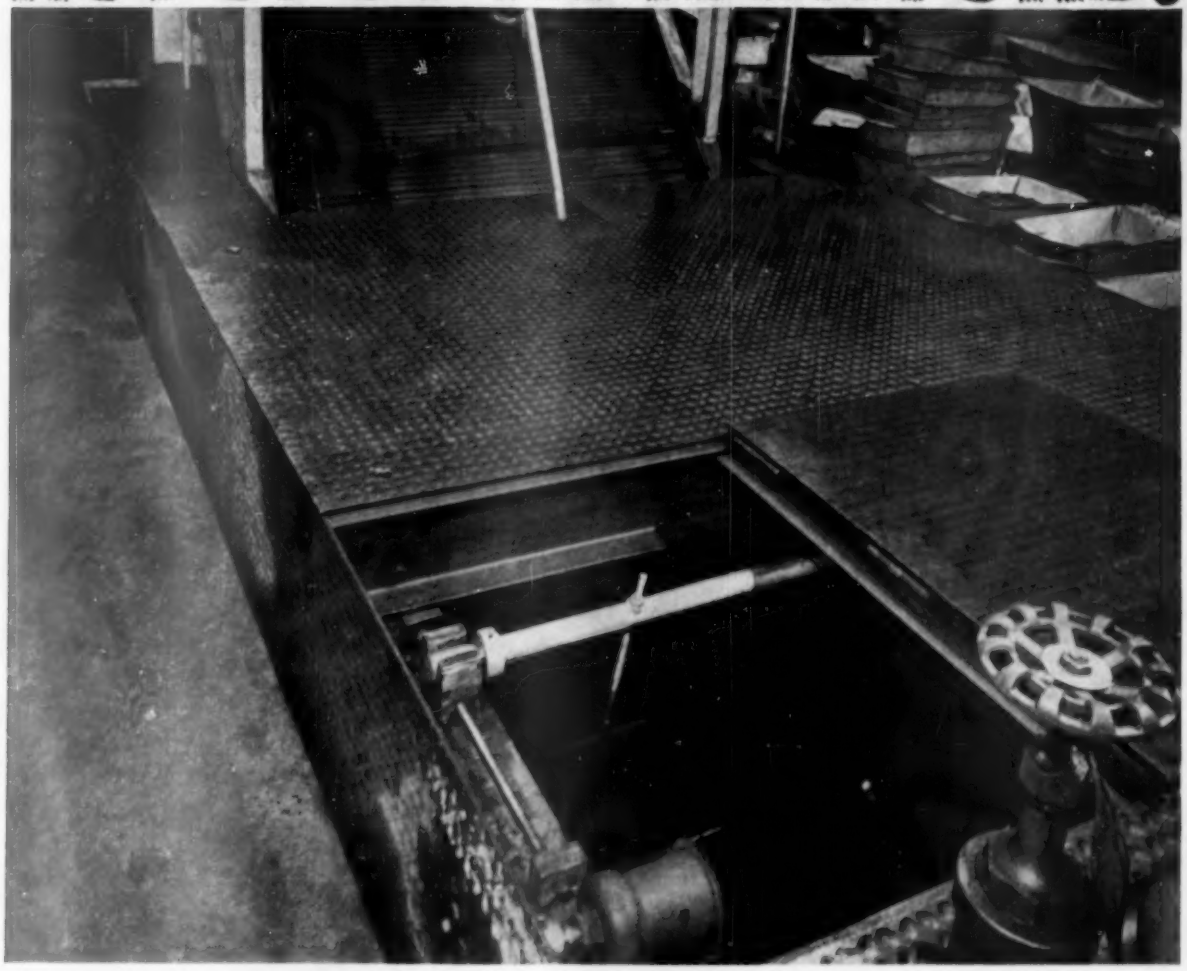
AVAILABLE

How would you like to have an experienced safety man, now retired, work for you for expenses? Thirty years experience for free. Address Box 452, NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS.

SITUATION WANTED

Safety Director, 40, college graduate, 16 years experience in safety and engineering administration. Excellent record. Currently employed with atomic weapons project of 10,000 persons at top salary in the field. Address Box 451, NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS.

HOT SPOT IN HARTFORD!



1575 GALLONS OF OIL NEAR A 1700° FURNACE!

A king-size oil quench is a bad enough fire hazard by itself. Put it next to a roaring, 1700 degree hardening furnace, and it could turn a plant into a cinder pile!

So the Allen Manufacturing Company discovered when they installed this hardening and tempering machine in their Hartford, Connecticut plant!

From the hardening furnace, hex-socket screws are quenched in oil, tempered, then quenched again. A flash fire in the huge oil quenching bath could mean loss of the machine, costly down time—and possible loss of the entire plant!

Safety-minded Allen executives naturally took proper precautions, held the oil far below its flash point with thermostatic temperature controls. Still, they realized that more protection was needed!

So Allen called on Kidde—long-time specialists in fire extinguishing systems.

Kidde engineers studied the problem, installed a special carbon dioxide extinguishing system which could be triggered instantly.

If fire strikes, one pull on a control handle pours clouds of fire-killing CO_2 over the blaze, snuffing flames in seconds. At the same time, pressure-operated switches in the lines leading to the discharge nozzles automatically shut down feeds and conveyor motors!

All fire hazards—dip tanks, flammable liquids and electrical equipment—are potential plant-wreckers. Make sure they get the *proven* protection of Kidde extinguishing equipment. Call your Kidde agent today!

Kidde

The words 'Kidde', 'Lux', 'Lux-O-Matic', 'Fyre-Freez' and the Kidde seal are trademarks of Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.

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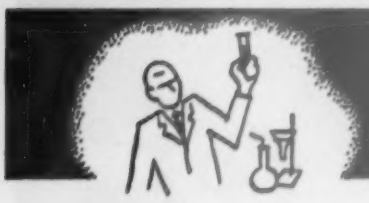
INDUSTRIAL HEALTH



Abstracts of current literature on Industrial Hygiene, Medicine, and Nursing

BY F. A. VAN ATTA
Industrial Department, NSC

Manganese Poisoning

Manganese Poisoning in Moroccan Miners, by J Rodier. The British Journal of Industrial Medicine 12:21-35 (January, 1955).

MANGANESE POISONING is not very common, probably because only a limited number of workmen come in contact with it, in a dangerous form, but it is one of the serious occupational hazards because the disease so commonly progresses to production of total disability. It has been recognized since 1837 when Couper of Glasgow observed the first cases among five manganese ore crushers and properly described the muscular weakness, paraplegia, tremor of the extremities, the tendency to lean forward while walking, whispering speech and salivation which constitute the outward signs of the central nervous system effects of the metal.

In Morocco, the various deposits are of different physical properties, varying from hard rock to a powdery friable material and the workings are equally varied. Some of the material is mined by open pit methods and in other places the typical underground gallery and pillar method of mining is used. Altogether about 4,000 workers are employed in the mines.

Underground Workers

All of the 150 cases of poisoning seen by the author have been in underground workers and 132 of the 150 were miners using pneumatic drills. The other 18 were underground laborers who worked mostly in the immediate proximity to the drills. A few were blasters who were apt to remain in the atmosphere full of dust from the blast.

The disease may set in within one to three months of first employment in the mine, as seen in six of these cases or it may be delayed for over ten years as seen in two of them. Usually, the disease comes on after one to two years of exposure, generally coming on gradually and progressing quite slowly.

Early Symptoms

In the early stage, the worker complains of general weakness and loss of appetite and finds organized movements becoming difficult to carry out and requiring sustained effort. As a result of this, he grows apathetic and dull and no longer communicates with other workmen.

Sometimes there is an early period of excitement during which the gait is staggering, talk is garrulous and incoherent, and the individual becomes unusually aggressive.

Sometimes there is also a period of marked sleepiness, most often followed by insomnia, and the period of back pains and severe cramps in the lower limbs.

Difficult to Recognize

Because the signs vary so much from person to person and because they do not appear in a fixed order, it is very difficult to recognize this early state of the condition. It is, nevertheless, very important so that the exposure may be terminated before irreparable damage has been done.

The earliest objective signs are disturbances of speech, the voice becoming monotonous and slow with very limited movements of the lips and tongue. This is followed shortly by a change in the facial expression and clumsiness of movement, particularly in the arms and hands.

As the disease progresses, certain motions become difficult, such as walking down hill, climbing or descending ladders or to make a half turn or walk backward. As this progresses, the individual comes to have great difficulty in walking at all because he cannot maintain balance and is troubled with muscular rigidity, particularly in the legs.

Closely associated with the muscular rigidity are tremors, particularly of the arms and hands. Occasionally generalized shaking may involve the whole body, affecting the arms and legs equally.

In spite of the severe disability, patients seem to be generally euphoric and maintain sensory functions and digestive capacities quite intact. They complain only of complete helplessness.

Slow Evolution

The reason for the slow evolution of the disease and for the fact that it does not regrede after having once been established, even if contact with manganese is stopped, seems to be in the very slow elimination which, in one patient who had given up his work 17 years before, still showed over 70 milligrams of manganese per kilogram of hair and another showed over 250 milligrams of manganese per kilogram of hair 11 years after stopping work.

There have been some reports of pneumonia produced by manganese and in Morocco there have been pneumonia epidemics in the winters of 1939-40 and 1947-48. The fact that it appears as epidem-

—*To page 182*

"WHAT! NO KITCHEN TELEPHONE?"

Of all things, Mr. Bridegroom! Surely you don't expect that lovely new bride to get along without a telephone in the kitchen!

Maybe there was a time when one telephone seemed enough, just as one radio and one bathroom and one car seemed enough.

But everybody is used to more comfort and convenience these days. And there's nothing that makes life so much easier as telephones around the home.

In the living room, of course. In the kitchen, conveniently hung on the wall. In the bedroom, to save steps and for added peace of mind both day and night. For the son and daughter who'd like telephones of their own, with separate listings.

Would you like to know more about complete telephone service and how surprisingly little it costs? Just call the business office of your local Bell telephone company.

Bell Telephone System *Complete telephone service for home and business*

Big Beam AUTOMATIC EMERGENCY LIGHTS

GUARD AGAINST

The Hazards of Sudden Blackouts

Big Beam Model 2ATW with storage battery and built-in charger that keeps battery fully charged at all times. Variety of models to choose from.

Sudden blackouts breed confusion, panic, property damage, bodily injury – even loss of life. You can have completely dependable protection against sudden blackouts by installing Big Beam automatic emergency lights. (Plug into any convenient lighting outlet.) Then whenever regular lights fail, your Big Beam will provide hours of bright, safe illumination.

Big Beam PORTABLE ELECTRIC HAND LAMPS

Two-Position Flashing Red Beacon

Model No. 164 (Sealed Beam)
Model No. 104 (Standard Bulb)
BEACON LAMP

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Model No. 211
1500-Foot Beam

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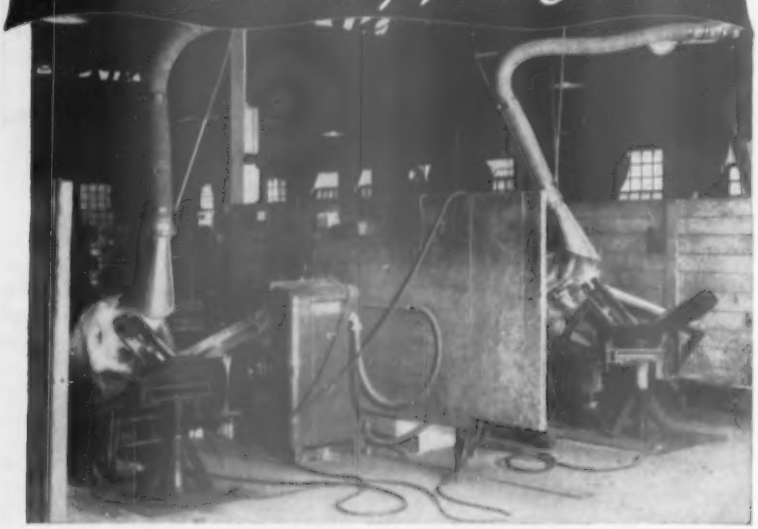
RUEMELIN Welding Fume Collectors



Illustrating Ruemelin Fume Collectors in action. Part of a group of sixteen collectors at plant of Sterling Wheelbarrow Co., Milwaukee.

Collects fumes at the source! Counterbalanced inlet hood stays in working area automatically. Hoods have great lateral and vertical range for table, positioner or floor use. Thousands in every day service. Write for bulletin 37-E.

RUEMELIN MFG. CO.

MFRS. & ENGRS. • SAND BLAST & DUST COLLECTING EQUIPMENT
3885 NORTH PALMER STREET • MILWAUKEE 12, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

Organize Society for Industrial Security

FORMATION of the American Society for Industrial Security was announced at an organizational meeting of security directors of more than 50 U. S. companies held in New York, April 14.

The organization will function as a professional society for industrial security, according to Paul Hansen, director of security for Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, who was elected president. Industrial security embraces the fields of plant security, plant protection, internal security, government industrial security and related activities.

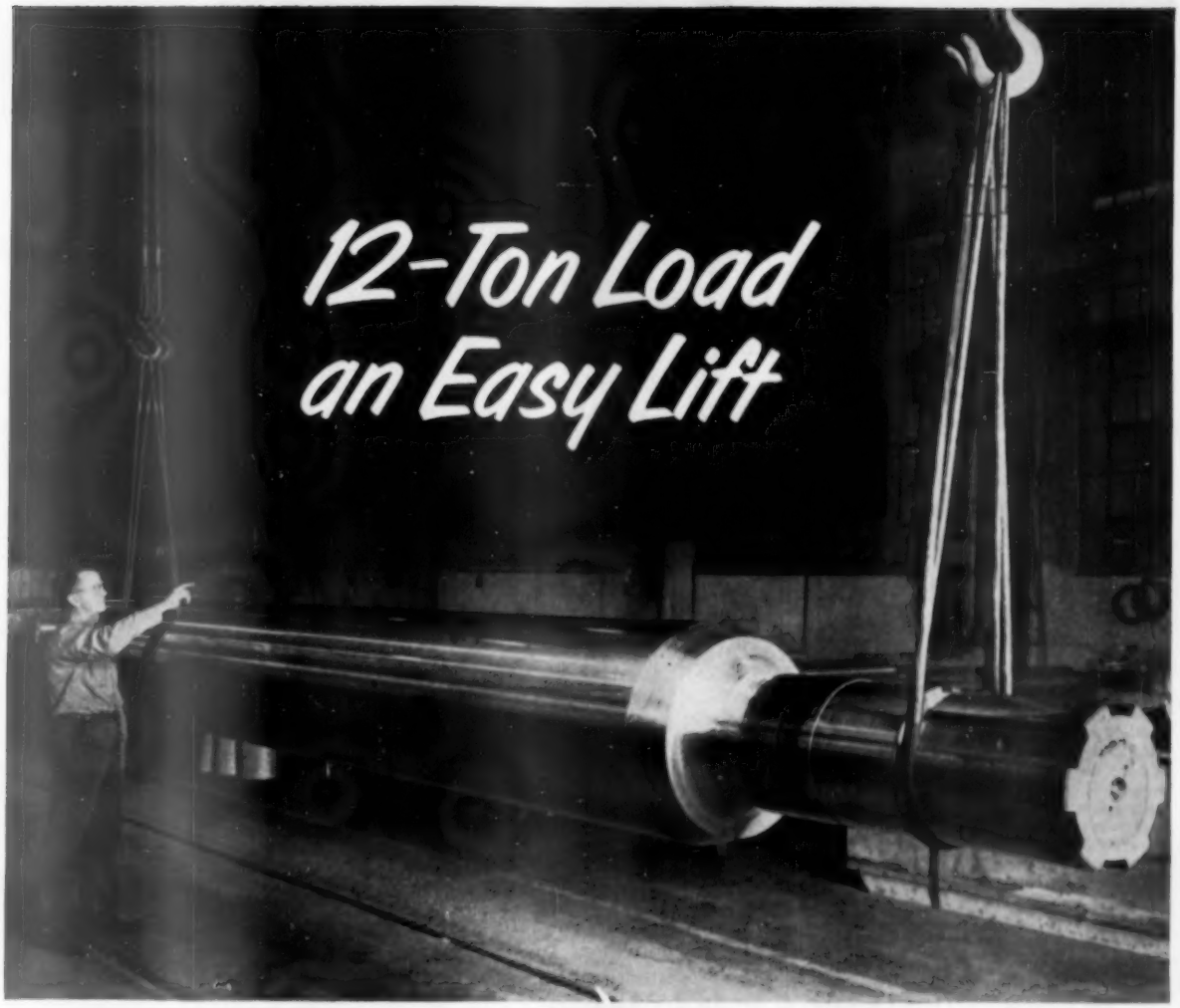
Other officers elected were Gerald P. Kavanaugh, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., first vice president; A. Ross Miller, of North American Aviation Co., Los Angeles, second vice-president; Russell E. White, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., secretary; and P. C. Wolz, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer.

Elected as directors were Glenn V. Dierst, Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle; Edward E. Conroy, American Cyanamid Company, New York; Richard H. Lowe of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; William H. Corrigan, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.; K. C. Flory of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. T. Deere, Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, Texas; and C. W. Bracy, Bell Aircraft Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.

Charter membership was drawn from members of the Industrial Security Committee of the Aircraft Industries Association, the Council on Industrial Security of the National Industrial Conference Board and an industrial unit known as the Security Group.

A certain woman with a reputation as a "man-hater" announced suddenly that she was going to be married. "Goodness gracious!" exclaimed a friend, "I thought you despised all men."

"Oh, I do," replied the bride to be, "but this man asked me to marry him."



for Bethlehem Torpedo Slings

Here's a load that couldn't be tossed over anybody's shoulder. It's a whopping big forged-steel roll that is 21 ft long and weighs more than 12 tons.

Rolls like this are magnificent pieces of workmanship, and they are handled with extreme care. The slings, of course, bear a heavy responsibility. Those shown here are Bethlehem Torpedos, the ones around the roll being covered with an outer jacket of neoprene.

Torpedo slings are much in demand for lifts of this nature. They are so strong and reliable. They are so flexible and easy to bend around the loads.

Many shop men consider the Bethlehem Torpedo one of the finest slings ever developed. It is a sling with several advanced features of design, including a special method of fabricating the eye-loops. Sturdy collars of steel add to the holding power of the loops, so that the sling has greater strength than the ordinary spliced type.

You can now get Torpedos in sizes ranging from ¼ in. to 2 in., inclusive. Many are available from stock; but if yours must be made up on special order, the job can be handled very quickly. Ask our nearest office for full details.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

On the Pacific Coast Bethlehem products are sold by Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation. *Export Distributor:* Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation

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TO ANY DESIRED HEIGHT
EASILY . . .
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Models extend from 6 ft. 10 in. (can be made lower) to any desired height. Hand or electrically operated. Comes to you ready for work — no erection required, no loose parts. Built to meet individual requirements. Ideal for painting, lighting, cleaning, and all overhead maintenance. Pays for itself in time and labor saving.
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Write for Complete Information
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THE READERS' POINT OF VIEW

Comments on topics of current interest are invited. They need not agree with the editors' opinions.

Accident Costs

FLIN FLON, MAN. — Your article "True Costs of Accidents" in the April issue would under usual magazine article circumstances not bother us the least little bit. However, the footnote informed us that the Simonds Method for estimating total accident costs is now included in the National Safety Council's Accident Prevention Manual, and this makes it bad for our records.

Any system to be any good for practical purposes must be simple to understand. The choice of terms must conform to the selection and the definitions we have been used to in dealing with accidents in the past few years.

What, for instance, is "processing compensation?" The whole article and the two tables were utterly confusing. In setting up tables for management to scrutinize they must be clear and easy to interpret and not like an income tax return form.

Table I is not clear at all to us. Learning period of new worker was only necessary to consider in 18 per cent of the lost time accidents, or cases, as they are called, and at a price of $4.40. We must have gotten this all wrong or there must be more explanations needed to judge the merit of this cost system.

We have an employment cost alone of about $55 and we probably have to pay transportation cost of men to take over the injured man's duties. We can see that with a great deal of juggling of figures we can show some sort of prepaid progress cost which would be to an advantage for us to lay before the management.

The American Standards Association has laid down a very nice definition of a "Regularly Established Job" and we like it very much. Too many firms have been too anxious to fix their frequency and severity records for the sake of gaining recognition, but as a rule there was no way of hiding the high cost of accidents. If we are going to start to deal with costs of accidents we like to have a formula which will give us the information we want even if we, by using it honestly, will place ourselves at the bottom of the ladder.

You wanted comments and you got some.

ERIK RUNEHJELM,
Safety Engineer, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.

Congress Papers

BOSTON, MASS.—I notice that it is the policy of National Safety News in identifying articles and their authors to say "from a paper presented at the 42nd National Safety Congress."

Such statements held me up a number of times in recent months. It is all very well to emphasize the fact that the last Congress was the 42nd. However, if I want to identify a specific date on which a specific author made a specific statement — it takes me quite a few minutes of digging around, before I am sure that the 41st Congress took place in 1953.

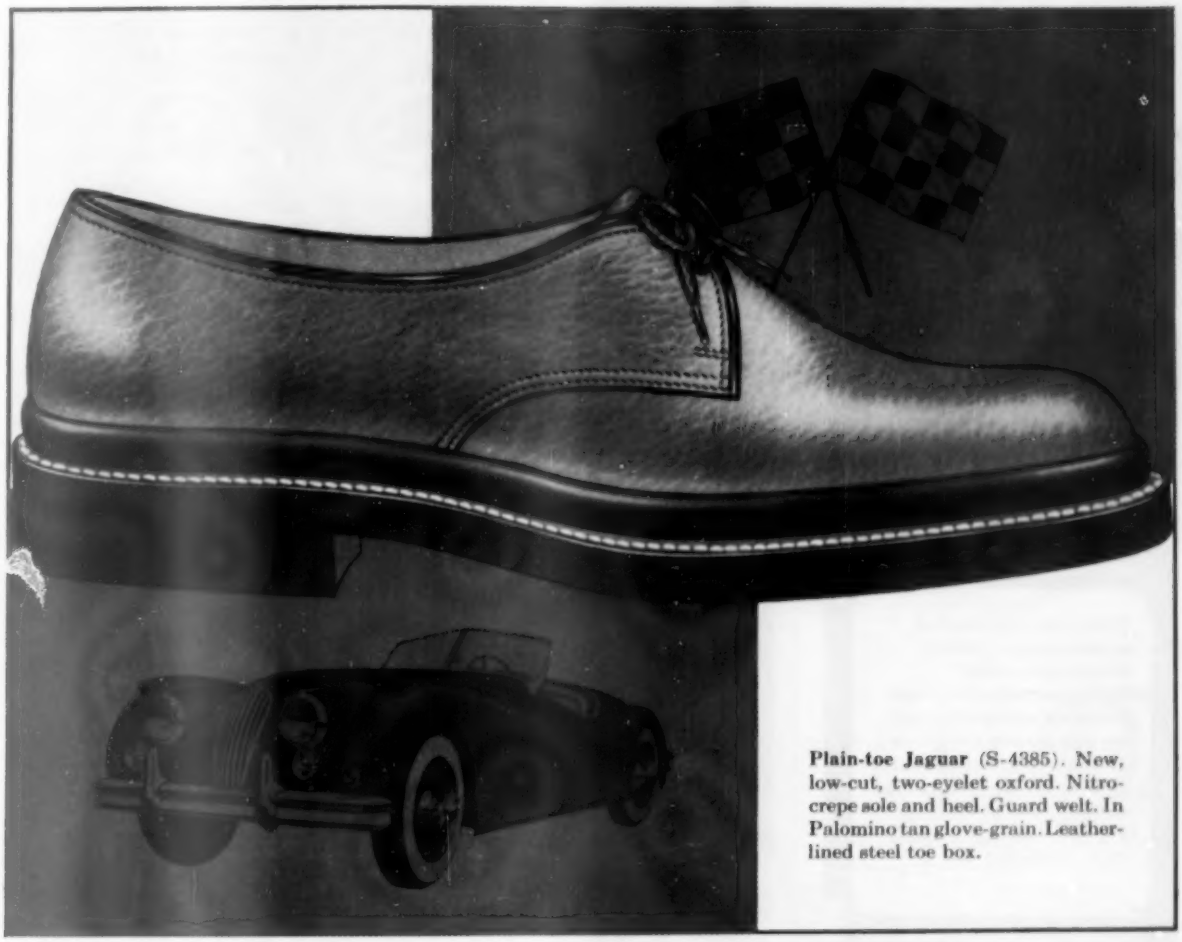
In justice to the speakers and authors whose copy you publish, I think they are entitled to a stated date on which their speeches became public property.

ROBERT CLAIR
Assistant Vice-President
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

Adding the year of Congress to the footnote might be helpful to those who explore past volumes and wish to refer to the Congress Transactions for less condensed versions of the paper or for additional discussion on the subject.

"Brothers," said the preacher, "the subject of my sermon today is liars. How many in this congregation have read the 69th chapter of Matthew?" Nearly every hand went up.

"You are the people I want to preach to," the Reverend said, "There isn't any such chapter!"



Plain-toe Jaguar (S-4385). New, low-cut, two-eyelet oxford. Nitro-crepe sole and heel. Guard welt. In Palomino tan glove-grain. Leather-lined steel toe box.

Another Thom McAn first!
The Jaguar—
Sporty, low-cut and cool safety shoe

Another first from Thom McAn! The Jaguar — a safety shoe that combines rugged steel-toed construction with racy new dress-weight styling.

Your men won't have to change shoes after work with these dashing new low-cuts. Jaguars are as smart for after-hours as they are safe on the job.

Hot work? Jaguars — like all *summer line* Thom McAns—are cool and comfortable in hottest weather and working conditions. Miles ahead of cumbersome, old-fashioned safety shoes.

To all of these unusual advantages add top quality long-wearing leather, sturdy construction and, of course, Thom McAn's famous low money-saving price. You'll see why Thom McAn's so good it's the best-selling shoe in all America.

SOLD TWO WAYS: 1. At Thom McAn Stores. **2.** Direct to your plant. Send today for details of our money-saving plant-sale plan and Thom McAn's 4-way employee purchase plan—plus descriptions of the Thom McAn Safety Shoe line. Write: Thom McAn Safety Division, 25 W. 43rd St., N. Y. 36, N. Y.

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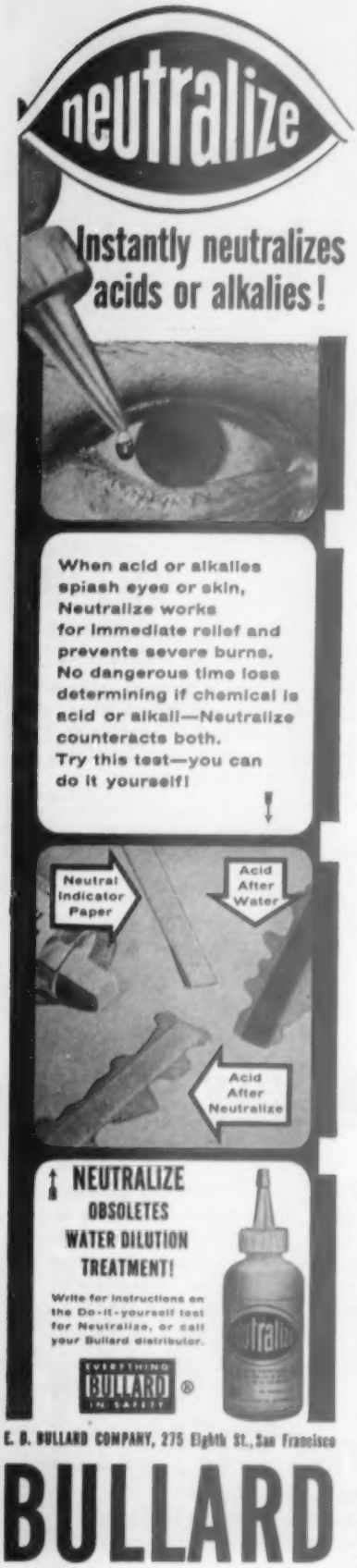
SAFETY SHOES
A Division of the Melville Shoe Corporation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Instantly neutralizes acids or alkalies!
When acid or alkalies splash eyes or skin, Neutralize works for immediate relief and prevents severe burns. No dangerous time loss determining if chemical is acid or alkali—Neutralize counteracts both. Try this test—you can do it yourself!
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Write for instructions on the Do-it-yourself test for Neutralize, or call your Bullard distributor.
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COMING EVENTS

In the Field of Safety

June 2-3, Victoria, B. C.
Twenty-first Annual Forest Products Safety Conference (Empress Hotel). Pat Reiten, secretary, Simpson Logging Co., Shelton, Wash.

June 2-4, Richmond, Va.
Virginia Safety Association, Annual Meeting (Jefferson Hotel). William M. Myers, executive secretary, Virginia Safety Association, Room 302, 1103 E. Main St., Richmond 19, Va.

June 7-8, Hartford, Conn.
Tenth Annual Conference of the Connecticut Safety Society (Statler Hotel). William G. Wilse, manager, National of Hartford Group, 1000 Asylum Avenue, Hartford 15, Conn.

Second Annual Conference, New England Accident Prevention Assn., meeting at the same time and place. Everett W. Martin, president pro tempore, 65 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.

June 7, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
Wisconsin River Valley Regional Safety Conference.*

June 9, New Richmond, Wis.
Northwest Regional Safety Conference.*

June 10-11, Orofino, Idaho
Sixth Annual Idaho Lumbermen's Safety Conference. L. M. McKay, secretary, P. O. Box 911, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Sept. 13-15, Cleveland, Ohio
Seventeenth Annual Ohio State Safety Conference and Exhibit (Hotel Carter). Michael L. Stefani, general manager, Cleveland Safety Council, 2073 East 9th Street, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Sept. 15-16, York Harbor, Me.
Twenty-eighth Annual Maine State Safety Conference (Marshall House). Arthur F. Minchin, secretary, Department of Labor and Industry, State House, Augusta, Me.

Oct. 17-21, Chicago
Forty-third National Safety Congress and Exposition (Conrad Hilton Hotel). R. L. Forney, secretary, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11.

Nov. 3-4, Charleston, S. C.
Eighteenth Annual South Carolina Accident Prevention Conference (Francis Marion Hotel). J. Donald Watson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, P.O. Box 539, Columbia, S. C.

*For information about Wisconsin regional conferences write R. W. Gillette, exec. secretary-treasurer, Wisconsin Council of Safety, State Office Bldg., Madison 2, Wis.

New Standard on Engineering Terms

PUBLICATION of the long-awaited ASME Standard on *Industrial Engineering Terminology* was announced during the spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Baltimore by L. E. Newman, chairman of the Management Division and manager of the Education and Training Services of the General Electric Company.

The project was begun in 1948 by the Management Division's Work Standardization Committee. In 1950 the International Committee on Scientific Management (CIOS) recognized the need for international standardization of terms by setting up a subcommittee on Management Terminology.

At the Ninth International Management Congress in Brussels in 1951 there were further demands for standardization of terminology.

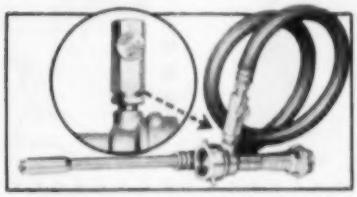
Spurred by these developments the ASME Work Standardization Committee increased its output of technical definitions and organized a thorough procedure for their verification. Definitions were drawn up by an industrial engineering expert and submitted for suggestions to 40 practicing management consultants, to an equal number of committee associates, and finally to the terminology committee of Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Great Britain.

Industrial Engineering Terminology, a 50-page volume, fills an important place in the series of ASME Codes and Standards for safe construction, operation, and testing of elevators, boilers, piping, and screw threads. Copies are available from The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 W. 39th Street, New York 18, at $1.50 each.

The FW Eductor is a *discharge* side proportioner. Comes in 1½" and 2½" sizes. They operate efficiently on pressures ranging from 75 to 175 p.s.i. at the Eductor inlet.

FFF Nozzle comes with Foam screen and solid Foam stream shaper.

Rockwood Eductors are designed for use with both the Rockwood FFF nozzle and the SG-60 nozzle with FF extension unit. SG-60 is an all-purpose nozzle that fights fires 5 ways — high velocity WaterFOG, low velocity WaterFOG (with applicator), FogFOAM, solid stream of water or of FOAM. FF extension unit discharges Rockwood FOAM in a solid stream or as FogFOAM, and covers large areas at one time.



The Variable FW Metering-Check Valve on the Rockwood Eductor is highly versatile, and is furnished with each FW Eductor. It incorporates both the Metering Valve and Ball Check Valve in one unit, and meters material into the hose line in any proportion from 1% through 6%.

One for the road!

Protect against flammable liquid fire due to tank truck accidents

With more traffic on congested highways, more filling stations, more and more gasoline tank trucks in daily service, *your* city is in greater danger of a flammable fuel fire than it has ever been before. A sudden crash of a tank truck passing through your city streets tomorrow could confront you with a difficult-to-control flammable liquid fire.

The use of Rockwood FW Eductor reduces the danger of disastrous losses due to such a fast-spreading fire. Developed for operation with Rockwood's FFF nozzle and SG-60 nozzle with FF extension unit, the FW Eductor introduces Rockwood regular FOAM, Double-Strength FOAM or WET (1% or 2%) into the hose line, quickly controlling and extinguishing flammable liquid and other fires.

Rockwood FW Eductor is the simplest form of proportioning you can buy. Ideal for municipal fire departments, oil refineries and industrial plants, it can be attached between discharge gate of a fire truck and hose line, or between hydrant and hose line, or between two lengths of hose.

Be prepared. Put this great fire fighter to work for you. Specify Rockwood FW Eductor when you order a fire truck.

Rockwood Double-Strength Foam Liquid, 3 parts mixed with 97 parts water, forms a solid FOAM blanket that quickly re-seals itself. Available in 5-gallon or 50-gallon drums.

Rockwood WET, 1 part mixed with 99 parts water, increases penetration and extinguishing action of water. Excellent for deep seated fires or where water is scarce. Can be used in proportions of 1% or 2% by volume for Class A and B fires. Available in 5-gallon cans or 50-gallon drums.

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Distinguished Service

—From page 10

land, Two awards: Entire company; Manufacturing Department.

Stauffer Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., Entire company.

Talon, Inc., Plant No. 5, Meadville, Pa.

Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., Shreveport, Entire company.

United States Defense Corp., St. Louis, Mo., Entire company.

U. S. Rubber Co., Seven awards; Detroit Plant; Hogansville Plant; Mishawaka Plant; Naugatuck Footwear Plant; Painesville (Ohio) Plant; Port Neches (Texas) Plant; Winnsboro Mills.

Universal Atlas Cement Co., New York City.

Virginia Department of Highways, Richmond, Entire company.

Western Electric Co., Inc., Two awards; Indianapolis Works; Kearny Works.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Five awards: Atomic Power Division, Idaho Falls; Motor & Control Division, Buffalo; Transformer Division, Sharon, Pa.; Southwestern Region, M & B, Atlanta; X-ray Division, Baltimore.

Weyerhauser Timber Co., Two awards: Everett Branch; Springfield Branch.

AWARDS OF MERIT

Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd., Arvida, Quebec.

The Amalgamated Sugar Co., Two awards: Tasco, Rupert, Idaho; Tasco, Twin Falls, Idaho.

American Can Co., Two awards: Los Angeles Factory No. 98A; Pacific Factory No. 94A.

American Factors, Ltd., Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Entire company.

American Motors Corp., Kelvinator Division.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., Sunbeam Air Conditioner Division, Ohio.

American Viscose Corp., Parkersburg (W. Va.) Plant.

The Atlantic Refining Co., Keystone Pipe Line Co., Entire company.

The Bartgis Brothers Co., Catonsville, Md., Entire company.

Bemis Brothers Bag Co., Two awards: Buffalo Plant; Minneapolis Plant.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Nine awards: Alameda Works; Erection Department, Pittsburgh District; Fabricated Steel Construction,

H. E. Humphreys, Jr. (left), president of United States Rubber Company, receives Award of Honor from George C. Stewart, general manager of the National Safety Council. At right is Reginald M. Cleveland, president of the Greater New York Safety Council. The award was presented at banquet of 25th Annual Greater New York Safety Conference.

The Historical Society's Lowell Miller, and Mr. Bullis.

How a fancy doughnut and a pioneer lumberman's home said "Wausau Personality" to General Mills' Chairman **Harry Bullis**

Wausau Story

Visiting Wausau at the invitation of Employers Mutuals, Mr. Bullis saw special meaning in the Cyrus Yawkey home. "50 years ago, this picturesque place was the home of one of Wausau's pioneer lumbermen. It's being made into a museum. That's Wausau. It has respect, even affection, for the past—and yet a healthy awareness that it *was* the past. The passing of the great lumber days never stopped Wausau."

Mr. Bullis found a good *personality* about Wausau. You'll find it too—in Employers Mutuals' representatives wherever you are. We have a reputation for being *good people to do business with.*

Our specialty is workmen's compensation insurance. Many of the country's largest firms are our policyholders. Yet a great part of our business is with companies employing a small number of people.

Policyholders like the way we handle their claims—with a speed unexcelled in the business and a fairness that bends over backwards. They like the *extras,* in service and understanding, that are behind every Employers Mutuals' policy.

Larger policyholders especially like our fresh, enlightened view of workmen's compensation. We don't believe such insurance is just a way to pay accident claims. Under Employers Mutuals' supervision, it can actually lower costs of production and improve over-all profits. May we show you how?

Employers Mutuals writes all lines of casualty and fire insurance. Phone our nearest office, or write Wausau, Wisconsin.

Hal Haverson of General Mills and Mr. Bullis relish a taste-test of Ray Gregory's "Parisian Puffs."

"If I were going to open a bake shop, it would be one like Ray Gregory's. High quality foods and a wide variety of them. Wausau people, like most Americans, want quality, and they support those businesses that provide it.

"I wish I hadn't missed the Saturday Bake Sale at the Public Service display rooms. They tell me Wausau housewives make good home-made bread."

Mr. Bullis "baby-sits" with young Duane Ninnemann while Mother shops.

"Miller's Supermarket typified Wausau's present and future, as the Yawkey home symbolized the past. Julius Miller had done business downtown for 30 years. Recently, he and his son opened this spacious, beautifully laid-out store in an out-lying district . . . the first store in a projected modern Shopping Center.

"Good people to work with, live with, be with. Yes, that's Wausau."

Employers Mutuals *of* Wausau

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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Sixteen awards: Carl Junction Works; Columbia Plant; Grasselli Research Laboratory; Hotel du Pont; "Kinetic"—East Chicago Plant; Lockland Works; Paulsboro Works; Perth Amboy Plant; Petroleum Laboratory; Printing Plant; Repauno Construction; Rayon Research Laboratory; Sabine River Construction; South San Francisco Plant; Textile Research Laboratory; Yerkes Research Laboratory.

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Scott Paper Co., Hollingsworth & Whitney Division, Waterville, Me.

Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind.

A. O. Smith Corp., Houston Plant.

Sohio Petroleum Co., Production Department, Oklahoma City.

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Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co., Ltd., Kapuskasing, Ontario.

Talon, Inc., Two awards: Plant No. 6, Cleveland, Ga.; Plant No. 3, Hamden, Conn.

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U. S. Rubber Co., Two awards: Burlington Plant; Providence Plant.

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The S. K. Wellman Co., Bedford, Ohio, Entire company.

Western Electric Co., Inc., Telephone & Installation Division.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Seven awards: Gearing Division, Pitts-

—*To page 183*

Never Before...

a safety spectacle with color styling

that's modern and appealing!

A NEW STYL-IZE SHAPE LENS. Styl-Ize Butyrate frames are rugged and stronger . . . provide richer finish in selective colors.

lighter and more comfortable!

ONLY HALF THE WEIGHT of hardened glass. Takes the heavy discomfort out of day long wear, and stays put in proper nose position.

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TWICE AS STRONG as hardened glass . . . eliminates danger of sharp splinters.

in OPTILITE* PLANO or PRESCRIPTION SINGLE VISION . . . BIFOCAL

* the new safety lens material. Not a glass . . . not a thermoplastic but an exclusive USSSCO formula of compounded resins.

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FOR MEN
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Becoming frames combine strength and sturdiness with style. Women like the light weight —that avoids unsightly marking of the nose.

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All Styl-Ize Spectacles meet Federal Specifications for Optical Qualities, Impact Resistance and Strength of Materials.

All Optilite lenses also available in standard P-3 shape, metal and plastic frames.

THE NEW SHAPE *Styl-Ize*
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SPECTACLES

A fully experienced USSSCO service engineer will assist in your eye-protection program. Contact your nearest USSCO Sales Office listed in the classified section of your telephone directory, or write direct.

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Gentlemen:
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Instrument Records Flight Performance

AN INSTRUMENT that will produce flight records automatically under all conditions of flight, including crash, is now available, according to a paper presented at the diamond jubilee spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Baltimore.

J. J. Ryan, technical specialist for General Mills, Inc., and professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota, described the device, known as the General Mills Ryan flight recorder.

The recorder, he said, automatically measures the indicated air speed, static pressure altitude, vertical acceleration, compass heading, and time. The time of any event desired for record may be marked by the pilot. The instrument makes it possible to preserve records for evaluation of aircraft performance, stresses encountered in flight, techniques, severe atmospheric disturbances, landing shocks, and other flight conditions.

The instrument, which has been tested in more than 1900 hours of flight, including more than 700 hours in commercial aircraft, is designed to resist the impact of a crash and the heat of a fuel fire. Its uses include:

1. Provide a reliable means for analyzing and studying air failures.
2. Provide records of extraordinary atmospheric disturbances.
3. Provide means of determining the degree of inspection required to establish air worthiness after extreme gust loadings.
4. Determine standard flight paths for aircraft routing.
5. Measure adherence of flight performance to regulatory or company requirements.
6. Furnish means for training and evaluating pilots.
7. Measure effectiveness of automatic and manual aircraft controls and instrumentation.
8. Record performance of any aircraft.
9. Aid in control and operation of military aircraft.
10. Analyze and study military flight techniques.
11. Make all flying safer by the accumulation of this measured knowledge.

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• Neo-Crepe soles and heels have millions of tiny air cells which provide a true insulation against heat—make these soles lighter—extremely flexible with firm cushioned comfort to the feet. Neo-Crepe soles and heels, made of duPont Neoprene, resist oil, heat, acids and caustics, are slip-resistant, waterproof and non-marking. They are the ideal sole and heel for summer wear on work or casual type shoes. Start enjoying Neo-Crepe "foot-loose" comfort today—they are found on better quality work shoes everywhere.

SIZES: 18 iron—7 through 14
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MATCHING HEELS: 3/8—4/8—5/8—6/8
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For a More Successful Poster Program

POSTER program aids miniatured on this and the following pages are NEW — shown here for the first time. Those illustrated in one color on the following two pages are actually printed in two or more colors.

For maximum variety, refer to the 1955 Directory of Occupational Safety Posters. There you'll find 744 top-notch selections on a great variety of subjects. Additional copies of the directory are 50 cents each—write Membership Service, N.S.C.

JUMBO POSTER for AUGUST 1955

The Jumbo poster, issued monthly, is designed for outdoor use and is available to members on annual subscription but is not stocked. Its actual size is 9' 11" by 11' 8".

SAFETY BANNER FOR AUGUST, 1955

Here is the attention-getting, monthly cloth banner. Available in two types—indoor and outdoor—both are identical in size (10 feet long by 40 inches high), have the same general message and multi-colored design. Indoor type is of sturdy drill with grommets for easy hanging, while the outdoor banner is of extra heavy drill, with wind vents, and has strong stitched-in rope for durability.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

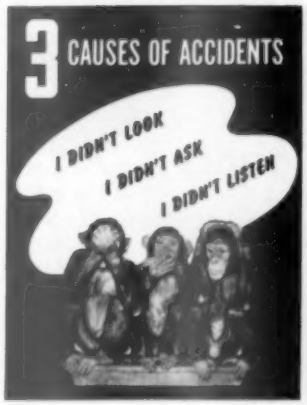
T-0466-C	25x38
T-0467-A	8½x11½

This new four color poster is illustrative of the 72 four color posters shown in the 1955 Poster Directory.

Electrotypes of poster miniatures on this page are not available, nor can payroll inserts be supplied.

Posters below are printed in two or more colors

(Available only in sizes indicated)



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0496-C 25x38

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0401-A 8½x11½

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0398-A 8½x11½

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0309-A 8½x11½

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0305-A 8½x11½

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0392-A 8½x11½

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0480-A 8½x11½

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0417-B 17x23
0444-A 8½x11½

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

0477-B 17x23

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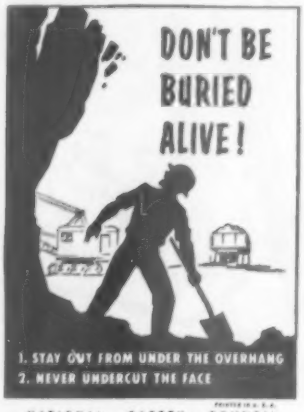
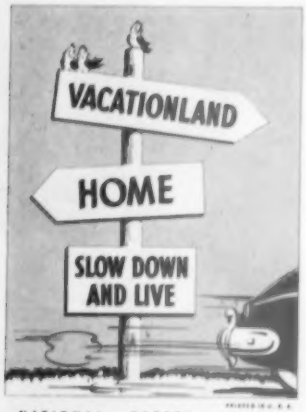
0457-B 17x23



0479-A 8½x11½

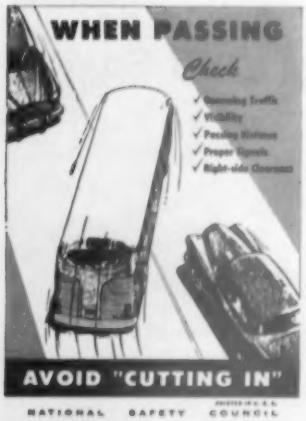
0451-A 8½x11½



T-0419-C 25x38
T-0420-A 8½x11½

0426-B 17x23

V-0488-A 8½x11½



V-0489-B 17x23

Salesman Pete, as salesmen go
Was quite a jolly fellow.
But now he sings this tale of woe,
"I just went through the yellow."
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

V-0486-B 17x23

V-0487-B 17x23

Electrotypes of payroll inserts can be furnished in all poster illustrations shown above.

Turning Back Death

—From page 31

an "expiration" whereas the Schafer method gave only an active expiration to the victim and relied on the elasticity of the chest cage for the inspiration. If this normal expansion was interfered with by electric shock, poison or nerve gases there might be no response and any attempt at artificial respiration by an expiration method certainly would fail.

It was also known that while the Schafer method was easy to teach and less tiring, it provided poor ventilation to the lungs. Subsequent research also indicated that a reduction in lung volume below normal (as in the case of the Schafer method) resulted in distributing most of the circulating blood through the unventilated areas of the lungs. This, of course, would lead to faulty gas exchange and reduce the amount of oxygen being taken up by the arteries.

It was ascertained that a method which employed both an active "push" and an active "pull" gave greater ventilation to the lungs and caused a higher saturation of oxygen in the blood stream.

Throughout 1950 extensive research was conducted at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, for a new method of artificial respiration and a comparative study of different known methods.

Manual methods were tested and tests were also made of mechanical methods. It was realized that artificial respiration involved many factors but the major portion of their study concerned the matter of ventilation of the lungs by the various methods. Delicate instruments were used to measure the air exchange and these tests showed conclusively that "push and pull" methods produced twice the ventilation as a method using only a single "push" or "pull."

It also was found that, when properly applied, the push-pull methods were as effective as a mechanical resuscitator operating at a pressure of 14 mm of mercury as regards ventilation but the resuscitator has other important advantages, some of which are discussed later.

Advantages and disadvantages of the various methods were reported as follows:

EVE METHOD

Advantages: (1) simple to learn; (2) performed by anyone; (3) performed for indefinite time; (4) accessory treatment can be carried on simultaneously; (5) no fracture of bones or ribs; (6) uses prone position; (7) requires one rescuer to rock (but at least 2 or 3 to set up without neglecting patient).

Disadvantages: (1) requires proper apparatus; (2) time lost setting up apparatus if alone; (3) tidal volume not large; (4) stomach contents may be poured into pharynx, and subsequently aspirated.

HOGLER NIELSEN METHOD

Advantages: (1) requires one rescuer only; (2) started immediately; (3) no appliances needed; (4) prone position used; (5) provides excellent exchange.

Disadvantages: (1) not well known; (2) moderately fatiguing; (3) may cause shoulder injuries or fracture of ribs.

SCHAFER-NIELSEN-DRINKER METHOD

Advantages: (1) similar to established Schafer method; (2) can supplement Schafer method; (3) uses prone position; (4) provides excellent exchange; (5) performed immediately; (6) no apparatus required.

Disadvantages: (1) requires two operators to complete operation; (2) may cause shoulder injuries; (3) moderately fatiguing.

SCHAFER-EMERSON-IVY METHOD

Advantages: (1) easy to learn; (2) same position as Schafer; (3) can be used to supplement Schafer; (4) excellent pulmonary ventilation; (5) performed immediately; (6) no apparatus required; (7) requires only one rescuer; (8) no additional possibilities of trauma.

Disadvantages: (1) difficulty in lifting hips for long periods of time.

SILVESTER METHOD

Advantages: (1) easy to learn; (2) no apparatus required.

Disadvantages: (1) the tendency for tongue to drop back in throat.

During the following year, 1951 further research was carried out at the University of Illinois College of Medicine with assistance in part by grants from the American Red Cross and the Council on Physical Medicine Rehabilitation of the American Medical Association. This study was made to compare the effectiveness of the manual methods on subjects with voluntary suspension of breathing and the same subjects with respiration suspended by means of drugs.

The tests showed that a method using a single push or pull ventilated only to the extent of the normal resting air but the push-pull methods were approximately twice as effective. It is interesting to note that in these tests the most experienced operators obtained the best results which emphasizes the importance of proper instruction and experience.

It was noted that certain methods were more successful with specific body types but generally

the LIGHTER SIDE
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
VACATION! I'LL SOON BE STRETCHED OUT — DOING NOTHING!
BETTER CLEAN UP THAT OIL YOU SPILLED BEFORE THE BOSS FINDS IT!
DON'T LAUGH AT YOUR FATHER, WILBUR. HE'S JUST BEEN PETTING STRANGE DOGS AGAIN!

the hip lift-prone pressure method was best with the hip roll-prone pressure method for sustained periods of time. It was also brought out that mechanical devices must always be considered as supplementary to manual methods as the first few minutes are crucial.

In 1951 further studies were made of the various methods aided by a grant of the U. S. Navy with joint support of the Army and Air Force. The Department of Defense sponsored the research and groups from four colleges participated. These were University of Illinois College of Medicine, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania and Springfield (Mass.) College.

Tests were conducted to determine the ventilation efficiency, the effect on the circulation of the blood and gas exchange and the best timing to be used. Other considerations were the amount of energy expended by the operator, the ease of teaching the method and the difficulty and accuracy of performance.

These tests confirmed the previous ones that push-pull methods were at least twice as effective as the prone pressure method. The report included the results of the previous tests which indicated that while the amount of oxygen in the arteries in all methods was below normal the push-pull methods maintained the oxygen at near normal whereas in the Schafer method it was about 67 per cent. As to the timing these tes's showed that a 5 to 6 second cycle (or about 12 to 14 times per minute) appeared most ideal for push-pull methods. If reasonably accurate timing is not possible it is better to go faster rather than slower.

The energy expenditure of the operators (both male and female) was measured and it was found that the Schafer method required the least energy; hip roll-back pressure and hip lift alone required the most. The Silvester and Neilsen methods were in between. The final feature was to ascertain the ease of teaching a new method, the accuracy of performance and any discomforts. Careful observation revealed that the arm-lift-back pressure, hip lift-back pressure and hip roll-back pressure methods could be taught easily. The arm lift-back pressure method proved the easiest to learn and perform.

After careful consideration it was recommended that the arm lift-back pressure (Nielsen method, slightly modified) be adopted but it should begin with the expiration phase and therefore it was more proper to call it a back pressure-arm lift method. Other push-pull methods reported acceptable and specifically applicable in special circumstances included the hip lift-back pressure and the Silvester (arm lift-chest pressure).

In December 1951 the Council on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the American Medical Association, the American Red Cross, the United States Armed Forces, Federal Civilian Defense Administration, Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, American

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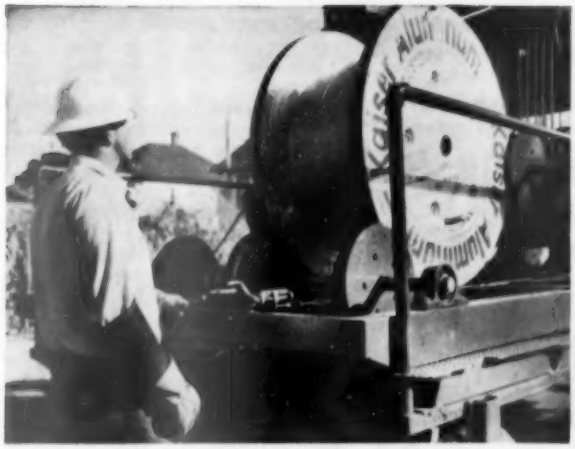
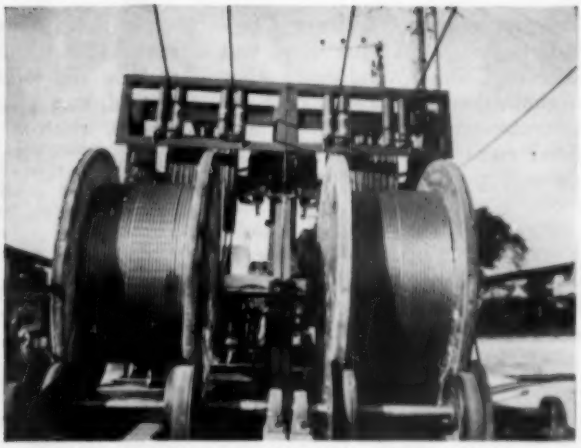
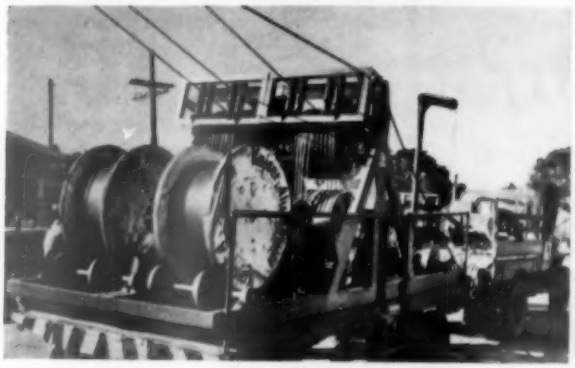




Attendant regulates tension (left) by means of cranks. At right: Reels at each end of machine ride on flanged rubber-tired wheels.



Four pairs of grooved bull wheels (left) hold tension. Right: Tension is so uniform that conductors are tied in without sagging.

Wires Strung Under Tension

Advantages of stringing several transmission or distribution conductors under tension at the same time are so great that there is now a definite trend in that direction.

The first equipment of this kind to be used by Pacific Gas and Electric Co. was employed recently in stringing a 266,800-cir-mil, all-aluminum 22-kv line at Pacific Grove, Calif. The device, made by the Petersen Engineering Co. of Santa Clara, Calif., is shown in the accompanying photographs.

This particular machine strings up to 4 conductors under tension up to 477 MCM, and is known as Series 5000. Series 6000 takes conductors up to 1 million CM, and Series 7000 to take conductors to 2" diameter is under development. As may be seen, there are four sets of grooved drums or "bull" wheels 26 inches in diameter, around each of which there are four wraps of the wire to prevent slippage. Grooves are neoprene lined to prevent damage to the conductor and further to insure against any possible slippage. Vertical rubber rollers guide the wire on and off the bull wheels.

On the shaft of each of the bull wheels there is a smooth acting brake of the type used for emergency braking on heavy earth-moving equipment. A small flexible steel cable leads from each pair of these brakes to a crank on the bed of the machine, giving perfect control over braking of the bull wheels.

An interesting feature of the design is the manner in which the reels of cable are supported. Two shafts with flanged rubber-tired wheels are ajustable so that the rim of any sized cable reel rides on these rubber tires. A brake on each shaft of the same type as that used on the bull wheels permits the degree of retardation necessary to keep the conductor under tension between the reel and the first bull wheel.

After a few pulls, an interesting thing develops.

The braking system permits such nicety of control over total tension in the conductors and relative tension between conductors that it is possible to dead-end and tie in directly without any sagging operation, thus effecting a considerable saving in time. Primary purpose of the tension stringing is, of course, to keep the conductors out of hot 4-kv primary and other circuits below. Even though there is little possibility of contact with hot lines with tension stringing, nevertheless the machine is grounded as a safety precaution.

Those familiar with line construction predict that tension stringing will soon become general practice, even on new work where no other lines are involved.

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Telegraph and Telephone Company, Public Service Gas and Electric Company and many other organizations endorsed the back pressure-arm lift method of artificial respiration for use by the general public when dealing with cases of asphyxia.

First aid and rescue squads, policemen, firemen and others engaged in emergency work should have a knowledge of more than one method and be able to apply them efficiently. It is suggested that a knowledge be had of at least the following methods:

1. **The back pressure-arm lift method,** which should be used unless circumstances prevent.
2. **Mouth-to-mouth,** which can be used on adults and is especially efficient on babies or small children.
3. **Silvester method** in case the victim is pinned down by his legs while on his back or in the case of a long-term pregnant woman.
4. **Hip lift-prone pressure and hip roll-prone pressure,** as these can be applied in cases where the shoulders or arms are injured or burned.
5. **Hip lift and hip rolls methods** as they can be applied in an ambulance while transporting a victim or on the floor of a boat while coming ashore.
6. **Schafer method** which can be applied in a small boat or on a raft while victim is being brought ashore and where there might not be sufficient room for some other method.
7. **Chest and rib pressure** with victim on his back as this can be used while doctor is using the stethoscope.

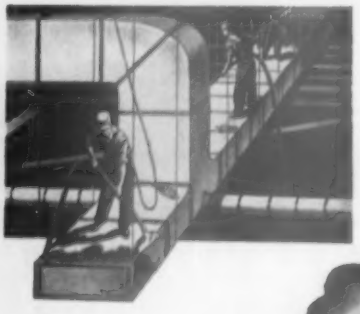
After a victim is revived it might be advisable to transport him in the face down position so artificial respiration can more readily be resumed if he stops breathing.

Mechanical devices used to deliver oxygen to ventilate the lungs are superior to manual methods in most situations. But, as the first few minutes are crucial no time should be lost waiting for a mechanical device. A manual method, preferably the back pres-

—*To page 171*

Which is

Better Business?



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Fire & Explosion Control SERVICES

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Cases for Comment

—*From page 40*

bility of such an injury under the facts, or repudiates the claim stating that said injury could not have occurred to the employee under the facts.

This revision in the standard puts the burden on the employee to establish the accident before a subsequent claim is chargeable. It helps to eliminate some of the confusion which originally existed under the standard when the decision of chargeability rested primarily upon the doctor after making his physical examination of the employee.

The case stated above occurred prior to 1955 and was judged on the basis of the old Z 16.1 standard. It should not be used as a precedent for determining what is a "clear record of an accident or incident."

Turned Ankle

A female employee, aged 35, was going from her regular packaging job to the locker room during her rest period. As she entered the locker room she did not place her right foot firmly on the

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MODEL 440SV — clear frame **460SV** — green frame
Heavy Impact Goggles with replaceable optically perfect, methacrylate lenses. Clear Lens (C) .125" thick.
Green Lens: Light (G2) Medium (G3) .080" thick.

MODEL 441SV — clear frame **461SV** — green frame
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MODELS 490 or 491 — opaque black frames
Furnished with Stac-Vent only
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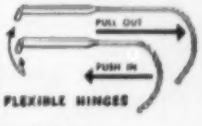

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floor and turned her ankle, causing a sprain of the left side of her foot. The floor was of asphalt tile, was level, and the employee did not slip, trip, or strike against any type of object. As she stated, she simply turned her foot as she took a step.

Decision. This case should be considered to have arisen out of and in the course of employment and should be included in the industrial injury rates for the company as a temporary total disability. The standard states that "arising out of and in the course of employment" shall include all time spent by employees while going from one part of the plant to another during working hours. The injury in question must be considered as having occurred under such circumstances, and therefore is reportable.

Comment. If an employee has a trick knee or some similar weakness which may cause a disability at any time, not specifically caused by the work activity or work environment, the case is generally not chargeable unless other facts definitely establish its relation to the job or the environment. However, if an employee without such a weakness is injured under similar circumstances the case will be chargeable. This is a fine distinction, but it is the basis on which the Committee on Interpretations has consistently ruled in such cases.

Proper maintenance of floor surfaces, frequent warning of employees with regard to the possibility of tripping and slipping, and encouraging employees to wear substantial and protective footwear are the most effective measures for keeping such injuries at a minimum.

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Venture into Chaos

—From page 29

interfering with existing desirable procedures. You've simply got to tear down a lot of falsefronts and build a new safety program from scratch. I said all that in the report."

Robertson smiled and poured another drink, "And you said it very well, too, very emphatically," he commented. When we had finished the drink, he said quietly, "Tell me, in untechnical terms, what needs to be done."

I had the answer pat: "Hire a top flight safety man with a tough hide, give him full management backing, and don't expect any quick miracles."

Robertson thought a moment, then said, "That word 'quick' now. How long would it take to show some real improvement?"

I shrugged, saying, "How full is the management backing? Given real support and some money to work with, a good man could show something in two years. Maybe earlier, but there would be an element of luck if there was a pronounced gain in less than that. At the end of three years, you'd have your investment in increased safety budget back with a profit . . . if the support was really there."

"And if the management back-

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The wisdom of pumping seems obvious, doesn't it? And so desirable you'd think every factory would have such equipment. But the number of modern plants that still employ antiquated methods of liquid transfer is surprising.

These little Tokheim pumps are a valuable asset to any factory. They assure safe handling of liquids in small quantities — reduce spilling, slopping, over-filling, dripping, and practically eliminate slippery floors. Pump 20 gallons a minute. Available with hose or spout and optional parts for special liquids. Decide now to put Tokheims to work for you. See your dealer, your Tokheim representative, or write the factory.

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ing was weak . . ?" Robertson didn't finish the question, and I didn't bother to answer it.

The talk turned to the present safety director. Robertson wanted to know if he was top flight. I had to say, "No." He had been a good man once, competent, a bit of a drudge, strong on detail, weak on plans, weak on fight. "And now, you've broken him," I said. "You've beaten him down till he's nothing but a frightened inspector and statistician. You owe him a job, because you broke him, but he can't do what has to be done."

Robertson nodded, yawned. I said something about going, but he shook his head. "Might as well get my thinking straight now," he said. "I'm no safety man—I'm not anything but a kind of trouble shooter. Tomorrow I go to Hawaii to deal with an accounting mess, and I stop in Frisco for a labor relations hassle. Look, settle it for me now. Who's my man—the top-flight man with the tough hide?"

I shook my head, "Not so fast. Not in that plant the way it is. You've broken a good man; why waste the time of a better one?"

Robertson said, "Not the way it is. That's finished. We bought Exsteel two years ago. Now we are going to make it pay out. We aren't quite children, my friend. Now, some names, please, and a brief characterization. Never mind the details, we'll check on those. Just honest opinion."

I named Smitty of Lother and Carl, Mackay of Jensens and Jim Mason, my old assistant, now top safety man in a big plant of his own. I found myself falling into the contagious clipped quality of speech that Robertson affected, saying, "The first is a top craftsman, a winning personality, unhurt by rebuff—but not a crusader."

Robertson asked, "How badly do we need a crusader?"

I replied, "Very badly. Mackay is second flight technically, tough, rough, a guy who loves a fight."

How bad was that second flight technical level, Robertson wanted to know.

I told him not bad for three years. Very bad indeed after that time. I went all out for Jim—

straight-thinking, tough, a crusader.

Robertson never batted an eye, but took out a little notebook, referred to it, and poured another drink for us. "Yes," he said, finally, "Mason sounds very impressive. After all, he had good training, didn't he?"

I got a little sore at that. "Sure he did, and I suppose you know he was my boy. Maybe you don't know, though, that the reason he isn't my assistant now is that in a particular crisis he saw things straighter than I did, and acted with more guts. And then he went and got a better job."

Robertson said quietly, "Does it surprise you very much to know that we are perfectly well aware of Mr. Mason and the reasons for his separation from you. We considered Mr. Mason for this survey, and doubtless he would have done as well as you have, since, as you say, the situation is really very simple. Now, as to men, I think none of those you mentioned will do. Mason is closest, certainly, but we do not usually choose a master craftsman's apprentice. We prefer to get the master himself. Are you interested?"

I said, "No" several times in the next hour, even after he mentioned the price. I still only said, "Maybe" when I left at 2 a.m., after having heard in elaborate detail the reasons why this was precisely the challenge to tackle as the climax of a career as a safety man.

I could choose, it seems, either to retire to my soft touch at Jackson-Barnes and sit out my time till pension, holding back Harry Dexter's career by my selfishness, living with the blood of Exsteel workers on my conscience.

Or I could go forth to the wars again—this was the time when Robertson was quoting Tennyson's Ulysses—making one last great venture to prove that human values have a place in industrial efficiency.

Sue was sitting up waiting for me. "He offered me a job," I said. "Of course," she replied. "What did you expect? How much will he pay?" I told her, and we discussed very solemnly the pros and cons, fears and hopes. Finally, at dawn, Sue said, "Let's sleep on it."

But when I woke in the morning she was sprawled on the floor in her pajamas reading the "Apartments to rent" advertisements.

And now, I'm sitting in my office, my resignation acknowledged and accepted by Lars, with Harry across the office already appointed as my heir apparent, trying to wrap together a few loose ends of seven years of work.

I'm scared, and maybe Harry is scared, too. For each of us, it is disruption of a secure position for a wild gamble that may be motivated by mere ambition, vanity and greed.

But it is, as Robertson pointed out, also a venture in faith and an opportunity to materially affect the welfare of my fellow men.

I think the main element of both my fear and my hope is that

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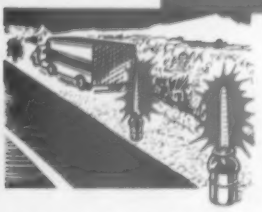

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You can give this protection to your employees at a cost of *less than 25¢ each.*

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44% fewer accidents are reported by plants installing tests to make sure each employee's eyes are *working efficiently TOGETHER.* Also 20% reduction in spoilage, 45% saving in training costs, 37% less absenteeism . . . and higher production.

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a new beginning is a recapture of youth—the awkwardness and ignorance of youth, but also the bright, undisillusioned dreams of youth—dreams of achievement, conquest, victory.

This is all real to me, and the reality is not diminished by the knowledge that I was adroitly managed by an unknown trouble shooter who was doubtless just as eloquent in dealing with the accountants in Hawaii and the labor officials in Frisco.

I had troubles in my early days at Jackson-Barnes. But I can see troubles ahead that make those of the past look like mosquito bites. God grant that the years have sharpened and toughened me enough to let me survive the months just ahead.

Purposeful Color

—From page 33

Eye fatigue is essentially muscular. The retina itself, unless exposed to extremely high intensities, is not easily tired. Trouble is related more to efforts at accommodation, trying adjustments to brightness, muscular imbalance and the like.

Where human eyes are abused, the following adverse reactions are to be noted—all of them measurable with instruments:

—Severe dilation of the pupil of the eye during course of work.
—Higher rate of blinking.
—Impaired response of the nerves on the outer boundaries of the retina.
—Increased nervousness and fatigue.
—Nausea and psychological irritability.

It is a well known fact that the visual process is tied in closely with the general response of the body, with the nerves, muscles, heart, respiration, digestion. Sudden brightness or motion may cause the body to react automatically. Hence, the general efficiency of human beings is definitely associated with vision and therefore with illumination and color.

Basic Principles

A great fund of research and case history has been assembled during the past twenty years. Since vast improvements in illumination have been achieved, emphasis has been shifted to control of the environment, for color,

after all, is what the eye sees, not light *per se*.

Following is a summary of the writer's conclusions reached after a careful study of scientific reports and some 20 years of actual experience in industry:

1. On the subject of illumination, the eye needs light to see clearly. Speed of seeing (important in accident prevention) is also improved as light levels are raised. It is generally agreed by most authorities, however, that, starting with total darkness, visual acuity will rise sharply until about 35 footcandles of illumination are attained. Thus between 35 and 50 fc. is an optimum level for average tasks, including fairly difficult ones.

2. To get still more visual efficiency (above 50 fc.) may require multifold levels of 100, 500 or 1000 fc. Because so little more is gained, it may be accepted as a simple principle that from 35 to 50 fc. of *general* illumination are desirable for average industrial conditions. Beyond this, *localized* light sources may be added directly over tasks where extremely critical seeing is attempted.

3. Directional rather than diffuse light may be required in some operations to reveal three-dimensional form, highlights and shadows.

4. As to the chromatic quality of the light source, the point of highest visibility is in the yellow region of the spectrum. So-called natural daylight sources (bluish) are not as good as yellower tints. Acuity is strong under yellowish, orangish and yellowish green light. Blue light is least desirable. Strong red light is also objectionable, although commonly used as a dim-out illuminant where good dark-adaptation must be maintained.

5. On brightness, fairly universal agreement has been reached. With illumination over a specific task held constant, visual acuity will increase as the surrounding brightness (as on walls) is raised. An optimum point will be reached where surrounding brightness is equal to or slightly lower than the brightness of the task. Where surrounding brightness greatly exceeds the brightness of the task,

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. . . with safety-imprinted AJAX Cups.

These crisp, clean, easy-to-drink from cups will put tested safety messages right in your worker's hands several times a day—when he's relaxed, receptive, ready to read. And the National Safety Council confirms that safety messages *that get read* are one of the most effective ways to help reduce accidents.

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C-15

THE LATEST NEWS about ATHLETE'S FOOT

The American Public Health Association released a report on October 15, 1954, of great importance to all those faced with the practical problem of preventing Athlete's Foot. The report gives new proof this disease is caused primarily by a lowered resistance of the skin.

That means the best way to prevent Athlete's Foot—as the report points out—is to increase the resistance of the skin to fungus attack.

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acuity will promptly collapse. (Walls in industrial plants should never be brilliant.)

6. There is also general agreement that brightness ratios in the field of view should not be too great. Ratios within 10 to 1 are recommended, and ratios within 5 to 1 are ideal. (However, the task itself, for clear visibility may have a higher ratio if it is confined in area.)

7. If brightness ratios from light to dark are excessive, the muscular adjustments of the eye will be constantly taxed and fatigue will result. The pupil, for example, will continually open and close and seeing will be handicapped. Thus, floors, walls, machinery, equipment, should all be as uniform in brightness as possible so that the visual process will not be unduly shocked.

8. The human eye adapts itself quickly to brightness and slowly to darkness. Hence if surrounding walls are too bright trouble will be encountered. The walls themselves (which are largely meaningless) will divert attention and constrict the pupil opening. Upon looking at a darker task, a machine, metal, wood—all of which may be deeper in tone than the walls—visual acuity will be poor and time will be consumed in waiting for the eye to readapt slowly.

9. With soft colors on walls, and with brightness concentrated at the task, the control of the environment will be well regulated. There will be sharp and quick adjustment to the bright task, and upon looking up the softly hued walls will provide needed relaxation.

10. Brightness and color very much affect the attitudes and reactions of the entire human organism. High brightness and strong color stimulation tend to excite the body, to increase muscular tension, blood pressure, respiration. On the other hand, dimness and suppression of color tend to relieve tension and to relax the autonomic nervous system.

Brightness, therefore, is conducive to muscular activity, while softness of color is conducive to mental activity. This leads to two major and relatively simple prin-

ciples in the functional use of color.

11. The centrifugal principle. Bright general illumination and color tend to stimulate an *outward* attention toward the environment. Because of excitation, it prods the body and puts it on the alert, visually and physically. Interest is drawn to surroundings. The bright environment, with pale colors on walls (yellow, light green) is therefore appropriate for many industrial operations such as machine shops, large assembly, metalwork, woodwork.

12. The centripetal principle. Soft colors on walls tend to minimize the environment as a source of interest. Here there will be more of an *inward* attitude and attention. The softness of the walls will not demand visual attention. Hence, the worker will be better able to concentrate on difficult visual and mental tasks—bookkeeping, fine parts assembly, fine tool making, inspection.

General illumination should be kept within reasonable limits, and supplementary light may be concentrated directly over the task where necessary. Ideal wall colors will be found in soft tones of gray, green, coral.

Recommended Standards

All things considered, the following notes offer general recommendations for the use of color in industry.

By and large, ceilings and overhead should be white, with a reflectance of 75 per cent or better. Colored overhead is undesirable because it tends to quench light reflection, and because it may pull visual and emotional interest up and away from the vital working areas and machinery.

Upper walls in areas devoted to manual tasks (such as machine shops)may have a reflectance to 60 per cent or slightly more. Good colors are yellow, ivory, pale green. In areas devoted to difficult visual or mental tasks (such as fine parts assembly, inspection) the wall brightness should be between 50-60 per cent. (Also see following notes on use of end walls.) Here preferred colors are soft gray, green, tan, coral.

Dadoes and trim, for practical maintenance, should have a re-

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flectance between 25-35 per cent. These same reflectance factors are desirable in floors. Wood and cement floors should be kept clean. Dado and trim colors are preferable in deeper shades of the wall tint to avoid too much color contrast.

Machinery and equipment should likewise reflect between 25-35 per cent. Bright colors should not be applied to relatively meaningless objects such as lockers, shelving, bins, racks. Gray is suggested.

In painting machinery, principles of three-dimensional seeing (Du Pont) or color dynamics (Pittsburgh Plate Glass) are helpful for better production. The body of the machine is painted medium gray or green. A light tone of buff is then applied to important areas, heads, beds, machinery parts, where the worker's attention is directed. This use of a lighter color will (a) reflect more light at the vital points, (b) build up greater contrast and visibility, and (c) encourage better machine care and cleanliness.

Vivid color should not be used, except where it is strictly functional. To use color for decorative purposes may only serve to waste attention. In essence, functional color aids production for the reason that it makes seeing easier—not because of any emotional impact which may, in effect, prove to be no more than an irrelevant distraction.

Shields and End Walls

Very practical uses for shields and end walls in fairly deep colors (20-30 per cent reflectance) have been found in industry. For example, in an assembly or inspection operation, workers may be oriented so as to face in the same direction. In such an instance the side and back walls may be in a light tint (50-60 per cent reflectance). However, the end wall, faced by the employees, may be in a soft and deep shade of green, blue, terra cotta having 20-30 per cent reflectance.

With an interior so designed, the end wall will serve a number of important functions. It will not reflect bright light to constrict the pupil opening of the eye. It

will not pull attention up and away from the task. Upon looking up, the eyes will be relaxed rather than stimulated. Then upon going back to his effort sharp acuity will follow.

In a similar way, small shields may be applied to the backs of tables, as background targets in difficult seeing tasks on machines, or in the inspection of parts. Not only will such shields build up better contrast, but they will at the same time block off space and movement in the distant field of view, helping the worker to fix his concentration and improving his productive capacity.

Color Standards

What colors should be used in industry and how many?

First of all, and except for white or pale yellow, all colors should be slightly grayed both to keep them from being too vivid and distracting, and to stand up better in maintenance. Grayed colors do not show soiling as much as "clean" colors.

Green is one of the best of all hues, fresh in appearance and slightly passive in quality. Blue-green is also excellent, being the direct complement of average human complexion. Cool colors, such as green and blue-green, serve the added purpose of offering psychological compensation for high temperatures so commonly found in industrial plants.

Yellow-green reflects light in the high visibility region of the spectrum, but it tends to look "bilious," and its reflections on human flesh are unpleasant.

Yellow is good for large vaulty spaces. Tones of buff and coral are quite suitable for facilities devoted to women or for a desired "warmth" to compensate for chilly room temperatures.

Gray, being neutral in emotional quality, is useful in a restricted way for areas in which the tasks require severe visual or mental concentration and in which color may compete for attention.

Blue, for the most part, is not a good functional color. Although it may be used advantageously for end walls and shields, in large area it tends to be "cold" in aspect. The light energy it reflects also may cause the eye to be near-

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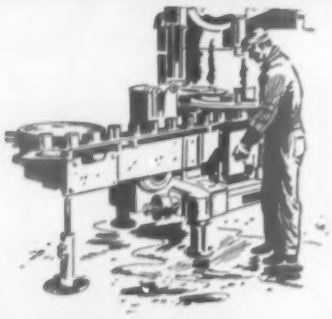

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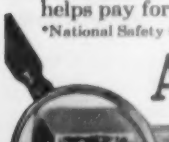

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sighted and hence to distort the focus of the eye, even though slightly.

Color Specifications

In writing color specifications for industrial plants the following suggestions may be helpful.

Room purpose is far more important than orientation. That is, while an interior decorator may suggest cool colors for south exposures and warm colors for north exposures, this device holds less significance in an industrial plant than the requirements of the job to be done.

Having functions rather than appearance in mind, soft green and blue-green are recommended for work areas in general, machine shops, etc. They are also suitable for offices, inspection areas and wherever most employees are concentrated at average tasks.

Where there may be total lack of daylight, and where a warm rather than cool environment may seem preferable, tones of buff, peach, coral may be applied.

Corridors and stairways are best in a luminous color such as yellow.

Storage areas should be plain white, both to reflect abundant light and to permit emphasis of color in other and more important areas where major work is done.

In rest rooms and wash rooms, colors different from those used in production areas should be considered. Here it may be desirable to use tints of pink (for women), turquoise (for men) and to introduce variety and an interesting "change of pace."

In cafeterias and eating areas, peach is a friendly and "appetizing" hue.

Because most persons have simple taste in color, exotic tints and shades, preferred by many interior decorators, will seem out of place in an industrial plant. The color effect should not be forced or too self-conscious, otherwise the workers may show an unfavorable reaction to it.

As to the number of colors, the fewer the better. In the extensive facilities of the U. S. Navy, with industrial buildings, shipyards, posts and barracks of all types

located throughout the world, only 22 colors have been found necessary. Their uses and functions are listed herewith:

For interior walls and trim: light green, medium green, deep green, soft yellow, medium tan, light ivory, peach, pearl gray, terra cotta, light blue.

For exteriors and exterior structures: white, sun tan, spruce (deep) green.

For machinery and equipment, vehicles, miscellaneous structures: light gray, medium gray, deep gray, high-light buff.

For a comprehensive safety color code: fire red, brilliant yellow, vivid orange, bright green, clear blue.

In average shops and plants, still fewer than 22 colors may be necessary. Such standardization will save large sums in paint manufacture and inventory, and in touch-up costs for maintenance.

Color's Monetary Value

Functional color offers tremendous benefits in work production. Investment in it pays many tangible and intangible dividends.

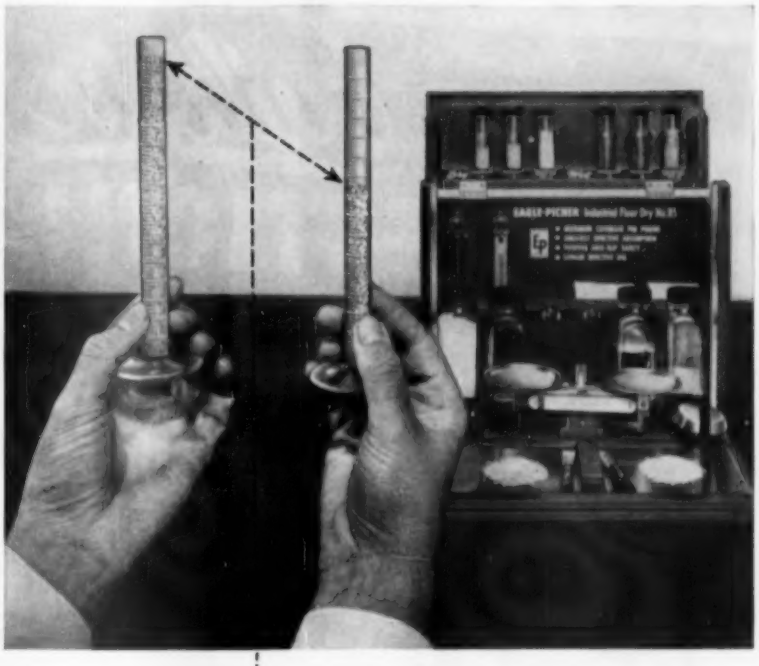
It is admittedly difficult, however, to gather reliable data on improvement in work output. Savings due to reductions in accident frequency have a surer basis because of better record keeping. (This will be discussed in Part II, which will appear in a later issue.)

The writer is frankly skeptical of much data presented by some commercial interests. Too often records are exaggerated or founded on inadequate research findings.

However, certain reliable evidence may be presented. Some time ago the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, sent a questionnaire to 350 companies which had used color.

It was found, however, that many "companies were unprepared to evaluate their programs primarily because of the difficulty involved in measuring the effects of a service as intangible as color." Yet despite the newness of the science of functional color the facts divulged were quite impressive.

—64.7 per cent of the companies



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stated that color had improved lighting.

—27.9 per cent reported production increases.

—30.9 per cent noted an improvement in the quality of work performed.

—19.1 per cent commented favorably on reduced eyestrain and fatigue.

—14.7 per cent credited color for reduced absenteeism.

All-in-all, 75 per cent of the companies were well satisfied with their color programs; 5.9 per cent were not satisfied; 19.1 per cent had no opinion one way or the other.

Another and more carefully supervised study has been reported by the U. S. Public Buildings Administration and the U. S. Public Health Service in Washington, D. C. Over a period of two years analysis was made of worker efficiency among employees using business machines.

Test conditions included (a) the original room, (b) with the addition of lighting fixtures only, (c) with the further addition of color. The original area, in brown and buff, and with olive drab equipment was repainted in light tones of green and gray.

As to worker efficiency, one task showed improvement of 37.4 per cent. However, a conservative figure of 5.5 per cent has been set as the general improvement shown in the department.

In cash value, this 5.5 per cent production improvement was equivalent to a saving on gross payroll of $13,229 among some 95 employees. If this figure is a credible one, and the writer believes it is, one may state that right illumination and right color are worth about $139.25 annually per average employee in American industry today! An organization having 100 employees would thus realize a year's saving of $13,925. For 1,000 employees the annual saving would be $139,250.

These figures. of course, would apply only where the before and after conditions were comparable to those of the government study. Yet because countless factories and offices are as bad or worse, color should be looked upon as a sound business investment.

MOTION PICTURES

SOUND SLIDEFILMS

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

HOW TO PLAN MEETINGS

VISUAL AIDS SECTION

They Learn Faster from Films

By L. C. SMITH

FILMS have long been used as effective aids in many types of training. Their present usefulness is the result of many years of experience and research in psychology and teaching methods as well as in the development of the media of communication.

Before going into the details of accepted procedures there are basic facts that should be reviewed.

Basic Facts

The more senses people use, the faster they learn. For this reason, the sound motion picture is recognized as an invaluable teaching device because it makes use of the senses of both sight and hearing. Unfortunately, other basic facts of learning are too often overlooked in the use of films.

Motivation. People often fail to learn because motivation is absent. While motivation may be supplied in a number of ways, most people become interested in acquiring a new skill because of the prospects of reward, credit, or some immediate need.

A compliment from a superior, the prospect of promotion, or the satisfaction of having learned something better than the rest of the group are often factors that supply motivation. In the use of films, motivation plays an important part in the amount of learning imparted.

A person learns most when he is put in a state of readiness. In other words, there must be interest and willingness when the material is presented. For example, it may be difficult to teach a person to drive a car when he knows he will not be able to make use of this skill in the very near future. Motivation helps to bring about this necessary state of readiness.

Exercise. Repetition is effective in learning. Repeating an opera-

—*To page 94*

CONCLUSIONS

1. Films are highly effective for rapid mass learning.
2. Films may be effectively used for the following:
   (a) To indoctrinate
   (b) To motivate
   (c) To give general and detailed information
   (d) To create the illusion of reality
   (e) To pose problems
3. For factual films, showing them twice results in appreciably more learning. Beyond two showings contribute very little to the learning.
4. Well selected films increase motivation and make learning easier.

In using films in a training situation, the following procedure is effective:

1. Preview the film
2. List the title on the blackboard
3. Prepare the room
4. Introduce the film
5. Show the film, stay in the room during showing
6. Discuss key points
7. Re-show
8. Test

L. C. SMITH is Senior engineer, Industrial Department, National Safety Council.

To Stage a Good Show

FIRST in importance is a good film, selected with regard to the audience and the objectives of the meeting. But even the best picture can fall flat if some of the numerous details necessary for a good meeting are neglected. The effectiveness of the showing requires thorough preparation and equipment in good condition.

Here are points to consider:

I. The Meeting Room

1. **Size**—Large enough for the expected audience.
2. **Light control** — darkened easily by draperies or shades.
3. **Ventilation**—particularly important for long meetings.
4. **Quietness**—noises are a serious distraction.
5. **Acoustics**—average room is satisfactory. Furnishings and audience help. Rooms with excessive reverberations should be avoided.
6. **Electrical outlets**—should be adequate for the load and of correct voltage and current type. Extension cords should be long enough and heavy enough for the load.
7. **Room layout**—visualize locations of projector, screen and seats.
8. **Permits**—check with police and fire department where necessary. This is sometimes required for public meetings.

II. The Equipment

Set up and check before the meeting.

1. **The screen.** A beaded screen is more brilliant over a narrower viewing angle and is suitable for general use. A matte screen is preferable for shorter rooms where the audience is spread out.

The screen should be placed:

—In the darkest part of the room where the projector has sufficient throw.

—High enough for those in the rear seats to see.

—Away from drafts to avoid movement.

The Projector

1. Place it on a stand high enough to clear the audience where it will fill the screen.
2. Connect to electrical outlet.
3. Check projector operation. Clean film gate and lenses. Oil if necessary.
4. Thread start of first roll into projector. Adjust for single or double frame film. Frame correctly. Check with manual if not thoroughly familiar with all details.
5. Move and tilt projector until image fills screen.
6. Check title and winding of films. Make sure corresponding records are on hand.
7. Secure projector cord to stand so it cannot be pulled off. Cover lead wires to prevent tripping.
8. Focus lead title on screen, then turn off projector.

Sound effects

1. Set turntable speed (of dual speed machine) at speed indicated on record. Check with stroboscopic disc.
2. Insert new needle. Change after three or four record sides.
3. Locate speaker near screen away from wall, and at eye level. A corner location is sometimes best.
4. Test and adjust volume and tone controls. Then turn off amplifier and turntable.

Now you are ready to put on the show. Be ready to correct focus, framing, volume and tone when necessary.

Change films and corresponding records quickly after turning off projection lamp, with room lights on and volume low.

At the conclusion of the showing review important parts of the film to impress them on the audience. Invite questions.

Lack of a darkened room needn't prevent effective use of films. This mobile unit, equipped with rear projector screen, reaches scattered groups.

How Long Should A Slidefilm Run?

Twenty minutes is about the maximum length of time a sound slidefilm should run. However, a script should not be padded to make it a given length.

The trend is toward films of 10 to 15 minutes. Some excellent films as short as 5 or 6 minutes have been successful in getting the point across.

A professional narrator will read a script somewhere between 150 and 160 words a minute, including the pause for the "bong" signal between frames.

In general, 3,000 words will time about 20 minutes. This will mean that the record would preferably be cut on two sides of a 16-inch record because the larger size record gives improved quality to the recorded voice.

If the film can be kept under 15 minutes, it can be recorded on one side of a 16-inch disc without a break for the record change.

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1. **The screen.** A beaded screen is more brilliant over a narrower viewing angle and is suitable for general use. A matte screen is preferable for shorter rooms where the audience is spread out.

The screen should be placed:

—In the darkest part of the room where the projector has sufficient throw.

—High enough for those in the rear seats to see.

—Away from drafts to avoid movement.

The Projector

1. Place it on a stand high enough to clear the audience where it will fill the screen.
2. Connect to electrical outlet.
3. Check projector operation. Clean film gate and lenses. Oil if necessary.
4. Thread start of first roll into projector. Adjust for single or double frame film. Frame correctly. Check with manual if not thoroughly familiar with all details.
5. Move and tilt projector until image fills screen.
6. Check title and winding of films. Make sure corresponding records are on hand.
7. Secure projector cord to stand so it cannot be pulled off. Cover lead wires to prevent tripping.
8. Focus lead title on screen, then turn off projector.

Sound effects

1. Set turntable speed (of dual speed machine) at speed indicated on record. Check with stroboscopic disc.
2. Insert new needle. Change after three or four record sides.
3. Locate speaker near screen away from wall, and at eye level. A corner location is sometimes best.
4. Test and adjust volume and tone controls. Then turn off amplifier and turntable.

Now you are ready to put on the show. Be ready to correct focus, framing, volume and tone when necessary.

Change films and corresponding records quickly after turning off projection lamp, with room lights on and volume low.

At the conclusion of the showing review important parts of the film to impress them on the audience. Invite questions.

Lack of a darkened room needn't prevent effective use of films. This mobile unit, equipped with rear projector screen, reaches scattered groups.

How Long Should A Slidefilm Run?

Twenty minutes is about the maximum length of time a sound slidefilm should run. However, a script should not be padded to make it a given length.

The trend is toward films of 10 to 15 minutes. Some excellent films as short as 5 or 6 minutes have been successful in getting the point across.

A professional narrator will read a script somewhere between 150 and 160 words a minute, including the pause for the "bong" signal between frames.

In general, 3,000 words will time about 20 minutes. This will mean that the record would preferably be cut on two sides of a 16-inch record because the larger size record gives improved quality to the recorded voice.

If the film can be kept under 15 minutes, it can be recorded on one side of a 16-inch disc without a break for the record change.

You Can Make Color Slides

A fascinating hobby can be put to practical use in safety training

FOR A COMPANY planning a training program for supervisors or workers, there is a large and growing library of sound slidefilms on practically every phase of safety. They are available from many commercial and non-commercial sources, and the National Safety Council's Directory of Films is a valuable clearing house.

These pictures are of professional quality, in realistic color, with a recorded talk, ready to do their part in teaching employees how to avoid accidents.

But many a plant has occasional specific problems where outside films don't quite fill the bill. The operations are somewhat specialized and it is important to have some medium for teaching the right methods.

Here is where a popular hobby comes to the safety man's aid. All over the country men and women of all ages are taking color pictures, mostly of children and vacation scenes. Manufacturers of cameras and film have taken most of the mystery out of picture taking, although the processing of color film remains difficult and complicated.

When the 35 mm camera began to gain popularity some 20 years ago, its chief use was for informal "candid" shots in black and white. Its fast lens and compact size made it particularly useful for such purposes. Synchronized shutters and flash bulbs increased the miniature camera's usefulness.

Color film brought added value to photography for both entertainment and instruction. Pictures in color projected on a screen had a new realism.

Color shots of industrial scenes are admittedly more difficult than landscapes and baby pictures. Setting up the equipment, posing the employee models, and arranging the lighting require practice but many companies are making and using home-made color pictures effectively.

How can these color transparencies be used?

Having a 20 or 36 exposure roll finished in a strip, instead of in cardboard mounted slides, and running it through a projector is not likely to be satisfactory. Even experts have failures and the scenes may not be in the right order.

Some photo laboratories can make strips from slides but this may be rather expensive. Generally it is more satisfactory to arrange the slides in the desired order and feed them to the projector. It is sometimes difficult to fit these to a recorded talk but this need not be a disadvantage.

The 2 x 2 slides mounted in cardboard, furnished by the finisher unless otherwise specified, are quite satisfactory. Mounting in glass, at a somewhat higher price, gives added protection to the transparencies.

Flexibility is one advantage of slides. They may be shown singly or in variable sequence. New pictures can be added and obsolete ones removed. With slides it is seldom possible to have a recorded lecture but an instructor with a well prepared script can do a good job. If he can talk well informally, so much the better.

The Equipment

A gadget minded photographer can soon collect quite an inventory of equipment. It is a fascinating hobby but you don't need a Leica to take good pictures, nor the most expensive projection equipment to put on an interesting and instructive program. For the beginner, initial equipment need not cost more than $150. This includes camera, flash attachment, projector, screen and file for slides.

Of course, a photographer often becomes dissatisfied with beginner's outfits. He wants a better camera and all the intriguing gadgets advertised in the photographic magazines.

Second-hand equipment, purchased from and guaranteed by a reliable dealer, will give good service at a lower cost. Most dealers can give useful tips on selection and use of cameras, filters, and films.

Buyers' guides, such as that issued annually by *Photography* magazine, contain descriptions and prices of nearly all the cameras and accessories now on the market in the United States.

—To page 93

Posters reproduced on 2 x 2 slides in their original colors are displayed brilliantly on the 16 x 23-inch screen of this automatic slide projector. The unit can be moved easily.

Displaying Posters By Projection

SOMETHING NEW has been added to the techniques of poster display — posters in full natural color on 2 x 2 slides.

These impact poster slides are projected from behind a special translucent plastic screen in an Admatic automatic slide projector. This type of projector has been used in sales displays, promotional and educational activities since 1946. In 1954 the Poster Slide Company of Chicago developed a new program of employee communication aimed at reinforcing the efforts of the supervisory force to develop correct attitudes among employees with regard to productivity and accident prevention.

"Automatic education," as a continuous program, consists of a monthly program of 30 impact poster slides, projected automatically on a seven-second interval in the projector. The projector unit, which stands approximately 5½ feet high, occupies floor space 28 inches wide and 18 inches deep. It shows a brilliant picture 16 by 23 inches, clearly visible for 50 feet or more.

In action, 15 slides on safety are intermixed with 15 slides on productivity for continuous automatic showing, 8 hours a day, 24 hours a day, or at predetermined intervals of an hour or two at lunch periods or shift changes.

Each set of 15 slides on safety and each set of 15 on productivity has an accompanying training guide for use in supervisor training sessions. The projector has a stop-and-go control which permits "freezing" any poster slide so that it may be held in position for discussion. This is particularly valuable for discussions of right and wrong shop practices, housekeeping conditions, analysis of machine guarding problems and similar safety discussions.

Many companies have found that the best locations for the unit are in the cafeteria, near the time cards, in rest or recreation areas, and near entrances or exits to the plant. They have also found that greater circulation of the messages is achieved by scheduling the unit to be moved from place to place and stay in one location for only a week or so.

Subjects included in the poster-slide program include safety topics such as "Be Alert," "Good Housekeeping," "Falls," "Correct Lifting," "Sight Savers," "Hand Tools," "Safety Styles," "Follow Safety Rules," and "Play Safe Today."

Safety poster slides are produced from original materials of the National Safety Council, under a license arrangement, with the supervision of the Council to insure the quality and validity of the safety messages on the slides. Productivity posters utilize 4, 5, and 6-color art from national artists and photographers, adding compelling attention value to the attractive messages.

The poster slides were exhibited to the public for the first time at the 1954 National Safety Congress where they aroused considerable interest as means of adding drama to the safety story and increasing employee acceptance of poster type messages.

Standard 2 x 2 glass-mounted color slides are used. Home-made color slides taken with a 35 mm. camera may be used to supplement the poster slides.

Projectors may be purchased on either outright purchase or a rental-purchase plan. Poster slides are sold outright either in a bulk library of sets, or on a monthly subscription plan.

The Overhead Projector

The overhead projector is coming into wider use as an instruction tool. The instructor faces his class as he talks and uses it. He maintains eye-contact with the group. This type of projector can be used in a lighted room.

The instructor can draw or write with a grease pencil on a piece of acetate or film positive on the light box in front of him. He can point for emphasis to an important word or phrase. As he works, the image is projected through a lens onto the screen.

SARRA goes

"All out for safety!"

Safety Film By Sarra Wins 1955 Award Of Merit From Occupational Safety Group.

"All Out For Safety" is another in the long line of award winning safety films that Sarra has been producing for more than 15 years.

To achieve this well-rounded film, Sarra has combined authentic live action, clever animation, warm humor and human interest with excellent shots of industry in action. It's typical of the careful planning . . . the creative and imaginative skill that go into every Sarra film.

If your problem is to *sell* safety, job instruction or public relations, efficiently and effectively, a Sarra film will do it for you.

SARRA INC

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Motion Pictures · Sound Slide Films · Television Commercials · Photographic Illustration

Color Slides

—*From page 90*

However, this mass of information may be bewildering to the beginner.

Another source of information is the camera fan. Many of them are more or less well informed on the subject and they never hesitate to give others the benefit of their experience.

The camera. Prices of 35 mm cameras range from about $30 to well over $400. Good pictures have been taken with cameras in all price groups.

Most popular lens is f/3.5 which will be adequate for color photography under a wide range of conditions. Faster lenses, such as f/1.5 and f/2 are intriguing but hardly worth the extra cost to most amateurs.

Desirable features are range finder and double exposure prevention, and synchronized shutter for flash pictures.

Exposure meters are helpful for difficult lighting situations but many photographers get along very well without them.

Color film. Until recently two types of 35 mm color film have been generally available in the U. S. A.—Kodachrome and Ansco Color. Both have been available in 20 and 36 exposure rolls. At present Kodachrome is processed only by Eastman Kodak Company, the price of the film including processing but Eastman is planning to release the formula to outside processors. Ansco Color is processed by several firms at a moderate cost.

Both of these types of color film are considerably slower than black and white but recently both Eastman and Ansco have brought out color film with a speed comparable to an ASA rating of 32, which is about the speed of such black and white films as Plus X and Ansco Supreme. The new fast Ektachrome and Anscochrome, which is destined to replace the slower Ansco Color, have interesting possibilities but there is not yet a great deal of data about results in comparison with the slower films.

Color film is available in both

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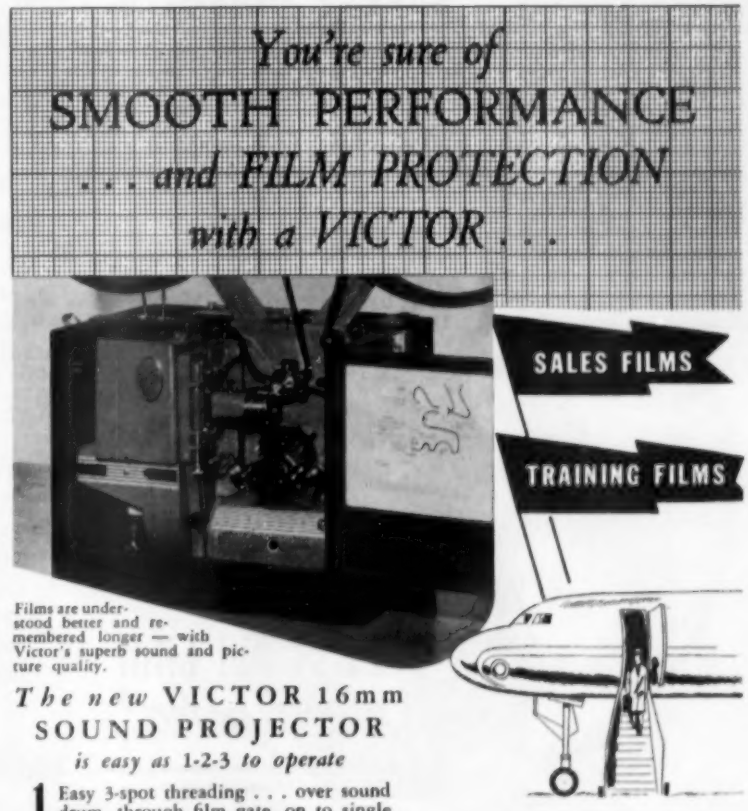
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Films are understood better and remembered longer — with Victor's superb sound and picture quality.
The new VICTOR 16mm SOUND PROJECTOR
is easy as 1-2-3 to operate
1 Easy 3-spot threading . . . over sound drum, through film gate, on to single drive sprocket.
2 Easiest to operate (with finger-tip control panel, softly illuminated). Start motor, turn on lamp, adjust sound volume.
3 Easiest on your films — 3-spot safety film trips protect films by stopping projector immediately in case of emergency.
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The new Victor is lightweight! Carry it with you from department to department, from plant to plant, or from city to city. Victor is smartly styled, too . . . looks like fine luggage and isn't any larger.
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Quality Motion Picture Equipment Since 1910

tungsten and daylight types. If most of the picture taking is done by floodlight or flash, the tungsten type film should be used. This film can be used outdoors with a filter at no loss of speed, compared to daylight film. Outdoor film can be used with blue flash bulbs but the exposure must be lengthened considerably.

Projection. Like cameras, projectors come in a great variety of models at a great range of prices. The simplest type requires feeding one slide at a time, removing it before inserting the next one. A projector of this type can be purchased for as little as $16.25, with a top limit near $300. Some models will also take film strips. Blower cooling is incorporated in the higher voltage models, with their higher temperatures.

De luxe projectors will feed slides automatically at a predetermined speed.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE . . .

DAV-SON FLASHING SAFETY DIRECTOR

With Amazing Changeable Letter Slide Out Panel

Bright traffic light red, green spots flash "SAFETY FIRST." Color, motion, light bring eyes directly to message. Only DAV-SON has changeable letter design with removable panel for quick changes, peak attention. 98 red 3½" and 250 black 1⅞" acetate letters in compartment box incl. Size 18½x29x6. Complete with lamp and U.L. Cord. **$39.75**

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"Help Wanted"

Including the new back-pressure, arm-lift method of artificial respiration

This up-to-date film contains all of the important information on basic principles of First Aid and also demonstrates new artificial respiration method approved by the American Red Cross.

The only cost for this 34-minute 16-mm. sound film is return postage.

Johnson & Johnson

Education Department
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
Please send me information on the film "Help Wanted."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

They Learn Faster

—From page 88

tion or a step a number of times is often useful in "grooving in" material to be learned. Keep in mind these simple basic facts when making preparations to use a film in a training situation.

Film Showing

The procedures described in the following paragraphs are recommended for obtaining maximum results from films used in training courses.

Previewing the film. Preview the film and make notes on its content. Make sure it meets the objectives of the subject being taught or is along the lines of the subject under discussion. Unless shown purely for entertainment, films that do not fit in with the subject are a waste of time.

In previewing, notes should be taken on any points in the picture that need clarification. Discussion questions should be prepared on the main points. Learning is increased when full discussion follows the showing.

Preparations for showing. List the title of the film on the blackboard, also any points in the film that should be stressed or watched.

Be sure all persons can see the screen easily.

Provide good ventilation.

Check picture focus, sound quality and condition of film before showing.

If notes are to be taken, allow sufficient light.

Introduce the film. Call attention of the group to the title of the film; explain in general terms the purpose of the film.

Correlate the film to the objectives of the lesson. This is the point at which you motivate the audience and build up a state of readiness. Explain how the film will aid in clearing up certain points; this will increase the amount of learning.

If a test is to be given after the film, tell the group what material will be covered.

Show the film. Remain with the group while the film is being

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shown. The oftener the instructor sees the film the better informed he will be on its contents. He may also want to take additional notes.

The group will show more interest if the instructor stays in the room and shows an interest in the program.

Discuss the film. Leading questions prepared from notes may be used to stimulate discussion. Specific and important steps of procedure should be listed on the blackboard and gone over several times. This procedure makes use of exercise as a means of increasing the amount of learning.

Repeat the showing. Most training films—and other films, too—contain more material than the average person can grasp in one session. Discussion will usually bring up several points that have been overlooked. Showing the film a second time will result in the audience getting a great deal more knowledge from it, largely because interest was stimulated on specific points.

Test their knowledge. Evaluate what the group has learned by oral questions, written tests, or performance tests. On some films only a few oral questions may be needed to find out how much has been learned.

Films, properly used, can increase the amount learned in a given time by as much as 30 per cent as compared with oral instruction alone.

Looking Ahead to October 17-21

FOR MANY, the month of June suggests vacations, baseball, swimming and various other forms of outdoor activity. But for Congress planners, June has still another meaning. June 15 is the deadline date for copy for the preliminary edition of the program of the 43rd National Safety Congress and Exposition. This edition will be mailed to mem-

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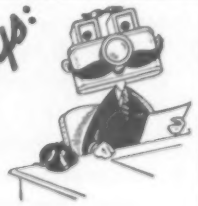

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bers the latter part of August.

An advanced look at what's going into the program shows some familiar names among the more than 700 participants. For instance, there's Arthur Secord, popular speaker at the 1952 Congress, who'll be back to address the early morning sessions again.

In the way of things new there'll be the organization of a new section of the Industrial Conference covering hotels and restaurants, retail stores and warehouses, service groups such as laundry and dry cleaning firms. And there'll be a joint session on Child Safety, sponsored by Farm, Home and Women's Divisions.

The influx of so many safety men will tax available Chicago hotel rooms. A large number of rooms have been reserved, but the earliest reservations will get the choicest space. Those who haven't already received hotel registration blanks should write, without delay, to The Housing Bureau, National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Motion Pictures

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World's Largest 16mm Film Library—

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Ideal's 1955-56 Educational Catalog listing many films on safety and other important educational subjects.

Write for your free copy today

Outstanding Films Win Safety Awards

NINE MOTION PICTURES and one sound slidefilm have been named as the outstanding accident prevention films produced in 1954. In addition, certificates were awarded to 13 motion pictures and four sound slidefilms.

Winners were selected by the National Committee on Films for Safety. This committee, which represents 28 national organizations, makes annual awards for safety films in the fields of occupational, traffic, home and general safety.

Chairman of the committee is John B. McCullough, with the Motion Picture Association of America; and the secretary is William Englander, National Safety Council.

Other member organizations are as follows:

American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators
American Automobile Association
American National Red Cross
American Public Health Association
American Society of Safety Engineers
American Standards Association
Association of Casualty & Surety Companies
Association of Safety Council Executives
Automotive Safety Foundation
Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee
International Association of Chiefs of Police
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies
National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies
National Fire Protection Association
National Retail Farm Equipment Association
U.S. Bureau of Public Roads
U.S. Jr. Chamber of Commerce
U.S. Department of the Air Force
U.S. Department of the Army
U.S. Department of the Navy

Following are the 1954 winners of plaques and certificates:

OCCUPATIONAL

Motion Pictures—Non-Theatrical

PLAQUE

Breathe and Live, produced by Byron, Inc., for Department of the Navy.

It's in the Cards, produced by Crawley Films Limited for Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

AWARD OF MERIT CERTIFICATE

All Out for Safety, produced by Sarra, Inc., for National Safety Council.

CERTIFICATE

The Boys Do the Talking, produced by Charles Perryman for State of Washington.

SAFETY SLIDES

for

SAFETY TRAINING

35mm Kodachrome originals in sets of 15, $37.50 per set.

No.	Set Titles:
81	General Interest
82	Falls Are Never Funny
83	Be Alert
84	Play It Safe Today
85	Follow Safety Rules
86	Get First Aid First
87	Correct Lifting
88	Housekeeping Pays
89	Sight Savers
810	Safety Styles
811	Prevent Fires
812	Be Safe With Tools

Order sets by number and title.

Mail orders filled promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Also automatic projectors for continuous showings. Write for details.

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And you can make graphs yourself quickly, easily and save the cost of the Kit with your first chart . . . without ever touching a pen!

Translating information into chart form is the best way to sell your story quickly and dramatically and NOW—with Chart-Pak—everything you need is printed on rolls of tape! You roll on dotted lines, bars, figures, dates. You can't make a costly error—it can be taken up as quickly as it is put down. The average charting time is minutes—the cost—far less than other methods. And you or your secretary can do it.

A complete kit with twenty-eight 300" rolls of many patterns and colors is only $34.50.

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Fire Prevention Education for Industry

This 16mm sound safety motion picture vividly portrays Fire Prevention and the importance of Employee Cooperation. It will acquaint you with the facts about how fires start, what to do about fires, how to turn in an alarm and what type of fire extinguisher should be used for each type of fire.

Price $47.00 F.O.B. New York

Safeguard Your Hospital

A 16mm sound film produced in the interest of safety for American Hospitals.

Contents illustrate how—

- A fire program should be organized.
- Each department of the hospital should react to a fire alarm.
- Patients can be saved and spread of fire controlled.
- To prevent disaster.

Price $65.00 F.O.B. New York

Write for Free illustrated booklet on each film.

AUDIO PRODUCTIONS, INC.

Film Center Building 630 Ninth Ave.
New York 36, N. Y.

Challenge for Tomorrow, produced by Harold Kite for Santa Fe Railway.

Sentries of the Sea Lanes, produced by U. S. Coast Guard.

Shooting the Safe Way, produced by United Geophysical Corp. and Telepix Corp.

Soundslide

CERTIFICATE

Don't Gamble with Fire, produced by Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

Heads You Win, produced by Paragon Pictures for Zurich-American Insurance Companies.

We Who Work in Hospitals, produced by Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Motion Pictures—Non-Theatrical

PLAQUE

One Little Indian, produced by Tom Daly for National Film Board of Canada.

One Way Left, produced by Tantamount Pictures for American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

The Perfect Crime, produced by Calvin Company for Caterpillar Tractor Company.

CERTIFICATE

According to the Record, produced by Public Safety Pictures for Michigan State Police.

Dick Wakes Up, produced by F. K. Rockett Company for AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety.

Drive Your Bike, produced by Sullivan Company.

Every Thousand for Safety, produced by Atlas Film Corp. for Sinclair Refining Company.

Line Haul Run, produced by Kenneth N. Beadle for Pacific Intermountain Express Company.

A Monkey Tale, produced by New Zealand National Film Unit for Encyclopaedia Britannica Films.

Soundslide

PLAQUE

Face to Face, produced by Paragon Pictures for Zurich-American Insurance Companies.

GENERAL

Motion Pictures—Non-Theatrical

PLAQUE

Hooray for Homer, produced by United Productions of America for Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Before They Happen, produced by Audio Productions for National Board of Fire Underwriters.

CERTIFICATE

Anyone at All, produced by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films.

Too Young to Burn, produced by Sid Davis Products for Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

HOME

Motion Pictures—Theatrical

PLAQUE

Safe at Home, produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios.

Motion Pictures—Non-Theatrical

PLAQUE

Mrs. Hazard's House, produced by King Horton Productions for The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America.

June 1955
Issue

national directory of SAFETY FILMS

PREFACE

Here is the complete revised version of last year's issue of the NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF SAFETY FILMS. It is designed to provide a compact source of information on safety films, and those films in the related fields of first aid, fire prevention, and civil defense.

All sources known to the National Safety Council were contacted with the aim of making the Directory as complete as possible. Some films, although still available from rental and loan sources, have been deleted from the listing on the request of the producer, and others, old, but still available from the producer, have been deleted by the Council for reasons of much needed space for the new films in this issue.

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of our descriptions and terms of availability, but we realize that some errors may have escaped our attention. We invite your cooperation in bringing any misinformation to our attention so corrections can be made in supplements and future issues of the Directory.

Only a fraction of the films listed have been previewed by us, and **IN NO CASE DOES INCLUSION CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT BY THE COUNCIL.** The majority of films were judged primarily by descriptions submitted by the producer or distributor.

Only organizations which distribute films nationally are included as sources for these films. For local sources, refer to the section in the Directory entitled "Guide To Sources By State." The Council maintains an index of national and local sources, and will send information on specific films on request.

New films are produced or released each month and the Council keeps its members informed on these films in three ways:

- By listing these films in our magazines. New film and corrections of present listings appear in the following periodicals: **NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS, PUBLIC SAFETY** magazine, **SAFETY EDUCATION** magazine, Home Safety Review, and Farm Safety Review.

- By mimeographed quarterly supplements. Film listings appearing in periodicals are combined in separately published supplements released in August, December, and March. Single copies of each will be sent free on request and we maintain a mailing list for those who wish to receive the supplements automatically.

- By annual issues of the **NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF SAFETY FILMS.** A new Directory will be published each June.

The task of maintaining this project, keeping it up-to-date and accurate, is partially yours. We solicit your help in keeping us posted on new films, changes in listings, and discontinued films. Please send all information to:

The National Directory of Safety Films

National Safety Council

425 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago 11, Illinois

national directory of Safety Films

June 1955 Issue

A comprehensive listing of over 1,000 motion pictures and slidefilms, both sound and silent, for safety education within business and industry, on the farm, in homes, and on the streets and highways.

National Safety Council

HOW TO USE . . . . . .

The films in this listing are grouped under 6 major headings—Industrial, Motor Transportation, Traffic, Home, Farm, and General Interest. Each heading is broken down by subject into sections which are numbered for easier reference.

IF YOU KNOW THE TITLE

Turn to the alphabetical Index to Titles on page N-58. There you will find the number of the section in which appear the film description and source information.

IF YOU KNOW THE SUBJECT

Go to the Table of Contents. Select the major heading—Industrial, Farm, etc. Then find your subject section under the heading. If you cannot locate the subject there, turn to the Detailed Subject Index on page N-63.

HOW TO LOCATE SOURCE

Each film source, EXCEPT the National Safety Council, has a code number. This number corresponds to a source which distributes the film nationally. The source numbers appear at the end of each film description. On page N-51, all sources are listed numerically. **ONLY FILMS WITH THE SOURCE "NSC" ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL**

AVAILABILITY TERMS

Films are available under various terms. These terms are identified, directly after the source number, as follows:

a—purchase and preview
b—rental
c—loan
d—long term lease

A TYPICAL LISTING

① FILM TITLE ② (type of film) ③ color of film ④ running time ⑤ date of production ⑥ description.....
.....
.....
⑦ source numbers and availability code letters.

① STOP FIRES, SAVE LIVES ② (16mm sound motion) ③ b&w. ④ 19 min. ⑤ 1950. ⑥ Shows employees how industrial fires start—what to do about them—how to turn in an alarm—what types of extinguishers should be used for each type of fire. ⑦ 14-a, 27-c (TV) 57-ac, 126-b, 127-b.

DEFINITIONS

b&w.—black and white
col.—color
min.—minutes (running time). The number of frames are shown for silent filmstrips.

(TV)—the source following this symbol has cleared the music in the film for television use. It is available for this medium only from the source so marked.

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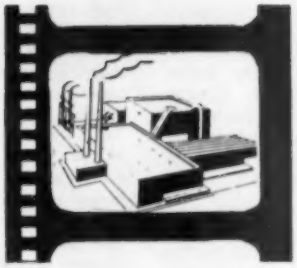
PART I



INDUSTRIAL

Industrial films are grouped under 2 headings: ALL INDUSTRIES for those applying to all types of operations, and SPECIAL INDUSTRIES where special operations or procedures are involved. Sections 1 through 4 are primarily Management and Supervision films. Sections 5 through 17 are Employee Training films. Many Employee Training films can, with appropriate presentation, be used in management and supervision meetings, and there may also be special use for supervisor films in the employee training program.

ALL INDUSTRIES

1

SAFETY ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

ANYONE AT ALL: See Section 88.

CAUTION — EYES AT WORK: See Section 7.

CIVIL DEFENSE FOR INDUSTRY: See Section 87.

DANGER, MEN WORKING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. The monetary cost of accidents to industry. Shows how safety programs return many times their expense in reduced accident costs. 56-ab.

DESIGN FOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 27 min. 1952. Explains the method by which safety was integrated into the engineering courses at the University of Maryland. (TV) 139-c.

DIAGNOSIS DANGER: See Section 22.

EVERYBODY'S JOB (35mm sound slide-film) b&w. 15 min. 1953. The operation and organization of a plant safety committee, with stress on the need for cooperation of all plant personnel in the safety program. Also, how to plan an off-the-job safety program. 103-c.

FACTORY SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1938. General discussion of safety work in the average industrial plant—methods of conducting a safety program; planning and engineering for safety; methods of conducting safety meetings; individual worker's own part in safety work. 30-b, 47-a, 49-b, 56-ab, 104-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 120-b, 126-b, 223-b.

FOLLOW THE LEADER (Safety Management For Foremen Series): See Section 3.

INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST SYSTEMS: See Section 6.

INVISIBLE RED INK (35mm sound slide-film) b&w. 20 min. 1944. An appeal to management to recognize the importance of a planned safety program. A program is shown to be a necessity, not only for humanitarian reasons, but from a dollars and cents viewpoint as well. NSC-ac, 84-b.

MEN IN DANGER: See Section 6.

MORE PROFITS, TOO (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1948. Sells a safety program in a forceful manner—one business man to another. Outlines a streamlined program that may be applied to any business. (TV) 174-ac.

NOT BY CHANCE: See Section 28.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEMS: See Section 6.

ORGANIZATION—Accidents Don't Happen Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1946. How safety committees can lower the accident rate in industry. Available in Spanish from source 19. (TV) 19-a, 45-b, 59-b, 66-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a.

RETIRE TO LIFE: See Section 5.

SAFETY INSPECTION—Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 53 frames. 1945. The safety engineer and his job. Suggests duties of the engineer and shows him how to sell safety. Explains how to get cooperation from others and how to make daily safety inspections. 47-a.

THE SAFETY SLEUTH (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. An MGM Pete Smith short showing how accidents occur, and how the causes can be ferreted out and remedied by an alert safety engineer. 66-b, 162-ab (35mm, for theater use only), 237-d.

YOUR GREEN CROSS IN ACTION (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 18 min. 1952. Explains workings of typical Safety Council Chapter. Shows what Green Cross accomplishes in the community. 187-a.

2

ACCIDENT RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

CAUSE AND CURE (Safety Management For Foremen Series): See Section 3.

PICK YOUR SAFETY TARGET (16mm sound motion, b&w or col. or 35mm sound slidefilm, col. only) 13 min. 1952. Foreman Bill is worried. How can he eliminate his growing accident problem? Where to start? How to start? All is explained in this clever, amusing cartoon for foremen and supervisors. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFETY CASE HISTORIES (Human Factors In Safety Series): See Section 3.

3

SUPERVISOR TRAINING AND GENERAL INTEREST

A GRAY DAY FOR O'GRADY (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1952. A new chair is the symbol of O'Grady's new position as assistant superintendent; but the symbol fades as a new accident report reaches his boss from O'Grady's section. A talk with his boss convinces him that it is the foreman's responsibility to stop a high accident rate and that it is good business to be safe. An amusing and timely film for supervisors. NSC-ab, 84-b.

A WAY TO EFFICIENT PRODUCTION SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 36 min. 1953. A series of four filmstrips directed to supervisors, pointing out relationship between accidents and loss of production. Titles: Production Efficiency; Fundamental Facts of Industrial Safety; Looking For The Cause; How To Stop Accidents. 227—Apply to source for information.

ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN SERIES: See Section 17.

ALL OUT FOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1954. Foreman "Gustave G. O'Grady" arrives at the 41st National Safety Congress & Exposition in his usual skeptical state of mind, but soon discovers that the Congress is no vacation and the people attending mean business. Film gives a preview of what one would find at a Congress. Meetings, new safety materials and equipment, literature, and other displays pictured. Point is made that when people go "all out for safety" it becomes big, important business that anyone can be proud to participate in. NSC-ab, 84-b.

APPROVED BY THE UNDERWRITERS: See Section 88.

THE CASE FOR COLOR (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1950. Points out the advantages of proper use of color in industry. Shows how color can affect the attitudes of workers. (TV) 32-c.

COLOR CONDITIONING FOR INDUSTRY (16mm sound motion) col. 24 min. 1946. How correct use of color in the industrial plant provides greater visibility, reduces accidents and promotes better morale. 32-c.

DANGER SLEUTHS: See Section 88.

DO THE JOB RIGHT—Stop Human Relations Accidents Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1940. Methods a foreman should use in conducting a safety meeting to obtain the full cooperation of his men for the safety program. How to sell safety to them individually. 99-a.

HUMAN FACTORS IN SAFETY SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15-30 min. each. 1948. Series of 6 slidefilms with records which may be used in advanced foremen safety courses. Each deals with one aspect of the complex art of handling people. Covers worker training, keeping interest in safety alive, and winning respect and cooperation of workers. Available as a series for purchase or preview, and individually for purchase, preview, or rental. Titles: The Secret of Supervision, Teaching Safety On The Job, People Are All Alike, Everybody's Different, Teamwork For Safety, Safety Case Histories. NSC-a.

THE SECRET OF SUPERVISION—Human Factors in Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1948. Introductory film of the series. Shows, in story form, why people will work for some supervisors, yet rebel against others. NSC-ab, 84-b.

TEACHING SAFETY ON THE JOB—Human Factors in Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1948. Shows supervisors how to prepare and give job safety instructions. The four steps of good job training illustrated are: 1. Preparation 2. Presentation 3. Application 4. Testing. NSC-ab, 84-b.

PEOPLE ARE ALL ALIKE—Human Factors in Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1948. Explains that all normal people have certain basic, human wants. Shows how supervisors can satisfy these wants—and by doing so, get their men to work with them. NSC-ab, 84-b.

EVERYBODY'S DIFFERENT—Human Factors in Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1948. Shows supervisors how to make allowances for individual differences—how to handle the tough guy, the show-off, the loud-mouth, the day dreamer, and the practical joker. NSC-ab, 84-b.

TEAMWORK FOR SAFETY — Human Factors in Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1948. How supervisors can make safety interesting to their men. Discusses meetings, worker suggestions, and use of safety literature. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFETY CASE HISTORIES — Human Factors in Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 30 min. 1948. A study of actual accidents that were caused by "human factors." After each case is presented, the film is stopped so the audience can discuss the accident causes, and remedies. NSC-ab, 84-b.

JIM HALSEY: See Section 5.

LET'S FACE THE FACTS—Stop Human Relations Accidents Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1940. General approach to industrial safety. Serves as a guide to foremen. 99-a.

LET US SEE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Fundamentals of industrial lighting. Shows the importance of proper lighting to the safety and well being of workers. 41-ab.

LET'S TALK SAFETY SERIES: See Section 26.

LIGHT IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. A Walt Disney Cartoon illustrating the importance of good light. Shows how eye strains occur from insufficient light, glare, sharp contrasts and shadows. Explains how these strains can be eliminated. 122-b.

MEN WHO COME BACK (16mm sound motion) col. 25 min. 1946. A review of industrial hazards which threaten the worker's security and happiness. The hazards shown, generally are applicable to all industry. Gives an especially complete review of machine guarding. 64-ab, 109-b.

PREVENTION IS BETTER (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1946. Study of methods employed in preventing personal injuries. Deals with industrial injuries but application is broad enough to fit many other situations. (TV) 74-a.

THE RIGHT COMBINATION (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1954. Suitable for showing to both supervisors and employees. States that safety is a matter of cooperation and understanding between supervisor and his workers. Helps supervisor to know workers, and enables workers to understand supervisor's problems. Done in cartoon style. Sponsored by Zurich Insurance Cos. 103-ac.

RIGHT ON THE NOSE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1944. Designed to help those in charge of safety learn how to fit goggles and safety glasses correctly to the individual. 9-c.

SAFETY FOR SALE—Supervisory and Foreman Training Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1942. The responsibilities of foremen and supervisors in a safety program. 47-a.

SAFETY IN THE SHOP (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1944. Demonstrates that poor supervision or inadequate training may be the cause of typical shop accidents. Emphasizes the supervisor's responsibility in teaching and maintaining safe practices. 12-b, 42-ab, 45-b, 49-b, 56-ab, 66-b, 69-ab, 87-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 119-b, 120-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b, 172-a, 223-b.

SAFETY MANAGEMENT FOR FOREMEN SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. each. 1945. Ten slidefilms and records with leader's manuals—everything needed for a course in safety fundamentals. Explains how to organize a safety program, what part foreman plays in the program, and how safety increases production. Also discusses specific activities, such as machine guarding, safety inspections, and first aid programs. Available as a series for purchase or preview, and individually for purchase, preview, or rental. Titles: Follow the Leader, Cause And Cure, Guard Duty, Safety Is In Order, Right Dress, Doctor's Orders, Brain Beats Brawn, Stop, Look And Listen, Principles And Interest, Production With Safety. NSC-a.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

BRAIN BEATS BRAWN — Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Teaches foremen the best material handling practices so they, in turn, will be able to instruct their workers. NSC-ab, 84-b.

CAUSE AND CURE—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Shows how to analyze an accident and to determine its basic causes. Ten unsafe acts and eight unsafe conditions illustrated. NSC-ab, 84-b.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. The importance of regular physical examination, prompt treatment, and written reports in all industrial first aid cases. NSC-ab, 84-b.

FOLLOW THE LEADER — Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Designed to show foremen how to organize a safety program. Gives step-by-step description of such a program, discussing ten components for its success. NSC-ab, 84-b.

GUARD DUTY—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Pictures effective guards for common power machines, and points out it is the responsibility of the foreman to see that these guards are in place. NSC-ab, 84-b.

PRINCIPLES AND INTEREST—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. How to sell safety. It is sold like anything else. The buyer, in this case the worker, must first be interested in the product—reduction in accidents. Designed to give the supervisor an insight into ways of creating an interest in safety. NSC-ab, 84-b.

PRODUCTION WITH SAFETY—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Proves it takes less time to prevent an accident than to have one. Shows that attention to safety increases production. NSC-ab, 84-b.

RIGHT DRESS—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Illustrates common types of personal protective equipment and explains their use on the job. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFETY IS IN ORDER—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Good housekeeping, from the foreman's angle. Shows how good order saves space, time and material. NSC-ab, 84-b.

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN—Safety Management for Foremen Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Pictures an inspection committee at work. Shows what to look for when making a plant inspection. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE SAFETY SUPERVISOR — Accidents Don't Happen Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1952. Presents the problems confronting the safety supervisor in dealing with both management and labor. Also makes appeal to management to cooperate with safety supervisor in the company's safety program. 45-b, 59-b, 172-a.

SPEAKING OF SAFETY SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. each. 1950. Prepared by Dr. Irving J. Lee, Professor of Public Speaking, School of Speech of Northwestern University. Teaches the foreman and supervisor how he can put ideas into words that will be remembered. Available as a set for purchase or preview, and individually for purchase, preview, or rental. Titles: The Power Of Speech, Butterflies In Your Stomach, The Key To Good Speaking, On Your Feet, Now You're Talking, Ring The Bell. NSC-a.

THE POWER OF SPEECH—Speaking of Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1950. Introduction to series. Lists occasions when foremen might be called upon to make a speech. Explains the difference between formal and working speeches, and the purpose of a speech. NSC-ab, 84-b.

BUTTERFLIES IN YOUR STOMACH—Speaking of Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1950. The physiological reactions that cause stage fright. How to use it to your advantage. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE KEY TO GOOD SPEAKING—Speaking of Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1950. Outlines four methods of preparing a talk and gives step-by-step description of the best way to prepare a "working" safety talk. NSC-ab, 84-b.

ON YOUR FEET—Speaking of Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1950. Explains how to stand when you get up to talk—the purpose of moving and how to do it effectively—where to look and what to do with your hands. One of the series designed to teach the safety supervisor how to speak properly. NSC-ab, 84-b.

NOW YOU'RE TALKING—Speaking of Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1950. Discusses actual speech making—how to talk, vocabulary, phrasing of ideas, attitudes. How friendliness, sincerity and enthusiasm can make your speech a success. NSC-ab, 84-b.

RING THE BELL—Speaking of Safety Series (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1950. Shows how to "break the ice" and hold audience's attention. Points out the value of demonstration, films and pictures. Demonstrates how to illustrate a point with a personal touch through comparisons or a humorous story. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SUPERVISING FOR SAFETY SERIES (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. each. 1953. A series of 3 films featuring popular "Gustave G. O'Grady," the safety skeptic of the film "A Gray Day For O'Grady." Tells foremen and supervisors how to get workers to successfully cooperate with plant safety rules and their supervisor. Each film deals with one specific trait of successful supervision. Available as a set for purchase or preview, and individually for purchase, preview, or rental. Titles: Fragile—Handle Feelings With Care, Call 'Em On The Carpet, It's An Order. NSC-a.

FRAGILE—HANDLE FEELINGS WITH CARE—Supervising For Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. 1953. Shows how workers react to various changes, orders, and safety rules. Emphasizes the importance of careful handling of workers' feelings by foremen and supervisors to ensure friendly and cooperative relations with them. NSC-ab, 84-b.

CALL 'EM ON THE CARPET—Supervising For Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. 1953. Carrying handling of feelings further, this film covers the tricky subject of correcting faults without incurring ill will. NSC-ab, 84-b.

IT'S AN ORDER—Supervising For Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. 1953. Illustrates how foremen and supervisors should give orders. Point is made that unless the order is given clearly, the worker will be unable to carry it out efficiently and safely. NSC-ab, 84-b.

TOMORROW IS TOO LATE (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. Illustrates causes of industrial accidents and importance of safety rules. Discusses various factors which enter into proper working attitude. A general approach to industrial safety. (35mm) 49-b, (16mm) 56-ab, 97-b, 120-b.

WE'RE ON THE SPOT (16mm sound or silent motion) b&w. 10 min. Portrays common accident hazards in industrial plants. Discusses aspects of safe and healthful working conditions. Includes employer-worker responsibility, foremen-workman relationship. 104-b.

4

REHABILITATION

ABILITY TO WORK (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1946. Physical disability alone is not a bar to a good job if remaining abilities are wisely used. Illustrates principles of selective job placement. 103-c.

AN INVESTMENT IN HUMAN WELFARE (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1951. Handicapped men and women prove they can handle certain jobs as well as the average worker. (TV) 192-c.

BACK TO NORMAL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1944. How disabled men, women and children are able to live normal lives. Explains the responsibility for these people rests with the community, which must accept them for their abilities rather than disabilities. (TV) 20-ab, 45-ab, 120-b, 223-b.

COMEBACK (16mm sound motion) col. 27 min. Revised 1950. Several aspects of vocational rehabilitation. Medical care, physical therapy, vocational guidance and training discussed. 192-c.

EMPLOYING BLIND WORKERS IN INDUSTRY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1945. Shows blind workers performing complex operations on machines. Counselor is shown taking an inventory of what tasks the blind can handle, and then placing them in jobs suited to their abilities. 45-ab, 109-b, 172-a, 223-b.

EMPLOYING DISABLED WORKERS IN INDUSTRY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1946. Men and women with arms and hands missing are pictured at work in machine shops and at carpentry, welding, watchmaking, jewelry design, sewing and office work. Shows how well they compare in production, absenteeism and accident rates with their co-workers. 45-ab, 109-b, 172-a, 223-b.

ESTABLISHING WORKING RELATIONS FOR THE DISABLED WORKER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1945. A supervisor is shown preparing a group of workers for the arrival of a veteran who has lost a hand. 45-ab, 109-b, 172-a, 223-b.

EVERYBODY'S HANDICAPPED (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1954. A film for employers showing how handicapped workers can give, in many instances, exceptional job performance. Also illustrates that physical limitations are often amply compensated for by greater efficiency, less absenteeism, and a definitely lower accident rate. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. (TV) 208-b.

INSTRUCTING DISABLED WORKERS ON THE JOB (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1946. Dramatizes shop foreman's need of a knowledge of rehabilitation procedures. Shows how handicapped can become good workers through supervisor's understanding of their problem. 45-ab, 109-b, 172-a, 223-b.

INSTRUCTING THE BLIND WORKER ON THE JOB (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1945. Methods to use in teaching the blind to operate machines. 45-ab, 109-b, 172-a, 223-b.

LIFE BEGINS AGAIN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1942. Deals with problems encountered after injured workers are back on the job after hospitalization and medical care are completed. Emphasizes rehabilitation is both a mental and physical process. (TV) 20-ab, 45-ab, 109-b, 223-b.

NO HELP WANTED (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1946. Documents progress of physically handicapped veterans of World War II from the beginning of rehabilitation to resumption of normal activity in industrial civilian life. 51-c, 108-b, 117-b.

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION (16mm sound motion) col. 28 min. 1953. Deals with rehabilitation of physically handicapped through use of advanced therapy techniques. Follows man's life in detail from time he is disabled until he is once more successfully employed. Employment of disabled workers in industry urged. 249-a.

THE REHABILITATION STORY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 30 min. 1954. Showing effect of disability on personal and vocational efficiency, film tells how restoration is achieved through rehabilitation program. This process, including counseling, treatment, vocational training, and job placement is prevalent throughout many states and film's purpose is to arouse interest in public to give active support for such a program in their state. Sponsored by Virginia State Department of Health. 149-ab.

RETURN TO ACTION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. 1947. A British Ministry of Labor film dealing with postwar rehabilitation of the disabled. Illustrates how disabled men and women are helped to useful employment through the cooperation of various agencies. (TV) 20-ab, (TV) 45-ab, 109-b, 223-b.

WINNING AGAINST ODDS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1943. Deals with employment of handicapped at Caterpillar Tractor Co. Shows how these workers succeed in jobs fitted to their abilities. 23-c, 118-b.

5

PSYCHOLOGY OF SAFETY

AN ACCIDENT HAPPENS TO SAM: See Section 6.

APRIL FOOL (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1944. How industrial workers can avoid both on-the-job and off-the-job accidents by developing the proper attitude toward safety. 103-c.

BANDAGE BAIT (35mm sound motion) b&w. 9 min. 1951. Presents the unsafe acts in industry which cause a great percentage of accidents to workers. Shows how proper attitude plays a big part in safety. Humorous treatment throughout. For theatrical use only. 162-ab.

CARELESSNESS COSTS YOU (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1947. Shows serious injuries to electrical equipment plant workers caused by misuse of machine guards, and failure to use protective equipment. Although primarily for electrical workers, the unsafe attitudes can apply to any industry. 216-ab.

CAUSE AND EFFECT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised 1946. Demonstrates that accidents, at work and away from work, are the result of controllable causes. 103-c.

CLOSE SHAVES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Shows that near-accidents, both on and off the job, should be warnings to be careful and to develop better safety attitudes. 103-c.

HEADS YOU WIN: See Section 11.

IF YOU TOOK YOUR FAMILY TO WORK (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1954. This film proves that a worker's family plays an important part in his attitude towards safety on the job. Imagining that his son is watching him violate safety rules at work makes the hero realize that he should work as though his family were with him—waiting for him to break the rules of safety that he has been preaching to them at home. NSC-ab, 84-b.

IT DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1953. Shocking scenes show what can happen to shop workers when they ignore safety rules. The point is made that lack of safe practices can not only endanger the worker, but also those who work with him. Sponsored by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. 45-ab, 264-a.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

IT'S NO JOKE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1952. Illustrates the danger of horseplay in industry and, through a story, reviews some typical industrial horseplay accidents. 103-c.

JIM HALSEY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 3 min. 1949. The story of a man who violates safety regulations after he has been warned that a repetition would result in dismissal. Jim Halsey risks a serious accident to remove a jam in a scrap-breaking machine without first stopping it. Jim has been a hard worker with the company for over 20 years. What can his foreman do? 189-a.

KEEP YOUR HEAD (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1942. Deals with the danger of uncontrolled emotion. Shows the relationship between emotional stability and safety. 103-c.

LEARN AND LIVE: See Section 17.

LEFT TO LIVE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1954. Highly dramatic story about young wife and two children after death of husband in an accident. Time covered is period of about 20 years. Story points out responsibility of every man to take care of himself and be safe for sake of family. Sponsored by Zurich Insurance Cos. 103-ac.

MOSTLY PERSONAL (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. Shows personal attitudes to be the underlying cause of most accidents and injuries in handling material in industry. 103-c.

ON POST SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1952. Designed to improve on-duty accident prevention attitudes in the Armed Forces. 164-c, 172-a.

PARTNERS IN PRODUCTION (16mm sound motion) col. 13 min. 1946. Uses actual shop operations to show that cooperation is needed in plant safety program. Emphasizes importance of every worker looking out for himself and others to prevent accidents and keep up production. 2-c, 109-b, 217-b.

PERSONAL SIDE OF SAFETY SERIES (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. each. 1951. Series of five films. Sequel to popular "Human Factors In Safety," but designed for workers. Shows men how to know their jobs, environment, themselves—so they will know that safety is within their personal control. Available as a series for purchase or preview, and individually for purchase, preview, or rental. Titles: Safety Record, Two Steps To Safety, Let Habit Help, Get A Grip On Yourself, Decide To Be Safe. NSC-a.

SAFETY RECORD — Personal Side Of Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Designed to show workers they are playing a winner when they play safety—that it's modern, popular and successful. Company records are illustrated to prove safety a success and to show that safety is accomplished by the individual. NSC-ab, 84-b.

TWO STEPS TO SAFETY—Personal Side Of Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Safety is the result of knowledge—knowing your job and your environment — and knowing yourself! Drives home the effect of knowledge on personal safety. NSC-ab, 84-b.

LET HABIT HELP—Personal Side Of Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Safety lies in the habits we have—good habits or dangerous ones. Shows the worker how to analyze himself, how to build up habits that lead to safety. NSC-ab, 84-b.

GET A GRIP ON YOURSELF—Personal Side Of Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Points out that we must establish controls so emotions don't get the upper hand —shows how to recognize emotions, what causes them, and suggests methods of control. NSC-ab, 84-b.

DECIDE TO BE SAFE—Personal Side Of Safety Series (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Proves safety comes with decision. We must decide to be safe and begin to build up a bank of safety knowledge so we will know what to do in any situation. NSC-ab, 84-b.

RETIRE TO LIFE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1952. The story of one worker who finds that instead of the enjoyment he imagined after retiring, loneliness and boredom were his rewards. Lack of positive planning for the future caused him to feel useless and unwanted. This feeling leads to an unnecessary accident which almost brings a complete breakdown. He recovers when he is shown that only a definite plan can bring him happiness and a real "retirement to life." For general audiences, as well as industries interested in assisting workers to plan for their future after retiring. 6-b, 45-ab, 109-b, 111-b, 120-b, 126-b.

THE RIGHT COMBINATION: See Section 3.

RING DOWN THE CURTAIN: See Section 26.

SAFE AS YOU MAKE IT: See Section 16.

SAFE AS YOU THINK (16mm sound motion) b&w. 27 min. 1950. Dramatic attack on the belief, "You can't prevent accidents; they just happen!" Descriptions of the General Motors Safety Program are interwoven in the story. 39-ac, 105-b, 223-b.

SAFETY PAYS (16mm sound motion) col. 22½ min. 1954. Presents unusual appeal for safety. Film states that since everyone has certain material wants in life, work is necessary to obtain them, and safe work is even more necessary because accidents rob them of the source of income needed to purchase wants. Theme is carried through by showing what one industry does to insure workers' safety, but final answer still is held by the individual who must want to be safe enough never to have an accident so that his wants obtained through work can be enjoyed. Sponsored by Eastman Kodak. (TV) 31-c.

STAY ALERT—STAY ALIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1953. Narrated by Lowell Thomas, noted news commentator, this is the story of the continuous downward trend of American industrial accidents. The question—"Why?"—is answered by showing how industry takes measures to ensure the worker's safety, but the worker himself is shown to be the final answer. He is learning to do his part in making his work safe. 2-c.

STAY ON THE BEAM (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 14 min. 1942. Every plant has certain workers who unconsciously sabotage production effort. A mental hygiene expert points out the absurdities in some attitudes, then discusses good morale, safe practices, and good mental health. 25-a.

TAKE TIME TO LIVE: See Section 16.

THINK SAFETY, LIVE SAFELY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1953. Relates causes of accidents in industry to personal behavior. Stresses need for proper attitude in workers. 103-c.

TWO FUTURES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. The dangers inherent in wrong attitudes towards safe practices. Why self-interest demands proper attitude. 103-c.

WRONG WAY BUTCH (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1950. A 'Pete Smith Specialty' on unsafe working habits in industry. 'Butch' illustrates eight lessons on how not to work. Humorous treatment throughout. 66-b, 108-b, 111-b, 115-b, 120-b, 237-d.

WRONG WAY WALDO (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1953. An industrial worker who resents his foreman's attitude toward safety tries to "get away from it all" by escaping to a world of fantasy—only to find that safety is an important part of everything, whether fantasy or real life. Sponsored by the Zurich Insurance Company. 103-c.

6

HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND FIRST AID

AID FOR INJURIES: FAINTING: BURNS — Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 94 frames. 1945. First aid treatment for minor injuries. Eye injuries, fainting, burns, cuts, bruises, slivers, and puncture wounds discussed. 47-a.

AN ACCIDENT HAPPENS TO SAM (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1952. Emphasizes the necessity of prompt first aid if injured. Also destroys the theory, "Accidents just happen!" Sam, helping the industrial nurse in first aid, learns the truth about accidents. They don't just happen, they are caused! NSC-ab, 84-b.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Demonstrates two methods of artificial respiration adopted as official by the U. S. Coast Guard. Shows the back-pressure arm-lift method, and the back-pressure hip-lift method. 172-a, 223-b, (TV) 228-c.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION: BACK-PRESSURE ARM-LIFT METHOD (16mm sound motion) b&w. 6 min. 1952. Demonstration of the new back-pressure arm-lift methods by experts from Springfield College. Method has been adopted by most safety organizations to supersede all others. (TV) 12-ab, 56-ab, 105-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 112-b, 122-b, 127-b, 234-a.

BASIC FIRST AID SERIES (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 5-10 min. each. Series of 19 slidefilms designed to teach proper methods of treating emergency cases. Available singly or as a set. 78-a.

BILLION DOLLAR MALADY: THE COMMON COLD (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1952. The prevalence and cost to workers and employers of the common cold. How to safeguard against it. (TV) 19-ab, 109-b, 112-b.

THE BODY: PART I—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) col. 10 min. 1942. Muscles, tendons, skin, blood, skeleton, head, trunk, upper and lower limbs defined and illustrated. 47-a, 106-b.

THE BODY: PART II—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) col. 11 min. 1942. The internal parts of the body and vital organs defined and illustrated. 47-a, 106-b.

CAPITAL STORY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Industrial hygiene chemists and laboratory workers investigate and solve serious threats to worker's health. From the series, "This is America," produced by the Office of War Information. 91-ac, 109-b.

CHECKING FOR INJURIES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1952. Outlines steps to be taken by first aiders in examining an accident victim. 215-b, (TV) 219-ac.

COMMON EMERGENCIES—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. 1942. First aid treatment for most of the common injuries and illnesses which occur under normal conditions. 47-a, 108-c.

DANGER IS YOUR COMPANION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1947. Demonstrates the importance of a working knowledge of first aid in meeting unexpected emergencies when they arise. 104-b, 117-b, (TV) 219-ac.

DERMATOSES IN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1940. Shows methods of investigation, patch tests, and other means of determining the presence of industrially caused dermatoses in workers. Also gives instructions on the care and treatment of patients suffering from these disorders. Suitable for doctors and industrial hygienists. 263-ab.

DOCTOR IN INDUSTRY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 60 min. 1946. Story of pioneering in industrial medicine, with a strong documentary flavor. Dramatic conflict is used to sharpen the educational force. 39-c, 106-b, 223-b.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS (Safety Management for Foremen Series): See Section 3.

DRESSINGS AND BANDAGES: PARTS I AND II—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilms) b&w., Part 1, 11 min.; Part 2, 13 min. 1942. A set of two slidefilms demonstrating how to make and apply bandages to various wounds, and the materials to use for different wounds. Part 1, is an introduction to the subject. Part 2, a more advanced study. May be obtained singly or as a set. 47-a, 106-b, 108-c.

DRESSINGS AND BANDAGES USED IN FIRST AID—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 43 frames. 1952. General discussion of the function of dressings and bandages. Attention given to six often-used bandages. Demonstrates how to apply the proper bandage on typical occasions. 102-ab, 106-b, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

EMERGENCY ACTION TO SAVE LIVES: See Section 87.

ESSENTIALS OF FIRST AID (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1942. First aid for naval and maritime personnel. Describes some of the medical facilities afloat, methods of transporting and protecting injured men, rescuing and reviving men overcome by smoke, contents of Navy first aid kits, and steps in the examination and treatment of the wounded. 3-b, 49-b, 106-b, 108-c, 109-b, 172-a, 223-b.

THE EYES AND THEIR CARE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1941. Physiology and hygiene of the eye. Covers types of vision, night-blindness, removal of foreign bodies, and methods of protecting eyes. 12-b, (TV) 37-ab, 45-ab, 49-b, 66-b, 105-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 113-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 126-b, 217-b.

EYES ON THE JOB (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1940. Cartoon in rhyme, featuring "Sammy Squint," who points out need for better vision in industry as a direct aid to better work, fewer accidents, less loss of time and a better attitude toward the job. (TV) 16-ac.

FIFTEEN MINUTES TO GO (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1947. Dramatizes the extreme risk involved in delaying or neglecting first aid for all injuries. Convinces workers that it's smart to get first aid immediately for even the smallest hand or finger cut, or harmless-appearing burn. NSC-ab, 84-b.

FIRST AID (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1941. Points out importance of knowledge of first aid. Gives proper procedures for caring for injured until medical aid arrives. Shows techniques of treatment for shock, bleeding, and fractures. 45-ab, 66-b, 111-b, 114-b, 115-b, 117-b, 122-b.

FIRST AID (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1953. First aid procedures advocated by American Red Cross. Treatments are demonstrated. 103-c.

FIRST AID: CARE OF MINOR WOUNDS (16mm silent motion) b&w. 4 min. 1932. Emphasizes importance of immediate first aid for minor wounds. Shows how to clean, sterilize and bandage scratches and cuts. (TV) 37-ab, 109-b, 126-b.

FIRST AID: CARRYING THE INJURED (16mm silent motion) b&w. 4 min. 1932. Shows methods of making stretchers when none are available and demonstrates proper carrying techniques. Stresses importance of not moving victim unless absolutely necessary. 3-b, (TV) 37-ab, 109-b, 116-b.

FIRST AID: CONTROL OF BLEEDING (16mm silent motion) b&w. 10 min. 1932. Gives five major pressure points for control of arterial and venous bleeding. Illustrates methods of applying tourniquets. (TV) 37-ab, 109-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

FIRST AID FOR BLEEDING AND SHOCK—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 41 frames. 1952. How to stop bleeding; where to locate pressure points when digital pressure is applied; how to recognize and deal with shock. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

FIRST AID FOR BONE, MUSCLE AND JOINT INJURIES—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 51 frames. 1952. Defines simple and compound fractures and gives treatment for each. Discusses fractures of jaw, collarbone, ribs, spine, pelvis, hip, thigh, limbs. Also demonstrates aid for dislocations, sprains, and strains. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

FIRST AID FOR BURNS IN CIVIL DEFENSE: See Section 87.

FIRST AID FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY HEAT AND COLD—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 37 frames. 1952. Approved first aid procedures for treating simple injuries caused by extreme heat or cold. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

FIRST AID FOR WOUNDS—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 40 frames. 1952. Illustrates first aid for several kinds of wounds. Gives special attention to first aid for snake bites and eye injuries. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

FIRST AID: FUNDAMENTALS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 11 min. 1953. Practical introduction to treatments of minor skin wounds, burns, sprains, and bruises. Also demonstrates back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration. For high school levels. (TV) 26-ab.

FIRST AID IN COMMON EMERGENCIES—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 40 frames. 1952. First aid procedures for many of the common emergencies found in everyday living. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

FIRST AID IN THE PREVENTION OF SHOCK (16mm sound motion) b&w. 26 min. 1950. How to recognize signs of shock. Proper and improper methods of handling injured to avoid this danger. 115-b, 122-b, 172-a.

FIRST AID: INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 26 min. U. S. Army first aid for various types of accidents and injuries. 118-b.

FIRST AID ON THE SPOT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1951. Approved American Red Cross first aid techniques for treatment of wounds, burns, shock, fractures, and bleeding. Includes demonstrations of artificial respiration. (TV) 37-ab, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 115-b, 116-b, 119-b, 120-b, 126-b, 127-b.

FIRST AID SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 1952. Nine filmstrips which teach basic first aid principles needed for safe and helpful treatment of accident victims. Available as a series or individually. See individual listings for more complete descriptions. Titles: Dressings and Bandages Used in First Aid; First Aid for Bleeding and Shock; First Aid for Bone, Muscle, and Joint Injuries; First Aid for Injuries Caused by Heat and Cold; First Aid for Wounds; First Aid in Common Emergencies; Transportation of the Injured; Use of Artificial Respiration in First Aid; Your Responsibility in First Aid. 102-a, (TV) 208-b.

FIRST AID TF 1571, 1581 (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25-33 min. 1951. Part I. Shows methods of treating major wounds, fractures, and burns. Part II. Methods of treating everyday emergencies, such as foreign objects in eye, poisoning, poison ivy, burns, scratches, and fainting. 172-a.

FIRST AID TRAINING SERIES (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w., 2 in col. 6-14 min. 1942. Consists of seventeen slidefilms, two in color, together with instructor's manual, which give most of the practical methods of treating accident victims. Available as a series or singly. See separate listings for detailed descriptions. Titles: The Purpose of First Aid; The Body, Part I (col.); The Body, Part II (col.); Shock; Unconsciousness; Common Emergencies; Minor Injuries; Wounds, Part I; Wounds, Part II; Dressings and Bandages, Part I; Dressings and Bandages, Part II; Poison; Fractures; Types; Fractures: Treatment; Fractures: Splints; Moving the Injured: Stretchers; Moving the Injured: Carrying. 47-a.

FIRST AID: WOUNDS AND FRACTURES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1941. Basic rules of first aid for minor and major wounds, and most fracture cases. (TV) 37-ab, 56-ab, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, (TV) 110-b, 121-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b, 223-b.

FIRST STEPS IN FIRST AID (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1942. Gives basic information contained in standard first aid courses for beginners. 89-c, 106-b, 109-b, (TV) 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 116-b, 120-b, 121-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b, 223-b.

FOOD KEEPS YOU FIT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1942. "Accident Joe" is continually involved in accidents at work because of improper diet. Gives nine reasons why selection of nutritious food is self-insurance against accidents. 25-a.

FRACTURES: PART I—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. 1942. Two principal types of fractures shown. Gives general first aid treatment for fracture of leg, upper arm, elbow, finger, and collar bone. 47-a, 106-b, 108-c.

FRACTURES: PART II—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1942. Gives instructions for treatment of complicated fractures. Outlines five general rules to follow. 47-a, 106-b, 108-c.

FRACTURES: PART III—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1942. How to make fixed traction splints. Illustrates different types of splints. 47-a, 106-b.

GUARD YOUR HEART (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20-27 min. 1951. Dramatizes ways for industrial workers and other adults to live with their hearts by planning work and recreation properly. Explains how heart works and what changes take place in certain major heart diseases. Made in cooperation with American Heart Association. (TV) 19-ab, 109-b, 111-b, 223-b.

HANDLE WITH CARE (16mm sound motion) col. 14 min. 1947. How improper first aid can make injuries more serious. Specific "do's" and "don'ts" for handling accident victims in an emergency. (TV) 2-c, 106-b, 127-b.

HELP WANTED (16mm sound motion) b&w. 34 min. Revised, 1953. One of the popular films on basic first-aid, now completely revised and up-to-date. Back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration is one new technique demonstrated. 3-b, 6-bc, 12-c, 27-bc, 87-c, 89-b, 91-b, 94-b, 105-b, 106-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 114-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b, 223-b, 232-c.

HELP YOURSELF BEAT THE HEAT (16mm sound motion) col. 12 min. 1947. Made to teach best methods of combatting heat sickness in hot metal operations of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. Stresses good health habits, proper diet, and use of salt and dextrose. 92-c.

HOW TO AVOID MUSCLE STRAIN: See Section 9.

HOW TO CATCH A COLD (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1951. How colds are spread. Why a day in bed may protect others. Also points out that a cold may be the symptom of a more serious illness. Cartoon treatment used. (TV) 12-c, 105-b, 106-b, 108-c, 109-b, 116-b, 117-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 223-b.

THE HUMAN BODY IN FIRST AID (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Presents information on the human body necessary to a basic knowledge of first aid. Uses anatomical and human models, dissecting laboratory, animation and other resources to present the subject. 106-b.

THE HUMAN BODY: SKELETON (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 11 min. 1953. Purpose of film is to explain most important parts of human skeleton, especially in terms of action and coordination. Complexity and operation of system shown through use of fluoroscopic technique. Can be used as basic approach to first aid. (TV) 26-ab.

INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST SYSTEMS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12½ min. 1950. Demonstrates with miniature models and also "live" action, types of hoods, baffles, elbows, and fans, used in modern industrial exhaust systems. Comparative effectiveness of each system is illustrated with artificial smoke produced by titanium tetrachloride smoke, which enables one to see amount of air control afforded by each hood and baffle. Stress is put on importance of selecting proper type of exhaust unit for specific function it must perform. Sponsored by the University of Michigan. (TV) 257-ab.

KEEP OUT INFECTION (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1951. Deals primarily with the sources and prevention of infections. One section is devoted to care of injuries. 103-c.

KEEPING FIT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Simple rules of health and hygiene for the worker and his family. 66-b, 106-b, 117-b, 120-b.

MEN IN DANGER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. 1941. A general discussion of workers' health and the social legislation affecting their safety. Deals with serious types of industrial accidents and some of the major occupational diseases. 45-b, 112-b, 223-b.

MINOR INJURIES—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 14 min. 1942. Methods used in treating minor everyday injuries. General instruction film for first aid trainees. 47-a, 106-b, 108-c.

MINUTES THAT COUNT (16mm sound motion) col. 60 min. 1943. A comprehensive approach to several aspects of first aid: 1. how to stop arterial bleeding; 2. dressing open wounds; 3. artificial respiration; fractures and dislocations. 152-a.

MOVING THE INJURED: PART I—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 9 min. 1942. Demonstrates how to move the injured on various types of stretchers. 47-a, 106-b.

MOVING THE INJURED: PART II—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 11 min. 1942. Improvising a stretcher; how to carry an injured person when a stretcher can't be made quickly. 47-a, 106-b.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEMS (16mm sound motion) col. 42 min. Revised, 1953. Illustrates an industrial physician's problems in educating management to take greater interest in their employees' health. Shows Brooklyn Industrial Health Committee's plan working in cooperation with management and the medical profession. Also discusses the most common industrial health problems. 52-ab.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME: See Section 24.

OPEN FOR INFECTION (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 25 min. 1946. Warns against neglecting even the smallest wound and stresses the importance of prompt first aid treatment for such wounds. NSC-ab, 84-b.

PENALTY OF NEGLECT (16mm silent motion) b&w. 15 min. Depicts effect of failure to get prompt first aid when injured. Many scenes taken in operating room and show actual operation on hand which became infected. 201-c.

PERSONNEL DAMAGE CONTROL: ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1943. Demonstrations of artificial respiration for counteracting the effects of drowning, asphyxiation or electrical shock. Prone-pressure method used. 108-c, 109-b, 172-a.

PERSONNEL DAMAGE CONTROL: FRACTURES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. Diagrams skeletal structure, then shows bone movement resulting from muscle tension. Describes simple and compound fractures and illustrates first aid techniques. 109-b, 172-a.

PERSONNEL DAMAGE CONTROL: FUNDAMENTALS OF FIRST AID (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1946. Shows first aid facilities on ships. Illustrates treatment for victims of bleeding, suffocation or shock. Discusses methods of lifting and carrying injured. Reviews principles of first aid. 109-b, 172-a.

PERSONNEL DAMAGE CONTROL: HEAT STROKE, SUNSTROKE, BURNS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8 min. 1947. Explains and illustrates causes and treatment of heat exhaustion. Pictures victims suffering sunstroke and burns, and emphasizes need for immediate treatment and avoidance of shock. 108-b, 109-b, 172-a.

PERSONNEL DAMAGE CONTROL: WOUNDS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8 min. 1947. Explains blood passage through body and shows five major pressure points for digital pressure. Emphasizes need for immediate stoppage of bleeding and gives recommended treatment for various kinds of bleeding. 109-b, 172-a.

POISON—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 8 min. 1942. First aid treatment for drug, food and carbon monoxide poisoning. 47-a, 106-b.

THE PURPOSE OF FIRST AID—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 8 min. 1942. A preview of the course, giving some reasons for need of a knowledge of first aid. Some applications of first aid shown. 47-a, 106-b.

SAFE DRINKING WATER FROM SMALL WATER SUPPLIES: See Section 82.

SAVE A DAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1942. Effective industrial hygiene illustrated. Emphasizes the importance of keeping men on the job by removing industrial health hazards. State industrial hygiene engineers are shown in action, taking dust counts in a factory, and changing a miner's drill to prevent silicosis. 91-ac, 109-b, 223-b.

SAVE THIS LIFE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1952. Describes in detail the new back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration used by the Red Cross and most rescue units. 17-ab.

SAVING LIVES: See Section 87.

SECONDS COUNT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8 min. 1953. Film teaches the Nielson back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration. Shows proper application of technique, way to change operators during application, and stimulants to give victim after he revives. Shows this method of artificial respiration under very realistic conditions. Suitable for all age groups. (TV) 2-c, 109-b, 127-b.

SHOCK—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 6 min. 1942. How to recognize and treat victims of shock. 47-a, 106-b, 108-c.

SKILLS TRAINING SERIES: See Section 87.

STOP SILICOSIS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1940. The danger of silicosis and other dust hazards in industrial plants. Gives detailed information on how to eliminate these hazards. 106-b, 107-b, 108-b, 109-b.

TO YOUR HEALTH (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 8 min. 1954. Intended to point out the advantages of complete physical examinations of workers before they go on the job. Designed for use by industrial nurses to interest student nurses in the problems of industrial health. NSC-c.

TEMPERATURE, PULSE AND RESPIRATION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1943. How to take the pulse, temperature and respiration count of an accident victim. 109-b, 172-a.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE INJURED—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 34 frames. 1952. Demonstrates proper technique for transporting injured when such transportation is essential. Describes in detail several methods generally used. 102-a, 106-b, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

TREATMENT FOR BLEEDING: SHOCK: PREVENTING INFECTION—Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 101 frames. 1944. First aid procedures for severe bleeding, shock, and for preventing infection. Also illustrates methods of treating fractures. 47-a.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1942. First aid in hysteria, fainting, heat exhaustion, and the various types of shock. 47-a, 106-b, 108-c.

USE OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IN FIRST AID—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 38 frames. 1952. Explains how and when to use new back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

WOUNDS: PART I—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 9 min. 1942. Shows first aid measures for stoppage of bleeding. Describes ways of preventing infection. 47-a, 106-b.

WOUNDS: PART II—First Aid Training Series (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1942. How to treat abrasions, cuts, animal and snake bites. 47-a, 106-b.

YOUR DOCTOR AND YOU (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1945. Shows importance of cooperating with doctor and carrying out his instructions by picturing occupational accidents resulting from lack of such cooperation. 103-c.

YOUR FIRST DEFENSE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1944. Discusses skin as protection for body. Shows care necessary for avoiding occupational dermatoses. 103-c.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY IN FIRST AID—First Aid Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 38 frames. 1952. Nine principles of first aid for the beginner. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

7

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

THE AIR WE BREATHE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 26 min. 1946. The why and how of respirator protection for workers exposed to dust, gas and other air contaminants. Historical development, laboratory testing maintenance, and use of respirators explained and demonstrated. (TV) 54-ac.

BREATH OF LIFE (16mm sound motion) col., 15 min. or b&w., 7 min. 1949. The use of breathing equipment by firemen and industrial workers in smoke and toxic atmospheres. (TV) 202-c.

BREATHING APPARATUS: See Section 85.

CAUTION—EYES AT WORK (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1954. Film outlines importance of proper professional services for adequate industrial eye protection program. Shows how both management and workers can get maximum benefits from such a program and concisely demonstrates how to start. Sponsored by American Optical Company. 9-ac.

DON'T DROP YOUR GUARD: See Section 9.

EASY ON THE EYES (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1949. Reminds workers to be conscious of eye hazards. Shows various types of glasses for specific jobs and stresses three rules: proper fitting, correct protection, keep them clean. NSC-ab, 84-b.

EYE PROTECTION—Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 82 frames. 1945. Selection, adjustment and care of chipper's goggles. Use of welder's goggles, helmets and hand shield. 47-a.

THE EYES AND THEIR CARE: See Section 6.

THE EYES HAVE IT (35mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. An appeal for the use of goggles in industry. Their value demonstrated by case histories of eye accidents. (sound motion) (TV) 61-a, 116-b.

IT DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN: See Section 5.

IT DOESN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN: See Section 28.

THE LONG NIGHT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1953. A man, temporarily blinded by an industrial accident, awaits the outcome of an operation to save his sight. Shows why protective equipment is needed when eye hazards exist in industry. 103-c.

MY EYE DEAL (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 10 min. 1946. Herkimer learns the value of wearing safety goggles. A cartoon in story form. NSC-ab, 84-b.

NO ACCIDENTS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Shows importance of keeping floors and machines free of shavings and litter. Discusses safe clothing, protection of hair for women, safety shoes and goggles. 45-ab, 66-b, 108-b, 120-b.

ONE OUNCE OF SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1950. Shows the advantage of wearing safety shoes on the job. Construction of safety shoes also illustrated. (TV) 167-ac.

PROTECTING EYES AT WORK (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 47 frames. 1952. Precautions to be taken when working with various tools and machines. Also illustrates proper use of goggles. (TV) 67-a.

THE PRACTICE OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY: See Section 25.

PROTECTING THE ATOMIC WORKER: See Section 25.

RIGHT DRESS (Safety Management for Foremen Series): See Section 3.

RIGHT ON THE NOSE: See Section 3.

SAFE CLOTHING—Accidents Don't Happen Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8 min. 1949. Humorous dramatization of the importance of wearing the right clothing for the job. Shows proper dress for welders, moulders, and other male and female workers. Available in Spanish from source 19. (TV) 19-a, 29-b, 45-b, 56-ab, 59-b, 66-b, 127-b, 172-a, 223-b.

UNDER COVER (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised 1950. Describes and illustrates principal types of protective clothing and equipment. Explains why it is necessary and profitable for employee to use them. 103-c.

YOU BET YOUR LIFE: See Section 85.

YOUR FUTURE IS IN SIGHT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1953. Importance of personal protective equipment for eyes in industry emphasized by telling how it feels to be blind. 103-c.

YOUR RICHEST GIFT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1951. Demonstrates eye protection program. Shows why protection is necessary and profitable. Suitable for supervisory personnel, employee meetings. 65-ac.

8

HOUSEKEEPING AND FALLS

DISORDERLY CONDUCT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised 1952. Covers the principal factors in industrial housekeeping. Includes a discussion on the personal factor in sanitation. 103-c.

THE FALL GUY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 25 min. 1946. Discusses the hazards of various types of falls, which are shown to be the major cause of loss of time in most industries. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE FALL OF MAN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1949. Shows major cause of falls, both on and off the job, and some of the measures to be taken to prevent them. 103-c.

FALLS—Accidents Don't Happen Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1946. Advises workers to watch their step, keep floors clean and report danger spots immediately. Available in Spanish version from source 19. 6-b, (TV) 19-a, 29-b, 45-b, 59-b, 66-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING—FOR MEN ONLY: See Section 20.

GRIME DOESN'T PAY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1947. The importance of good housekeeping in preventing plant accidents. Story depicts a man hunt for the criminal "Poor Housekeeping," who is finally tracked down and thrown out by "Good Housekeeping." Workers are then convinced that "grime doesn't pay." NSC-ab, 84-b.

KEEP IT CLEAN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1944. Proves any plant can be kept clean if everyone pitches in. "Before" and "after" pictures of housekeeping are shown. Tells how to interest workers in keeping the plant clean, and points out the trouble spots that need special attention. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE MAGIC CARPET (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1943. How to prevent slipping accidents and eliminate fire hazards in industry. 100-c.

MAINTAINING A SAFE SHOP—Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 64 frames. 1945. General discussion of shop safety. Illustrates need of keeping floors, aisles and stairways safe. Shows proper disposal of wiping cloths. Cautions about nails and proper disposal of scrap materials. Demonstrates best methods of handling and storing materials and moving heavy objects. 47-a.

NO ACCIDENTS: See Section 7.

NO LAUGHING MATTER (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1944. General discussion of falls in industry. Outlines prevention of falls involving vehicles, ladders and scaffolds, then points out miscellaneous fall hazards. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFETY IS IN ORDER (Safety Management for Foremen Series): See Section 3.

9

MATERIALS: HANDLING AND STORAGE

BRAIN BEATS BRAWN (Safety Management for Foremen Series): See Section 3.

CONTROL OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS: See Section 12.

DON'T DROP YOUR GUARD (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1951. The importance of safety devices in the shop. How the worker can protect himself by becoming safety conscious. Of particular interest to those handling and storing materials. 2-c.

EASY DOES IT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Safe practices in material handling. Demonstrates handling of a variety of materials. 103-c.

FREIGHT HANDLING SAFETY: See Section 28.

GIANT HANDS OF INDUSTRY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1944. Points out the two main causes of crane accidents—failure to use correct hand signals and failure to keep in the clear. Illustrates standard hand signals and gives safety tips. NSC-ab, 84-b.

HANDLE WITH CARE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1951. Shows proper ways of lifting and carrying—avoiding strains, sprains, hernias, smashed fingers and toes. NSC-ab, 84-b.

HANDLING—Accidents Don't Happen Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 7 min. 1946. A Joe Doakes Fun Film in the form of a quiz. Covers most of the important points of materials handling. Available in Spanish from source 19. 6-b, (TV) 19-a, 29-b, 45-b, 59-b, 66-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a.

HOW TO AVOID MUSCLE STRAIN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1949. Technical approach to body actions involved in lifting. Shows stresses to which the body is subjected and methods of working with the muscles instead of against them. Also available in Spanish version from source 19. (TV) 19-ab, 66-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 112-b, 120-b, 127-b, 223-b.

INTRODUCTION TO COMPRESSED GASES (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 18 min. Discusses properties, color, and uses of some important compressed gases. Includes identification of storage cylinders, handling of gases, and constant attention to safe practices. 172-a.

MAINTAINING A SAFE SHOP: See Section 8.

MAN-HANDLED (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1950. Points out that every man, woman and child handles materials daily and that many accidents are caused by unsafe handling. 103-c.

MOSTLY PERSONAL: See Section 5.

OPERATOR'S CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. Gives rules for safe operation and maintenance of fork lift trucks used by military personnel, but applicable to general industries as well. 45-ab, 172-a.

SAFE HANDLING OF COMPRESSED GASES (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 25 min. Using negative approach, film stresses "don'ts" in transporting, storing, and handling compressed gases. Importance of temperature and moisture control, protection of valves, disposition of empty cylinders, and segregation of gas is shown. 172-a.

SAFE HANDLING OF MATERIALS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1945. The use of hand trucks to handle and move materials within the plant. Precautions which must be taken in their use. NSC-ba, 84-b.

SAFE PRACTICES IN THE HOISTING OF MATERIAL (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 82 frames. Discusses types of wire rope cable and shows methods of manufacture. Illustrates proper methods of handling—how to "seize" it, how to use slings properly, the right and wrong ways of clipping, the capacities of different wire ropes, hand signals used in hoisting, and the proper procedures to follow for safe hoisting. Test included. 108-c.

SAFETY IN CRANE HOOKING (16mm silent motion) b&w. 25 min. 1948. Specific instructions on hooking various kinds of loads for crane hoists. Several types of equipment shown. 179-c.

SAFETY SAVES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1953. Safe practices in the operation of powered industrial trucks. May be used in training new drivers or as a refresher lesson for experienced men. 224-c.

YOU AND YOUR TRACTOR (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1946. Illustrates safe practices in operation of industrial power trucks. Covers lift trucks, flatbeds and various types of industrial tractors. Includes manual for group discussion. NSC-a.

10

TOOLS: HAND AND POWERED

AXEMANSHIP: See Section 23.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1944. How to use, inspect, and care for portable power tools. Covers drills, grinders, saws, and electrical tools. Available in Spanish from source 19. NSC-ab, 19-a, 84-b.

HAND SAWING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1943. Use and care of the coping and hack saw described with emphasis on the principles of safety in their use as well as correct usage. 47-a.

HAND TOOLS: HAMMERS, SAWS—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 67 frames. 1944. Selecting, carrying and arranging tools at the workbench. Safe use of coping saws, handsaws, hammers. 47-a.

HELPING HANDS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. each. 1948. Three slidefilms illustrating safe practices in the use of various tools. Available separately or as a series.

Part 1: Common hand tool accidents and means of avoiding them. Covers hammers, wrenches, pliers, chisels, files, screwdrivers and non-sparking tools.

Part 2: Safe use of shovels, crowbars, axes, hatchets, wood saws, hack saws and drills.

Part 3: Safe use of portable power tools, including electric drills, saws, grinders, rotary scratch brushes, buffers and polishers. 103-c.

KNIFECRAFT (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 11 min. 1948. An expert is shown whittling a doll lamp. Safety precautions stressed throughout. 17-ab, 109-b.

PLANES, BITS, KNIVES, CHISELS, SCREWDRIVERS, FILES—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 72 frames. 1944. Proper selection and use of these tools illustrated. Includes discussion of smooth, jack and jointer planes; gouges and wood rasps. 47-a.

RULES FOR TOOLS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1942. Dramatizes safe practices in the use of small hand tools. Built around four rules: select the right tool, be sure it's in good condition, use it properly, and put it away safely. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFE IN HAND (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1946. Consists of two filmstrips: Part 1, Machinist's Tools and Part 2, Maintenance Tools. Part 1 illustrates safe practices in use of hammers, chisels, wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers. Part 2 shows safe practices in the use of saws, axes, pinch-bars, crowbars, and jacks. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFE ONLY IN SMART HANDS—Coronet Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 52 frames. 1948. Gives rules for the safe operation of power driven saws, lathes, drills, and other machines. Also illustrates safe use of hand tools, such as hammers, screwdrivers, and saws. For junior and senior high school levels. NSC-a, 127-b.

SOLDERING—Aircraft Mechanics Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 71 frames. 1942. Explains soldering and its uses. Shows methods, flux, types and heat sources. Illustrates steps taken in preparing the bit. Stresses safety precautions. 47-a.

USE AND CARE OF HAND FILES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1942. Identifies parts and types of files in common use. Describes their uses and stresses safe practices. Cleaning and care of files after use given. 47-a.

USE AND CARE OF HAND TOOLS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 1942. Series of six films showing proper use of hand tools and the accident hazards to be avoided in their use. Titles: Wrenches (20 min.), Pliers and Screwdrivers (17 min.), Chisels (12 min.), Hammers (11 min.), Punches, Drifts and Bars (14 min.), Hacksaws (18 min.). Available singly or as a set. 109-b, (TV) 200-ac.

11

MACHINE OPERATION AND GUARDING

BAND SAW—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 89 frames. 1944. Introduction to the band saw with names and functions of the parts. Also shows safe practices for setting up and using. 47-a.

BELT SANDER — Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 84 frames. 1944. Introduction to belt sander, with names and function of parts. Safety precautions to take when setting up, operating, replacing abrasive belt and changing sander for horizontal operations. 47-a.

CIRCULAR SAW: PARTS, INSTALLING A BLADE—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 76 frames. 1944. Introduction to the circular saw. Nomenclature and function of parts. Basic safe practices information. 47-a.

CIRCULAR SAW: SETTING UP, OPERATING—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 64 frames. 1944. Shows methods of setting up and using the circular saw and gives advice as to safe practices in operating. 47-a.

DISK SANDER — Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 48 frames. 1944. Introduction to the disk sander. Shows kinds of sanders and gives nomenclature and function of the parts. Safe practices for setting up and using are demonstrated. 47-a.

DRILL PRESS—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 82 frames. 1944. Introduction to the drill press. Nomenclature and function of the parts. Safe practices for setting up and using. 47-a, 120-b.

DRILL PRESSES: PARTS I AND II—Introduction To Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. Part 1, 47 frames; Part 2, 43 frames. 1942.

Part 1: Types of presses and their structural parts; when and where used; safety precautions to be taken when holding drill in press.

Part 2: Holding work in press; seven major operations performed with press; safety precautions to be taken when using.

May be obtained singly or as a set. 47-a.

GRINDING AND SHARPENING—Aviation Metalsmiths Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 17 frames. 1942. Shows proper methods of sharpening tools on electric grinders. Includes sharpening twist drills and checking drill angles with drill gauges. 47-a.

GRINDING MACHINES—Introduction To Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 40 frames. 1942. What grinders and grinding wheels are—what can be done with them—types of abrasives and wheels used—safe practices in using. 47-a.

THE GRINDING WHEEL, ITS CARE AND USE (16mm sound motion) col. 17 min. 1950. Points out that a grinding wheel is like any other cutting instrument and should be used with the same care and precautions as a knife. Tells how to care for and store it, use it safely, and gives correct dressing procedures. 62-c.

GRINDING WHEEL SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. Covers the principal cause of wheel breakage and emphasizes the need for proper guarding. Stresses need for care in selection of wheels, based on American Standard Safety Code for abrasive wheels. 62-c.

GUARD DUTY (Safety Management for Foremen Series): See Section 3.

HEADS YOU WIN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1954. The importance of safety in the small machine shop is stressed by giving the story of the man who retired from his job in a large industrial plant and took a job in a small shop. He finds that safety needs a lot of attention whether working in large or small industries. Sponsored by the Zurich Insurance Company. 103-c.

INTRODUCTION TO MACHINING SERIES, KIT C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 454 frames. 1942. Series of ten filmstrips, which give instructions on safe use of various machines. Available as a kit or singly. See separate listings for detailed descriptions. Titles: Drill Presses, Part I; Drill Presses, Part II; Grinding Machines; Lathes, Part I; Lathes, Part II; Milling Machines; Shapers; Planers; Specialized Machines: Turret Lathes; Other Specialized Machines. 47-a.

IT DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN: See Section 5.

JIG SAW—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 96 frames. 1944. Introduction to the jig saw with names and function of parts; safe practices for setting up and using. 47-a, 106-b.

JOINTER—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 83 frames. 1944. Introduction to the jointer. Names and functions of its parts. Safe practices for setting up and using. 47-a.

KINDS, PARTS, SAFETY—Safe Practices in Metal Working Engine Lathe Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 70 frames. 1946. Types and parts of metal working lathes. How to avoid injury when using. 47-a.

LATHE: FACEPLATE TURNING, OTHER OPERATIONS—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 74 frames. 1944. Shows proper method of setting up lathe for faceplate turning, sanding and polishing, and drilling. 47-a.

LATHE: PARTS, SPINDLE TURNING —Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 86 frames. 1944. Introduction to the wood turning lathe. Types and nomenclature of parts. Safe practices for setting up and using a lathe for spindle turning. 47-a.

LATHES — Introduction to Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 105 frames. 1942.

Part 1: The lathe; its construction. Principal parts and functions. Holding work in lathe.

Part 2: Operations performed on lathe —facing, straight turning, taper turning, drilling, boring, reaming, thread cutting, knurling. Care of lathes. Safety hints for their use. Available separately or as a kit. 47-a.

MACHINES—Accidents Don't Happen Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8 min. 1946. Discusses accidents caused by careless use of shop machines. Stresses use of guards on machinery, safe clothing and personal protective equipment. Available in Spanish from source 19. 6-b, (TV) 19-a, 45-b, 59-b, 66-b, 87-b, 106-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a.

MEN WHO COME BACK: See Section 3.

MILLING MACHINES—Introduction to Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 61 frames. 1942. What the machine is — its construction and basic parts — how it works; safety precautions to be taken in using. 47-a.

OTHER SPECIALIZED MACHINES—Introduction to Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 45 frames. 1942. The basic principles of broaching machines, slotters, boring mills, profilers, and hobbers — what they do and the safety precautions to take when using them. 47-a.

PLANER—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 75 frames. 1944. Introduction to planer with names and functions of parts. Safe practices for setup and use. 47-a.

PLANERS—Introduction to Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 40 frames. 1942. Difference between shaper and planer explained. Construction features of planer and types of work performed illustrated. Safety factors also introduced. 47-a.

POWER SUPPLY—Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 120 frames. 1944. How to start and stop machines. Illustrates these machines wired separately from each other, controlled by hand master switch, using motor controllers and emergency stop stations, or driven by overhead belts. 47-a.

SAFE PRACTICES IN METALWORKING ENGINE LATHE SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 909 frames. 1942. A series of 11 slidefilms on the safe operation of the engine lathe. Covers most of the safety aspects in the use of that tool. Available as a series or singly. 47-a.

SAWMILL SAFETY: See Section 23.

SHAPERS—Introduction to Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 42 frames. 1942. Basic parts and functions of the shaper. Shaper tools, types of work performed, and safety precautions to follow. 47-a.

SPECIALIZED MACHINES: TURRET LATHES — Introduction to Machining Series, Kit C (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 31 frames. 1942. Shows what turret lathe is and what can be done with it. Safety precautions to be taken in using also shown. 47-a.

TOOL GRINDER—Woodworking Tools and Machines Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 63 frames. 1944. Introduces tool grinder by explaining kinds used and names and functions of parts. Also gives safe practices in using. 47-a.

WOODWORKING MACHINES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 17 min. 1946. Shows hazards in use of woodworking machinery. Discusses safety rules and practices. Instructor's manual included. NSC-ab, 84-b.

WOODWORKING TOOLS AND MACHINES SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 1059 frames. 1944. Series of 14 filmstrips giving instructions on operation of woodworking machines and tools. Stress safety precautions. For high school and adult levels. Available singly or as a series. See separate listings for detailed descriptions. Titles: Hand Tools-Hammers-Saws; Planes, Bits, Knives, Chisels, Screwdrivers, Files, Tool Grinder; Drill Press; Jig Saw; Band Saw; Disk Sander; Belt Sander; Lathe: Parts-Spindle Turning; Lathe: Faceplate Turning—Other Operations; Planer; Jointer; Circular Saw: Parts-Installing a Blade; Circular Saw: Setting Up-Operating. 47-a.

WORKING SAFELY IN THE SHOP: See Section 17.

12

FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS

A WAY WITH FIRES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1951. Demonstrates proper operation of various types of fire extinguishers. Shows how many fires could have been extinguished if someone had known what to do in the emergency. (TV) 10-c, 12-c, 223-b.

APPROVED BY THE UNDERWRITERS: See Section 88.

BEFORE THEY HAPPEN: See Section 85.

BENEATH THE FLAMES: See Section 27.

CAUSE FOR ALARM (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1950. Instructs worker on the control of fires — how to turn in an alarm, how to meet emergency situations. Shows in simple fashion how the various classes of fire extinguishers are used and explains the theory of combustion. Spanish version of 16mm sound motion available from source 19. NSC-ab, 19-a, 84-b.

CONTROL OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (16mm silent motion) b&w. 18 min. 1941. Wrong and right methods of handling, storing and conserving all types of flammable liquids. Safety factors found in flame arrester protected containers, vents and other devices stressed. 71-c.

CRUSADERS AGAINST FIRE (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1952. General information on automatic sprinklers. Shows how they protect industry against loss by sudden fire. 12-c, 55-c, 75-ac.

FIGHT THAT FIRE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1943. Explains the types and various uses of fire extinguishers; also, how to handle special types of fires. 12-b, 66-b, 69-ab, 86-a, 87-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 117-b, 119-b, 122-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b.

FIRE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 25 min. 1946. The careless flip of a match causes a large plant to burn and puts hundreds of men out of work. An appeal for caution on the part of every employee. NSC-ab, 84-b.

FIRE AND YOUR HOSPITAL: See Section 22.

FIRE POWER: See Section 27.

FIRE PREVENTION AND OTHER PRECAUTIONS IN WELDING AND CUTTING: See Section 15.

FIRE SAFETY IN HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS: See Section 22.

HANDLE WITH CARE: See Section 32.

THE MAGIC CARPET: See Section 8.

MODERN MAGIC IN FIRE PROTECTION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. Technical approach to industrial fire prevention. Shows the operation of certain types of sprinkler systems. 75-ac.

NOT TOO HOT TO HANDLE (16mm sound motion) col. 19 min. 1952. Illustrates various types of extinguishing equipment used to fight different types of fires. (TV) 231-ac.

OBJECT LESSON IN FIRE PREVENTION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1950. Shows training in fire prevention of army and navy personnel working in overhaul and repair shops of military establishments. 172-a.

SAFE EXIT: See Section 85.

STOP FIRES, SAVE JOBS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. 1950. Shows employees how industrial fires start—what to do about them—how to turn in an alarm—what types of extinguishers should be used for each type of fire. 14-a, 27-b, (TV) 57-ac, 66-b, 110-b, 116-b, 126-b, 127-b, 223-b.

STOP THE FIRE THIEF (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. Revised 1950. Shows many of the causes of industrial fires and explains how safe practices will eliminate them. Discusses improper handling and storage of flammable liquids, defects in electrical equipment, smoking hazards and poor housekeeping hazards. NSC-ab, 84-b.

STOP THEM BEFORE THEY START: See Section 85.

TRAINING FOR EMERGENCIES: See Section 17.

THE TRIANGLE OF FIRE: See Section 21.

WATERFOG, MASTER OF FIRE (16mm sound motion) col. 37 min. How Waterfog controls flammable liquid fires. Explains principle and operation of equipment. 75-ac.

13

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

EQUIPMENT FOR HAND SPRAYING OF DDT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1947. Illustrates the structure and mechanism of equipment for hand spraying DDT. 24-c, 172-a.

HAND SPRAYING OF DDT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1946. Illustrates techniques for hand spraying of DDT. Explains care of equipment. 24-c, 172-a.

POWER SPRAYING WITH DDT, EDITION II (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 14 min. 1945. Teaches a technique of power spraying DDT. Shows care of equipment. 24-c.

SAFE PRACTICES IN HANDLING DDT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 5 min. 1945. Depicts hazards involved in handling DDT and methods of avoiding them. 24-c.

14

ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

CARELESSNESS COSTS YOU: See Section 5.

LET'S FIGURE IT OUT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 14 min. 1947. Illustrates the various causes of electric shock fatalities as determined by accident statistics. 34-a.

SAFE PRACTICES WITH LABORATORY AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 47 frames. 1948. Five simple rules of safety in handling electrical equipment. Also, correct methods for handling laboratory glassware. 78-a.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR ELECTRONICS PERSONNEL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Shows the special safety precautions to observe when working with various types of electronic equipment. 45-ab, 108-c, 172-a.

SHOCKING CONDITIONS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. Points out electric shock hazards in industry and stresses the need for safe practices to prevent such accidents. 103-c.

15

WELDING AND CUTTING

AN INTRODUCTION TO WELDING —Oxyacetylene Welding Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 64 frames. 1942. Demonstrates proper use of oxyhydrogen and oxyacetylene welding equipment. 47-a.

FIRE PREVENTION AND OTHER PRECAUTIONS IN WELDING AND CUTTING (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 93 frames. 1943. A step-by-step account of accepted fire prevention practices and other precautions in oxyacetylene welding and cutting. Student lesson books, as well as an instructor's manual are included. (TV) 50-a.

FUEL AND OIL TANK REPAIRS—Oxyacetylene Welding Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 32 frames. 1942. Shows the various safety precautions to be taken when repairing and welding fuel tanks. 47-a.

THE GUY BEHIND YOUR BACK (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1953. Fundamental approach to safety for operators of oxyacetylene welding and cutting equipment. In cartoon style, film shows many operations which could be hazardous to the operator and others if not done properly. Safe attitude is stressed throughout. Sponsored by Air Reduction Sales Company. 261-ac.

INTRODUCTION TO COMPRESSED GASES: See Section 9.

INTRODUCTION TO OXYACETYLENE WELDING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1942. Welder's tools and equipment are introduced by means of series of pictures designed to show importance of the welder's job. Correct method of getting a flame is shown and explained, as well as the three types of flames which can be obtained. Instructions on how to hold the torch, and correct way of handling the welding rod also given. Instructions on how to finish job and put away welding equipment with stress on safety closes the film. 47-a, 215-b.

OXYACETYLENE CUTTING — Oxyacetylene Welding Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 39 frames. 1942. Cleaning and preparing the cut—preparing the cutting torch—safety precautions to take. 47-a.

SAFE HANDLING OF COMPRESSED GASES: See Section 9.

SAFE HANDLING OF OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CYLINDERS AND APPARATUS (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 93 frames. 1943. Safe practices in handling oxyacetylene equipment. Describes the step-by-step procedure to take. Student lesson books included. (TV) 50-a.

16

OFF-THE-JOB SAFETY

A SAFE DAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1939. Covers home, highway and industrial safety. Shows typical safe worker giving attention to safe practices while driving, working and while at home. 30-b, 47-a, 49-b, 104-b, 108-b, 111-b, 115-b, 120-b.

THE FALL OF MAN: See Section 8.

FOUR POINT SAFETY HOME (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1944. Shows the difference between on-the-job efficiency and safety, and off-the-job home accidents. Describes four points of a safe home: maintenance, good housekeeping, child protection, and safe attitudes and habits. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 217-b.

HAPPY NEW YEAR (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised. 1946. A series of off-the-job accidents are illustrated, followed by examples of safe practices which would have prevented them. 103-c.

MR. CASEY GOES TO TOWN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. General discussion of off-the-job safety and the hazards likely to be found in the average worker's life. 103-c.

ONCE TOO OFTEN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 26 min. 1950. Precarious and foolish activities of a soldier on leave are recorded by an ethereal "fate," who finally decides that the soldier is taking a chance once too often. 172-a.

SAFE ALL AROUND (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 18 min. 1945. Off-the-job safety. Deals with hazards in and around the home. Hazards are annlyzed and methods for their elimination suggested. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFE AS YOU MAKE IT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1953. One of the world's largest amusement parks serves as setting for this humorous appeal for safety. Hair-raising rides, made safer by engineering and strict enforcement of rules, are compared with average viewer's everyday tasks, that can be hazardous through inattention to safe practices. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE SEVENTH COLUMN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1943. An MGM Pete Smith short, proving carelessness the cause of accidents in the home, factory and on the streets. 66-b, 104-b, 115-b, 126-b, 223-b, 237-d.

STOP, LOOK, AND BEWARE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. The importance of warning signs—traffic signals, safety signals in the factory, signs in stores and in the home. Points out the necessity of observing them. 103-c.

TAKE TIME TO LIVE (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. 1953. Shows how "hurrying"—hurrying to work, hurrying to get home—may save a few minutes of time, but just isn't worth the risk involved. The hero, Horace, proves the point by taking chances. The accidents which follow are amusing, but potentially dangerous. NSC-ab, 84-b.

WHAT'S YOUR SAFETY I. Q.? (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1949. Deals with off-the-job safety. Illustrates safety in home, traffic, and recreation. Makes use of audience participation by means of question-answer pictures. NSC-ab, 84-b.

YOU CAN TAKE IT WITH YOU (16mm sound motion, b&w. or col.; or 35mm sound slidefilm, col. only) 15 min. 1952. Story of a man who finds it safer to stay at work than go home to accidents until his foreman shows how he can take safety home with him. An amusing approach to off-the-job safety. NSC-ab, 84-b.

17

MISCELLANEOUS

ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN SERIES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5-11 min. each. 1946-1951. A course in industrial safety designed for both supervisors and employees. Covers safety organization, housekeeping, operational hazards, protective equipment, safety supervisor work. Two dangers emphasized throughout—physical hazards and human carelessness. Available as a set or individually. See individual listings for detailed descriptions. Titles: Organization, Machines, Handling, Falls, Safe Clothing, The Safety Supervisor. Films 2, 3, 4 and 6 are available in Spanish from source 19. 6-b, (TV) 19-a, 29-b, 45-ab, 59-b, 66-b, 87-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a, 223-b.

BASIC SHOP SAFETY SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 692 frames. 1944. Series of 8 slidefilms giving necessary safety precautions for using various machines and tools in the shop. Sold as a kit or individually. See individual listings for detailed description. Titles: Play Safe and Work Safely; Maintaining a Safe Shop; Safety Inspection; Training For Emergencies; Treatment For Bleeding-Shock-Preventing Infection; Aid For Injuries—Fainting—Burns; Eye Protection; Power Supply. 47-a.

HERE'S HOW (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. Shows workers how to do various industrial jobs safely and efficiently. Cartoon treatment used. 103-c.

LEARN AND LIVE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1944. Ten basic rules of industrial safety. How and why they are to be applied. What happens when they are ignored. NSC-ab, 84-b.

PLAY SAFE AND WORK SAFELY—Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 77 frames. 1944. A program for safety at work. Covers dress, personal habits and methods of working safely as a member of a group. 47-a.

SAFETY "KNOW HOW" IN THE WOOD SHOP (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 51 frames. 1950. General discussion and specific illustrations of safe practices in the wood shop when working with various types of equipment. Suitable for adult and high school audiences. 78-a, 127-b.

SHOP SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 28 min. Safe practices in welding, hoisting, handling material, working with machinery, using tools and handling gasoline. 3-b, 172-a.

THE THREE BLIND MICE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1945. Demonstrates through animation, the importance of observing safety rules in a factory. 45-ab, 59-ab, 87-b, 109-b, 172-a.

TRAINING FOR EMERGENCIES—Basic Shop Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 101 frames. 1945. How to deal with emergencies in the shop. Discusses clothing in machinery, clothing on fire, use of fire blankets, reporting fires, and the use of a fire extinguisher. 47-a.

WORKING SAFELY IN THE SHOP (16mm sound motion) b&w. or col. 11 min. 1953. Presents 3 essentials of school shop safety: what to do to keep shop safe, how to dress in shop, and safe operation of basic shop machinery. Machines demonstrated are grinder, circular and band saw, drill press, jointer, and disc sander. (TV) 26-ab.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES

18

AIRCRAFT

A PLANE IS BORN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. 1949. Depicts cooperative efforts of airplane manufacturers and Civil Aeronautics Administration to assure safety of new types of aircraft. Follows development of new aircraft from early design stages to completion of prototype. Includes views of some spectacular tests made on various parts of plane. (TV) 108-c, 109-b, 172-a, 223-b.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION (16mm sound motion) col. 28 min. 1952. Brings out importance of preventive maintenance of airplanes used on the farm and ranch or by the businessman. Shows essential maintenance procedures. (TV) 108-c, 223-b.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

BAILING OUT (16mm sound motion) col. 9 min. 1950. Shows how and when to bail out of a plane with safety precautions to take when doing so. Done in cartoon style. 172-a.

DITCHING WITHOUT HEDGING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1943. Method by which a pilot may ditch his plane in water and have time to escape. 108-c, 223-b.

ENGINE CHANGE: INSTALLATION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1944. Safety precautions when installing aircraft engines. Inspecting the engine mount, controls, firewall; connecting controls and attachments; ground-testing engine; preparing for check flight. 108-c, 172-a.

ENGINE CHANGE: REMOVAL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1944. Safety precautions when removing the aircraft engine. Disconnecting controls and attachments; removing engine; inspecting mount, firewalls and controls. 108-c, 172-a.

EVERY TENTH MAN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1943. Safety in an aircraft plant. Emphasizes proper use of available safety equipment. Shows methods of avoiding injuries by highlighting the "Accidents don't happen—they are caused" theme. 112-b.

FLY HIGH AND LIVE: OXYGEN EQUIPMENT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 28 min. 1944. Designed to instruct pilots and all flying personnel on use of diluter deman oxygen equipment. Explains operation of system and points out safety measures for equipment. 106-b, 108-c, 223-b.

GRINDING AND SHARPENING: See Section 11.

GROUND CREW SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1944. Discusses causes of spontaneous combustion. Points out "don'ts" when working with batteries, torches, gasoline, and drop cords. Safety precautions for refueling and starting a plane also covered. 108-c.

IN THE DRINK (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. Describes the emergency equipment carried by all British bomber aircraft. Shows what happens from the time a bomber hits the sea until the crew is picked up by the Air Rescue Service. 24-c.

INTEGRATED LANDING AIDS: PART I (16mm sound motion) col. 25 min. 1948. Basic principles in use of Instrument Landing System and Ground Control Approach. Manner in which they are integrated to provide maximum safety for the pilot. Designed for the use of qualified pilots. 108-c, 223-b.

INTEGRATED LANDING AIDS: PART II (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1948. Basic principles of the various systems of High Intensity Lighting and Intensive Dispersal of Fog. Manner of integration of the various landing aids to provide maximum safety. For qualified pilots. 108-c, 223-b.

LEARN AND LIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 45 min. 1943. Safe practices for pilots. Dramatizes some of the more common errors in flying and emphasizes the need for the pilot to give constant attention to his job. 108-c, 223-b.

OXYGEN EQUIPMENT: SERVICING EQUIPMENT IN THE AIRPLANE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1943. How to refill oxygen tanks and replace them in different types of planes. Safety stressed throughout. 108-c.

OXYGEN EQUIPMENT: SERVICING THE HIGH PRESSURE REMOVABLE CYLINDER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1943. Demonstrates how to refill airplane oxygen tanks, showing precautions to prevent moisture and oil from getting into the fittings. 108-c.

OXYGEN EQUIPMENT: TYPES AND USE AT HIGH ALTITUDES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1942. Discusses the characteristics and operation of Air Force oxygen masks. Shows how to adjust and use each type properly. 108c.

PACKING AND MAINTENANCE OF PARACHUTES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1952. Companion film to "Parachutes For Safety" dealing with safe practices in packing and inspecting parachutes. (TV) 19-ac.

PARACHUTES FOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1950. Safety factors in manufacturing, inspecting, maintaining, and using parachutes. (TV) 19-a, 108-c, 110-b.

PERIODIC INSPECTION: ENGINE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 23 min. 1944. How to inspect general condition of aircraft engine. Covers ignition and fuel system check, examination of internal parts and propeller, and insuring the security of all parts. 108-c, 172-a.

PILOT IS SAFE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 9 min. An R.A.F. pilot, down at sea, is kept afloat by his rubber dinghy until picked up by a rescue boat. 108-c.

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION: AIRPLANE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1944. The necessity for careful and thorough preflight inspection of aircraft by use of "circle method." Explains and illustrates how each part (landing gear, wings, fuselage, tail surfaces, cabin, controls, instruments) is inspected. 108-c, 172-a.

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION: ENGINE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 13 min. 1944. Emphasizes importance of continuous preventive maintenance in keeping aircraft engine airworthy. Need for safe working habits during inspection and inspector's responsibility in signing preflight forms high-lighted. 108-c, 172-a.

PRIMARY FLIGHT TRAINING: BEFORE YOU FLY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 35 mm. 1945. Pre-flight inspection, starting and stopping procedures and care of parachutes demonstrated. Emphasis placed on inherent dangers of not following instructions. Know-it-all cadet is compared with a student with good attitude to point out correct procedures. 106-b, 108-c.

PRIMARY FLIGHT TRAINING: SAFE FOR SOLO (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1945. Flight instructions for emergency landings—lost and strange field procedures. Discusses altitudes, winds, air-speeds, ground approaches and takeoffs, relative to each situation. Animation used in some cases. 106-b, 108-c.

RESCUE SQUADRON (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1951. Shows the work of the Air Rescue Service in the salvage of human life, both military and civilian, in times of disaster. 108-bc, 109-b, 223-b.

SAFE AIRCRAFT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 24 min. 1950. Shows how CAA and the aviation industry work together for safety in the manufacture and maintenance of aircraft. A sequel to the film, "A Plane Is Born," but complete in itself. (TV) 108-c, 223-b.

SAFE AIRMEN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1950. How CAA aviation safety agents work toward improvement of flight safety by insistence upon and certification of the proficiency of airmen. (TV) 108-c, 223-b.

SAFE FLIGHT OPERATIONS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1950. Some of the steps taken by the CAB, CAA, and the aviation industry to further safe flight operations. Specific activities of the CAA aviation safety agent in this effort are shown. (TV) 108-c, 223-b.

SAFETY IN AVIATION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 28 min. 1941. Illustrates the activities of CAA, CAB, and the aviation industry in furthering safety in aviation. 106-b, (TV) 108-c, 109-b, 223-b.

SEA RESCUE EQUIPMENT FOR AIRPLANE CREWS: INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1943. Depicts a pilot bailing out, hitting the water, and using his life vest. Shows how vests are inspected prior to issue, how a cold patch is applied, how the life raft is inspected, and inspection of the survival kit. How to pack the raft and how to stow it in the airplane raft compartment, also shown. 108-c.

Numbers after each description refer to sources listed numerically on page N-51.

SEA RESCUE EQUIPMENT FOR AIRPLANE CREWS: ONE MAN SEA RESCUE EQUIPMENT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1943. Demonstrates preflight inspection of the one man sea rescue equipment and shows how this equipment is used during an actual emergency. 108-c.

SERVICING AN AIRPLANE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. How to perform routine servicing operations on a light airplane. Includes safe methods of pushing a plane on the ground, cleaning an airplane, inflating tires, refueling, changing oil, and starting engine. Also shows hand signals for guiding pilots. 172-a.

SOLDERING: See Section 10.

STARTING, TAXIING, TAKING OFF (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Describes landing gear, starting the engine, use of the tab to produce or overcome nose or tail heaviness, and cautions about take-offs. 108-c.

THAT MEN MAY FLY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 23 min. 1949. How the activities and accomplishments of Air Surgeon, School of Aviation Medicine and Aero Medical Laboratory give U. S. Air Force the best protection and care modern science can provide. (TV) 108-c, 172-a, 223-b.

19

CEMENT AND QUARRY

BEFORE THE BLAST: See Section 24.

JACKHAMMER SAFETY (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 49 frames. 1946. Demonstrates standard safe practices in drilling and blasting. Emphasizes the importance of protective equipment and of keeping jackhammer in good condition. NSC-ab.

OPERATING HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS SAFELY: See Section 20.

SHOOTING THE SAFE WAY: See Section 27.

20

CONSTRUCTION

BEFORE THE BLAST: See Section 24.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SAFETY (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 36 frames. 1949. Aimed directly at the old superstition that each story of a building is paid for with the life of a worker. Covers demolition, steel scaffolding, ladders, unguarded floor openings, concrete placement, material hoists, housekeeping and other factors. NSC-ab, 84-b.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 90 min. 1950. A unit of five films dealing with light and heavy construction. Brings home to the workers and their supervisors in the various construction jobs a fuller awareness of the importance of safety on the job. 64-ab.

CONSTRUCTION CREW PLANNING (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 29 min. 1945. Solutions to typical construction problems, showing how maximum safety and efficiency are obtained through proper job planning. 10-c.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. The dozen unsafe acts which cause three out of four accidents with construction equipment. Illustrations of these mistakes and the safety rules all workers must observe. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE GAMBLERS (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1953. Produced with cooperation of the Construction Section of the National Safety Council and sponsored by Caterpillar Tractor Company, film deals with accidents involving tractors and bulldozers used in construction. Comparison is drawn between "Russian Roulette" and chances taken to save time. Odds become shorter each time trigger is pulled or another chance is taken. Shocking accident scenes drive home comparison. 23-ac.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING—FOR MEN ONLY (16mm sound motion) col. 13 min. 1953. Emphasizes importance of neatness and orderliness as safety measure in the construction industry. Correct ways to pile materials, store combustibles, and arrange other supplies discussed as they apply to all phases of job. For both supervisors and workers. 2-c.

JACKHAMMER SAFETY: See Section 19.

LADDERS, SCAFFOLDS, AND FLOOR OPENINGS (16mm sound motion) col. 9 min. 1948. How to build safe accessory equipment for construction jobs, with suggestions on its use and maintenance. 2-c.

OPERATING HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS SAFELY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 12 min. 1952. Covers hazards in operating heavy duty trucks over roadways, on the dump, towing, and in other phases of their use. Designed principally to point out the practices necessary to prevent the most serious accidents, but also discusses unsafe practices that result in minor damage. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFETY IN LAND CLEARING: See Section 23.

USE YOUR HEAD, SAVE YOUR NECK (35mm sound or silent slidefilm) b&w. 47 frames. 1947. How most accidents in construction trades could be eliminated or prevented. Some of the good and bad habits in building practices shown. 211-a.

WATCH YOUR STEP (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1950. Explains and illustrates safety regulations in the building industry. A general interest film suitable for employee or supervisor. 20-ab.

21

FOOD PROCESSING

DDT: See Section 13 for films on use.

IT'S UP TO YOU (16mm sound motion) col. 30 min. 1951. Deals with safety in the bakery and confectionery industry. Actual accidents are reproduced in great detail. Showings restricted to safety engineers and to the bakery and confectionery industries. 233-c.

SAFETY IN THE CANNING INDUSTRY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 14 min. 1950. Hazards encountered in hauling and processing foods in the field, and safe practices in the cannery. 36-c.

THE TRIANGLE OF FIRE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1950. Fire prevention for flour mills and allied industries. Shows many fire hazards found in these industries and gives steps for fire prevention. 168-a.

22

HOSPITAL

DIAGNOSIS DANGER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1948. Shows method of inaugurating a safety program in a hospital. 76-c, 109-b, 115-b.

FIRE AND YOUR HOSPITAL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1952. How a hospital fire safety plan should be organized. How each department of the hospital should react to a fire alarm. Demonstrates methods used in saving patients and in preventing the spread of the fire. (TV) 14-a, (TV) 57-ac, 110-b, 127-b, 223-b.

FIRE SAFETY IN HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. Shows common causes of fire in hospitals and sanitariums. Illustrates use of safety devices and emergency firefighting equipment. Explosion hazards in surgery and delivery rooms emphasized. 241-a.

GS-I MEETS THE LABORATORY: See Section 33.

THE HANDLING AND USE OF GLASSWARE: See Section 33.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

INFECTIOUS HAZARDS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 9-13 min. each. 1951-2. A series of films illustrating safe practices for laboratory technicians who work with infectious organisms. Particularly designed to combat techniques which may liberate dangerous aerosols. Available separately or as a series. Titles: The Inoculating Needle, The Hypodermic Syringe, The Pipette, The High Speed Blender, The Lyophilizer. 24-c, 172-a.

INTRODUCTION TO COMPRESSED GASES: See Section 9.

THE PRACTICE OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY: See Section 25.

SAFE HANDLING OF COMPRESSED GASES: See Section 9.

SAFETY MEASURES IN THE TUBERCULOSIS LABORATORY (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 9 min. 1953. Designed to encourage laboratory technicians, laboratory directors, nurses, and doctors, to provide and practice safety measures in tuberculosis laboratories. The film shows the most important safety precautions to be taken by all such personnel to avoid infection and accidents. Sponsored by the Communicable Disease Center of the United States Public Health Service. 24-c, 172-a.

YOU CAN BE SAFE FROM X-RAYS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. How unsafe habits of hospital x-ray technicians cause serious burns. Safe practices shown. 24-c, 172-a.

23

LOGGING, PULP AND PAPER, AND WOOD PRODUCTS

AXEMANSHIP (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1945. Peter McLaren, who has held world records for chopping, demonstrates the safe use of an axe. 17-ab, 109-b.

THE ENEMY IS FIRE (16mm sound motion) col. 26 min. 1952. Shows planning of a fire prevention system in logging operations. Illustrates the use of such equipment as pumps and hand tools on the fire line. Film has been planned so that it can be divided into six separate short films, each covering a special phase of forest fire prevention and suppression. 157-ab.

FALLING TIMBER (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1949. Discusses many of the safety factors in the logging industry. 157-ab.

THE FIRST SEASON (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1954. An indoctrination film for the new logger telling of living and working in pulpwood camps. Stresses the value of training and instruction, and gives reasons for safe work practices. Sponsored by the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Assn. 222-a.

HAULING LOGS (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1951. Illustrates precautions taken by the lumber industry in handling and hauling logs. 157-ab.

HAZARDS OF THE LOG HAUL (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1954. Depicts a range of typical accidents that occur when trucks are used on a log haul. Scenes show cause and results. Safety precautions are stressed. Sponsored by Lumbermen's Safety Association. 53-a.

HORSE SENSE (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1953. Shows the "do's" and "don'ts" in handling, riding and caring for horses used by Forest Service employees whose work puts them in the saddle. Safety is stressed, as well as gentle and kind treatment for horses. Suitable for anyone who works in forest areas on horseback. Sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

SAFE CUTTING AND PILING (16mm sound motion) col. 11 min. 1954. Deals with the hazards involved in felling, limbing, bucking, and piling pulpwood when using axes, swede saws, and woodhooks. For the new logger. Sponsored by the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Assn. 222-a.

SAFETY IN LAND CLEARING (16mm silent motion) b&w. 25 min. Safe practices for loggers, road construction crews, and others working at land clearance. 36-c.

SAFETY "KNOW HOW" IN THE WOOD SHOP: See Section 17.

SAWMILL SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 17 min. 1945. A safety tour through a sawmill. Illustrates safety precautions from the pond, through all operations, to the piling machine. Also shows first aid, proper methods of housekeeping and use of protective equipment. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE SMALL SAWMILL (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1954. Designed to stimulate interest of small sawmill owners in more efficient production, better quality, and more complete utilization of sawtimber and sawlogs with great stress on safety. An accident to his father starts the son of a small sawmill owner on way to transforming a dilapidated, unproductive, unsafe sawmill into an efficient, productive, and very safe operation. Sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

THE SPRING DRIVE (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1954. Indoctrination film showing the safety precautions necessary in river-driving operations as well as giving instructions for these operations. Sponsored by Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Assn. 222-a.

THE STORY OF PIERRE AND MARIE (16mm sound motion) col. 35 min. 1951. Because of a near-fatal accident a young woodsman is inspired to work safely and tries to persuade others to do likewise. A safe practices film for loggers. 158-a.

WOOD HANDLING SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Safe practices in the production of pulpwood —from storage piles to the chippers. 21-c.

YARDING LOGS (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1950. Shows the safe practices that must be observed in all yarding operations. Gives pointers on some of the hazards that might cause serious accidents unless workers observe and practice safety at all times. 157-ab.

24

MINING

BAR IT DOWN (35mm silent slidefilm or 2" x 2" slides) col. 30 frames. 1953. Deals with most outstanding hazard found in most mining operations—falling rock or ore from drifts, stopes, and similar openings. Importance of removing loose ore or rock emphasized and right and wrong practices shown. Includes pictures of barring down under timber protection, using different length bars for different operations, standing clear of loose materials, etc. Script and pictures primarily planned to create discussion. Sponsored by National Safety Council. NSC-a, 84-b.

BEFORE THE BLAST (16mm sound motion) col. 12 min. 1950. Preparation and handling of explosives in most blasting operations shown. Emphasis on safety precautions throughout. 2-c.

BLASTING SAFELY IN MINES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 51 frames. 1949. Demonstrates the know-how involved in the safe use and storage of explosives. NSC-ab, 84-b.

JACKHAMMER SAFETY: See Section 19.

FALLING GROUND (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1947. An Anaconda Copper Mining Company production dealing with prevention of rock and ore falling from back and sides of mine openings. Shows safe practices in detecting "loose," taking it down, and supporting it. NSC-ab, 84-b.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME (16mm sound motion) b&w. 29 min. 1952. Designed to revive interest in mine rescue training, and promote interest in first aid training for civil defense purposes. Suitable for miners and general public. 229-a.

OPERATING HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS SAFELY: See Section 20.

SAFE HAULAGE IN COAL MINES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 45 frames. 1949. Safe operation and maintenance of motors and cars used in mining operations. Based on actual accident experience. NSC-ab, 84-b.

25

ATOMIC ENERGY

THE PRACTICE OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 33 min. How shipments of radioactive materials are handled, the preparation of doses for therapy, and the manufacture of synthetic compounds shown. Placing strong emphasis on safety precautions, film pictures the protective clothing and metering equipment used by personnel handling these materials. 45-ab, 172-a.

PROTECTING THE ATOMIC WORKER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1954. Shows the many safeguards employed in atomic research plants that protect the lives and health of men and women who work closely with dangerous radioactive materials. Guards, protective clothing, mechanical devices, and other equipment shown. 127-b.

26

PUBLIC UTILITY

ADD THEM ALL UP (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1948. A summary and analysis of fatal employee accidents in the gas industry from 1938 to 1947. Shows reasons for accidents occurring in manufactured gas plants and steps taken to prevent similar ones from occurring. Sponsored by the American Gas Association. 266-ac.

ANOTHER LOOK AT ACCIDENTS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 25 min. 1944. Enacts a number of actual accidents in which telephone workmen were injured. Shows how safety precautions could have prevented them. (TV) 10-c.

THE ART OF CLIMBING (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1944. A telephone workman is shown being taught the safe way to work on poles while wearing lineman's climbers. Emphasis is on technique, with details explained and illustrated. Covers proper maintenance of climbers and use and care of body belt and safety strap. (TV) 10-c.

COAL TO KILOWATTS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Safe practices in the operation of steam generating plants. Of interest to all personnel of such plants. 34-a.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE: See Section 87.

THE EASY WAY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1945. Designed to promote safety consciousness among women employees in the telephone industry. (TV) 10-c.

GET SAFETY IN YOUR SYSTEM (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1953. Shows the methods used in operations of a natural gas production field. Many of the safety measures taken in this industry are pictured, as well as personal protective equipment for the workers. Sponsored by the American Gas Association. (TV) 266-ac.

H_2O SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 34 min. 1948. Covers most important rules of water safety to observe while working on floating work plants, reservoirs, and dams. Also illustrates lifesaving techniques to use on these locations. (TV) 250-c.

HOW IT HAPPENED (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 30 min. 1940. Safe practices for telephone plant workmen. Consists of ten episodes taken from reports of actual accidents. Prologue and epilogue review the safety points discussed. (TV) 10-c.

INSTALLING ARMORED CABLE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 28 min. 1948. Care and safety precautions needed to install armored cable in compliance with national safety code. 19-a, (TV) 58-abc, 126-b.

LET'S TALK SAFETY SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 1954. Sponsored by the American Gas and Electric Service Corporation, these 5 filmstrips and records are designed for training supervisors to discover the cause and effects of accidents. Each film presents a particular situation in which poor supervision or a personality factor either caused an accident or put the worker in an unsafe condition. Film number 1 even covers traffic safety. This series was created primarily for discussion and may be used in many industries although made for utilities. Film titles: 1. It Was Like This (4½ min.); 2. Wise Guy (3½ min.); 3. And Be Careful (3½ min.); 4. Now or Safely (3 min.); 5. Do Exactly as I Say (3½ min.). 99-a.

LIFE LINES OF DEFENSE: See Section 87.

THE LIFELINE OF THE LINEMAN (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1954. Produced under supervision of Accident Prevention Committee of Edison Electric Institute, film teaches new linemen importance of proper equipment, proper climbing techniques, and proper care of equipment. Much detail on use of safety belts and climbing gear and their care and maintenance. Sponsored by Buckingham Manufacturing Company. 271-ac.

LINEMAN SAFETY TRAINING (16mm sound motion) col. 43 min. 1951. Safety precautions linemen should take. Discusses transformers, hot-line tools, voltage regulators, circuit breakers, capacitators, pole-top resuscitation. Proper use of various items of equipment also shown. (TV) 149-ab.

THE MAIN IDEA (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1954. For distribution personnel in gas utility company having underground distribution system. Shows how job planning in connection with main and service work is concerned with protection of job from conflict with vehicular or pedestrian traffic. Safe use of air tools, various hand tools; safe handling of pipe and other materials encountered in this work all shown. Sponsored by the American Gas Association. (TV) 266-ac.

MINUTE MEN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1942. Dramatizes the hazards involved in the work of utility company linemen — the safety precautions they must observe. Also safety rules for boiler room substation and meter department workers. NSC-ab, 84-b.

NO SHORT CUT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1940. General discussion of safe practices for electrical and gas engineers in shop and field. 240-ab.

POLETOP RESCUE (16mm sound motion) col. 29 min. 1954. A film demonstrating the Oesterriech method of pole top resuscitation using the actual crew of a utilities company as actors. Sponsored by the Edison Electric Institute. 34-a.

POLE TOP RESUSCITATION (16mm silent motion) b&w. 15 min. 1934. Demonstrates pole top resuscitation methods. For use by public utilities workers. 33-ac.

RING DOWN THE CURTAIN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1944. Emphasizes relationship between unsafe work practices and accidents. Although designed primarily for showing to telephone company workers, adaptable to the needs of safety directors in other fields of industry. (TV) 10-c.

SNAKE EYES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 14 min. Demonstration of recommended procedures taught by one electric utility to employees working around live equipment in electric stations. Shows arrangements before job is started, active supervision, use of watchers and restoration of service after the job is accomplished. 34-a.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

THE TELEPHONE LINEMAN (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1947. Shows the work of a telephone lineman and the safety precautions he must take on the job. (TV) 10-c.

THIS WILL KILL YOU (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 25 min. 1952. Shows the effect of electric shock on the human body. Emphasizes that a weak current can cause death under certain circumstances. Ends by illustrating typical situations where a telephone lineman may come in contact with electrical circuit and shows how bad accidents can be avoided under these conditions. 238-a.

TREMENDOUS TRIFLES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1948. How trivial things have resulted in serious accidents. Uses actual cases from Edison Electric Institute files. 34-a.

UP AND DOWN WITH SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 44 min. 1943. Directed to public utility worker. Demonstrates correct methods of climbing and working on poles, stressing use of extension ladders. Covers pole testing, maintenance of climbers, body belts and safety straps. (TV) 4-a, 10-c.

WHEN YOU LEAST EXPECT THEM (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 14 min. 1945. Directed to telephone employees. Shows series of common accidents which injure employees through their failure to take proper safety precautions. (TV) 10-c.

27

PETROLEUM

BENEATH THE FLAMES (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1954. Film shows how oil tank fires are controlled or extinguished by injecting air or other gas into lower part of tank through pipes already standard equipment on most such tanks. How air (or gas) rises to surface, taking with it cooler product from lower tank. As cooler product spreads over surface, it cuts vapors on which fire feeds. Pictures roaring fire snuffed out by this process in two minutes. Sponsored by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. 138-ac.

CAPTAIN CAUTION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1945. Safe practices in use of motor boats engaged in marine petroleum operations. 190-a.

CONTROL OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS: See Section 12.

DRILLING THE SAFE WAY (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1952. Deals with safety problems in geophysical shothole drilling. Shows right and wrong way to carry out many of the operations experience has shown to have resulted in serious injuries. Suitable for training new employees. 225-ac.

FIGHTING PETROLEUM FIRES (16mm silent motion) col. 35 min. 1943. Demonstrates various methods used to control and extinguish petroleum fires by use of CO_2, CTC, combination gas and powder, steam, etc. Also illustrates control of oilwell fires under difficult conditions. (TV) 73-ac.

FIRE POWER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1951. Describes proper methods of handling gasoline. Non-technical demonstrations used to show the common causes of gasoline fires and the basic principles involved in fighting these fires. 127-b, 191-c.

FUEL AND OIL TANK REPAIRS: See Section 15.

THE HAZARDOUS HELPER (16mm sound motion) col. 16 min. 1948. Illustrates dangers in the use of catheads in drilling operations. Precautions necessary to make them safe shown. 127-b, 190-a.

MAKE NO MISTAKE (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1950. Impresses petroleum industry employee of the importance of safe practices in seismograph operations. Relates to all phases of seismic field operations. 166-c.

MORE THAN MAGIC (16mm sound motion) col. 18 min. 1948. Unusual story treatment uses a parallel between a magician's act and handling of tongs, slips and elevators while a round trip on a drilling rig is being made. Constant flashbacks to the magician provide a comparison to show how alertness, preparedness and skill are essential to success and safety in drilling. 127-b, 190-a.

OIL FIRES, PREVENTION AND EXTINGUISHMENT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 40 min. 1937. Fundamentals of fire protection in the oil industry. Made to instruct employees of the Standard Oil Company of California. 80-a, 110-b.

PIPELINE ON WHEELS: See Section 40.

PORTABLE WELL SERVICING UNIT (16mm sound motion) col. 28 min. 1949. A supervisor explains to a new employee the operating procedures used in lowering portable masts on oil wells that need reworking. Safe practices are stressed. 190-a.

RECORDING THE SAFE WAY (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1953. Considers the many work hazards encountered in recording operations in geophysical seismograph operations. Shows right and wrong way to carry out work. Suitable for training new employees. 225-ac.

RIG HOUSEKEEPING (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1954. Points out that safety on and about drilling rigs is only good when housekeeping practices are observed. How to maintain these practices on stairs, derrick floors, around pumps and other areas shown. Stress on necessities of keeping tools clean, storing lines and ropes, repairing stairs, ladders, and keeping rig painted according to safety specifications. Sponsored by the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors. 81-ab.

SAFE EVERY SECOND: See Section 55.

SHOOTING THE SAFE WAY (16 mm sound motion) col. 30 min. 1954. Deals with the problem of handling, transporting, and using dynamite safely during geophysical seismograph operations. Preparation and the shooting of charges are among the operations pictured. Sponsored by United Geophysical Corporation. (TV) 225-ac.

THERMAL FORCES (16mm sound motion) col. 26 min. 1946. Explains thermal expansion in oilwell drilling. Points out danger of thermal forces in operating equipment and gives safety precautions. 127-b, 190-a.

28

RAILROAD AND MARINE

BEFORE HIS TIME (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1948. Last tragic day in the life of a yardman. Shows how carelessness costs lives. Closes with appeal for common alertness in all railroad operations. 128-a.

THE BREAKING POINT (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1953. Produced for the Pennsylvania Railroad Station Departments to create an awareness of carelessness and its consequences, among its employees. 12-b, (TV) 133-ac.

CAPTAIN CAUTION: See Section 27.

CHALLENGE FOR TOMORROW (16mm sound motion) col. 27 min. 1955. A documentary film that takes the viewer behind the scenes of the railroad world. With a special emphasis on safety, the film tells how in a changing world a railroad accepts and meets the challenge of modern transportation needs. Sponsored by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. 13-c.

CLEAR SIGNAL (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1952. Safety in railroad operations from the viewpoint of the Transportation Department. "Safety in Action" is keynoted. (TV) 128-a.

EASY DOES IT (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1949. Proper care and handling of materials by railroad loading crews. (TV) 140-a.

ESCAPE FROM LIMBO (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 26 min. 1953. Injured railroad man dreams he is dead and in Limbo. Boss of Limbo forces him to return to earth to whisper encouragements to safety violators who are about to have accidents. He tries to cause their accidents but finds that each man is his own protector or murderer and only the individual can be safe or cause accidents. Sponsored by Pennsylvania Railroads. (TV) 176-ab.

THE FREIGHT GOES THROUGH (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1952. Emphasizes importance of each individual's observance of safety rules in freight handling by illustrating direct relationship between available jobs and loss of business to other means of transportation through damaged goods and accidents. 220-a.

FREIGHT HANDLING SAFETY (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 11 min. 1950. Various hazards found in operations in and around freight cars. Illustrates the wrong way to load and unload freight. Real-life characters have some very real accidents due to unsafe practices. All get a chance to do the job the safe way in the end. NSC-ab, 84-b.

FRISCO FIRST VIA SAFETY FIRST (16mm sound motion) col. 16 min. 1945. Covers railroad maintenance and inspection. Includes a sequence on personal protective equipment. 129-ac.

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1951. A number of railroad employees say, "It can't happen to me." It does, and the audience comes to realize that "It can happen to me." Demonstrates that an attitude of alert self-interest is needed to prevent accidents. (TV) 130-c, (TV) 140-a.

IT DOESN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1950. Personal protective equipment, prevention of falls, and shop safety in general. Starts with a preview of the extreme difficulties overcome in the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad. For railroad workers. 128-a.

IT'S YOUR CHOICE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. "You can play it safe or take your chances—it's your choice!" An old yardhand tells how he learned to follow the rules of safety through the tragedy of a friend. 128-a.

KEEP 'EM ROLLING (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1945. A car foreman and a railroad safety officer discuss the precautions every car man should and must take to protect himself and others from injury. NSC-ab, 84-b.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY MISHAPS (16mm sound motion) col. 19 min. 1945. Shows a series of five accidents occurring in a maintenance of way department. Explains how these accidents might have been prevented. 128-a.

MEN AND MOTIVE POWER (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1945. Dramatizes the precautions which should be observed in railroad roundhouses and shops. Discusses falls—how they can be eliminated. Shows correct use of tools and the importance of protective equipment. NSC-ab, 84-b.

MEN OF MAINTENANCE (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Illustrates, for railroad maintenance men, the precautions to be observed in operating motor track cars. Shows proper use of various types of maintenance equipment on or near the third rail. NSC-ab, 84-b (sound slidefilm only), 131-ac.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. The story of a conscientious railroad worker who makes it a point to draw attention to unsafe practices whenever he comes across them. Because his fellow employees regard him as a busybody, he stops. When his best friend loses an arm through carelessness, he decides to continue to protect them no matter what they think. 128-a.

NOT BY CHANCE (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 33 min. 1951. Explanation of the program used by the Pennsylvania Railroad to make their operation one of the safest in the country. Shows how employee interest was obtained and how the attitude of the workers changed for the better. (TV) 133-ac, (TV) 176-a.

ONE MINUTE PAST FOUR (16mm sound motion) col. 18 min. 1953. Demonstrates the necessary precautions to observe in railroad shop and stores departments. Stress is put on the personal aspect of safety as the prime factor in safe work. Sponsored by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. 130-ac.

PASSENGER TRAIN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1940. A journey on a modern diesel-electric passenger train reveals duties of train personnel, operation of track signals, and provisions for the comfort and safety of passengers. (TV) 37-ab, 66-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 117-b, 120-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b.

PLAY IT SAFE (16mm sound motion) col. 12 min. 1952. Safe practices for railroad train and yard service employees. Compares "playing it safe" in Little League baseball and on the job. 13-a.

RAILROAD SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 34 min. Explains importance of safety in all phases of railroad work. Includes safety in yards, aboard trains, along right-of-way, and in maintenance shops. 172-a.

RIDING ON EQUIPMENT, SAFELY (16mm sound motion) col. 8 min. 1950. Shows the various cars with which railroaders must work. Discusses proper methods of riding them and the results of using unsafe practices. 123-ac.

THE SAFE RAILROADER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1943. Safe habits when working with cars, engines, hand brakes, switches and other equipment around tracks and yards. 14-a, (TV) 133-ac.

THE SAFE WAY IS THE RIGHT WAY (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1946. The "right" and "wrong" technique is used to point out the rules of safety for yard, train and engine. The final scene presents a 12-point "Blueprint For Safety" which the Frisco Railroad commends to its employees. 129-ac.

SAFELY WE WORK (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1949. Shows railroaders how to get on and off moving cars and how to climb tank ladders. Discusses hand, power and air brakes. Illustrates safe walking between and across tracks as well as safe coupling and cutting of cars. NSC-ab, 84-b (sound slidefilm only), 131-ac.

SAFETY AT SWITCH AND THROTTLE (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1947. A series of sequences acting out a number of posters published by the Southern Pacific Railroad to inform its employees of the hazards surrounding certain railroad practices. Deals mainly with braking and coupling. 128-a.

SAFETY, FIRST AND ALWAYS (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1948. The case history of a trainman on the Nickel Plate—how he sustains a serious injury and how he is finally converted to the principles of safety. Among the subjects covered are getting on and off moving cars, adjusting couplers, operating cutting levers, uncoupling air hoses, operating switches, close clearances, and riding on top of cars. At the end, he is back on the job and determined to make safety a habit. 134-a.

SAFETY IN ACTION (16mm sound motion) col. 26 min. 1944. Documents number of unsafe railroad practices and offers hints to trainmen, enginemen, and maintenance of equipment men. Some points covered are riding on moving equipment, handling brake clubs and power handbrakes, safe clothing and protective equipment. Ends with shocking scenes designed to make viewers agree that "unsafe practices can bring harsh treatment." 121-b, 135-ac.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

SAFETY IN BRIDGE AND BUILDING WORK (16mm sound motion) col. 26 min. 1951. Safe practices in the work of employees in railroad bridge and building departments. Features several types of activities. Gives instructions on the proper care and handling of tools and materials. Also discusses proper dress. (TV) 133-ac.

SAFETY ON THE WATER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 28 min. 1953. A description of how to operate small pleasure crafts without incurring injuries or disastrous accidents. Much footage is given to depicting the safe operation of such craft, as well as the necessity of knowing signals and rules of water traffic. Sponsored by the U. S. Coast Guard. 172-a, (TV) 228-c.

SENTRIES OF THE SEA LANES (16mm sound motion) col. 28 min. 1954. Dedicated to officers and men of the U. S. Coast Guard who maintain the 22,000 buoys that mark coastal and inland waterways. Pictures specific duties of men, as well as the necessity and adherence to strict safety rules and practices used in these operations. Covers removal and replacement of buoys, welding and cutting operations on land, storage and maintenance work. Primarily a Coast Guard indoctrination film, but could be of interest to public and commercial boat owners. 172-a, (TV) 228-c.

SHOP SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1950. Discusses various aspects of railroad shop safety—protective clothing, use of power and hand tools, maintenance of turntables, diesel engines, etc. 123-ac.

SMALL BOAT DISASTER PREVENTION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Procedures necessary for safe operation of small naval craft as taught to men in the Navy. 172-a.

STRUCK OR RUN OVER (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1949. A graveyard with space for future use and the history of one of its inhabitants are used to show railroad workers the need for safe practices. 128-a.

STUDENT SAFETY SERIES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1953. Series of six safety lessons designed for training student yardmen, trainmen, and enginemen. Covers general safety, getting on and off cars and engines, being on or about cars and engines, handling switches, using handbrakes, coupling and uncoupling, etc. Each lesson is separated by about 6 feet of leader film, but film is continuous. Sponsored by the Southern Pacific Company. 128-a.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 23 min. 1949. Contends that a man, injured through his own negligence, would do it right the second time if given another chance. Five case histories are discussed to prove the point. Points out that we cannot expect a second chance, therefore must act safely in the first place. For railroad employees. 128-a.

THE TENTH MAN (16mm sound motion) col. 18 min. 1952. Shows causes of accidents that happen to enginemen and trainmen on railroads. Gives safety instructions to be followed by both. (TV) 130-c, (TV) 140-a.

USE YOUR HEAD (16mm sound motion) col. 32 min. 1947. Deals with hazards of maintenance of way operations. Motor car work, laying rails, and general track work discussed. Emphasizes use of safety shoes and eye protective devices. 135-ac.

THE VOICE OF SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 15 min. 1953. Narrated by Edwin C. Hill, film presents new approach to safety consciousness. Tells of the "inner voice" which warns us of dangers not always consciously noticed. Explains that worker can be safe on any job if he heeds this voice and develops safe habits. 251-a.

THE VOICE OF THE BOOK (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 40 min. 1952. Story of a retiring railroad safety man who wants to spread the principles of safety all over town. Shows various aspects of railroad safety and general safety for the public. For high school students and adults. (TV) 220-a.

WE BUILD FOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 24 min. 1950. Though not obviously a safety film, operations carried out are part of safety on the job. Shows step-by-step process of laying rails. 128-a.

WHY RISK YOUR LIFE? (16mm sound motion) b&w. 33 min. Revised 1950. Documents railroad practices which are hazardous if proper safety rules are not followed. Includes discussion of effects of weather conditions and factors influencing yard collisions. 136-a.

YARDS OF SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. Covers 'little things' that cause four out of five railroad yard-worker and serviceman accidents. Lists ten most important safety rules to be followed in that work. (TV) 176-a.

YOUR JOB—YOUR LIFE (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1952. Deals with several phases of train service. Covers cutting off cars, switches, hand-brakes, etc., which can be hazardous through lack of safe practices. Uses positive approach to influence road and yard service men. 252-a.

YOU'RE BEING BOARDED (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1952. Shows commercial and pleasure boat operators what happens when their craft is inspected by U. S. Coast Guard boarding officials. Tells the minimum safety equipment required by law. 172-a, (TV) 228-c.

29

RESTAURANTS

A DISHWASHER NAMED RED (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1951. Semi-comic demonstration of sanitary hand dishwashing in restaurants. 117-b, 188-ab.

DDT: See Section 13 for films on use.

GALLEY SANITATION (16mm sound motion) b&w. 24 min. Show sanitary measures which should be observed by all food service organizations in order to prevent disease and insure safe food. 172-a.

MEAT CUTTING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Gives instructions for handling various kitchen knives and saws, and stresses safety precautions to be observed in using and sharpening cutting tools. For commercial kitchen employees. 172-a.

SAFE FOOD FOR SAFE HEALTH (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Explains why and how to buy, store, prepare, and serve food to protect it from contamination. For food handlers and fountain employees. 172-a.

SAFE SERVICE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1950. Presents approach to safe and sanitary handling of food in kitchens and soda fountains. Explains how to use sanitary holders, how to fill dispensers and how to remove cups and containers from cartons. 243-a.

TOMMY FORK AND HIS FOUNTAINEERS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. Animated set of silverware teaches an inexperienced fountain girl health and safety rules for dining room and fountain personnel. 84-a.

30

RETAIL STORES

FIRE IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. Shows retail store employees what can be done to prevent fires, pointing out rules covering such common hazards as smoking, improper wiring, poor housekeeping and improper trash disposal. 84-a, 210-a.

TROUBLE IN STORE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. Common causes of accidents in mercantile establishments. Safety rules to follow in eliminating them. 103-c.

31

TEXTILES

AS OTHERS SEE US (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. 1951. Explains the special need for good safety programs in textile industry. Points out numerous machines and operations which are hazardous. Shows how program can be introduced. (TV) 155-ab.

WOVEN WITH SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1944. Deals with accidents in textile mills. Shows improper material handling machine hazards, compressed air accidents, cuts from knives and scissors. Stresses importance of immediate first aid. NSC-ab, 84-b.

32

CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

INTRODUCTION TO COMPRESSED GASES: See Section 9.

HANDLE WITH CARE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1942. Manufacturing methods in a Canadian explosives plant, with emphasis on the need for continual vigilance. Safety devices and rules explained. 29-b, 45-b, 87-b, 106-b, 120-b.

PLAN TO LIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1952. Directed to chemical plants. Describes the chain of safety responsibility that links building superintendent, research chemist, and chemical production worker. Points out the dangers to individual, plant personnel, and community from a broken link in this chain caused by poor planning or negligence. 109-ab.

SAFE HANDLING OF COMPRESSED GASES: See Section 9.

SAFE OPERATION OF THE LABORATORY TWO ROLL MILL (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 11 min. 1951. Description of the type of safety instruction given to Two Roll Mill workers in the plastic industry. 163-c.

33

LABORATORIES: RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING

DON'T BE A JERK!—Coronet Safety Education Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 47 frames. 1948. Gives the correct methods of handling electric equipment in the home and in the laboratory. Shows safe practices when using glassware in the chemical laboratory. For junior and senior high schools. NSC-a, 127-b.

GS-I MEETS THE LABORATORY—Basic Laboratory Training For Nonprofessional Workers Series (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 11 min. 1952. How the beginning laboratory worker can avoid mistakes which might endanger himself, the equipment and research results. 24-c.

THE HANDLING AND USE OF GLASSWARE—Basic Laboratory Training For Nonprofessional Workers Series (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 8 min. 1952. Safe practices in handling laboratory glassware. 24-c.

INFECTIOUS HAZARDS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES SERIES: See Section 22.

LABORATORY GLASSWARE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1945. The majority of laboratory accidents are shown to be caused by improper or careless handling of glass equipment. Proper precautions to observe in handling glass are demonstrated. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE PRACTICE OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY: See Section 25.

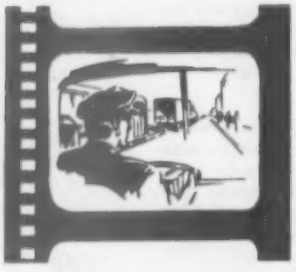
SAFE PRACTICES WITH LABORATORY AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: See Section 14.

SAFETY IN THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1949. Demonstrates safe practices used by professional chemists in the laboratory. For high school and college students. 66-b, 108-b, 109-ab, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 115-b, 121-b, 122-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b, 214-b, 217-b.

SAFETY IN THE LABORATORY (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 53 frames. 1947. Illustrates hazards found in the school laboratory and the safe practices which must be followed to prevent accidents. Hand-drawn frames are used. For elementary and secondary school students. 98-a, 217-b.

SAFETY MEASURES IN THE TUBERCULOSIS LABORATORY: See Section 22.

PART II



MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

40

TRUCK

A PROFESSIONAL PORTRAIT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1951. Collision of a passenger car and truck—a newspaper reporter ready to "blast" the trucking industry—a thoughtful city editor. These set the stage for an examination of the safety training truck drivers receive. 39-c, (TV) 60-ac., 112-b, 127-b, 223-b.

AWARD TO THE WISE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1949. Shows importance of good attitude on part of truck driver to insure safety on the road. Proper attitude can earn awards and improper attitude can cause death and tragedy. 103-c.

CAUTION AT THE CROSSROADS (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 11 min. 1950. Intersection accidents and how to avoid them. For commercial vehicle drivers. 150-a, 239-b.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

CHAMPIONS AT THE WHEEL (16mm sound motion) col. 17 min. 1951. Faulty driving habits of some professional drivers. Methods of correcting such habits. For truck fleet operating men and drivers. 2-c.

DANGER IN REVERSE (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 8 min. 1952. Accent on backing accidents, with three simple steps for drivers to follow to avoid vehicle and property damage, and injury to pedestrians. Directed to commercial vehicle drivers. 150-a, 239-b.

DARK DAZE (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1953. Illustrates effect of proper and improper eating and sleeping habits on night drivers of commercial vehicles. 150-a, 239-b.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1944. The principles of defensive driving—keeping equipment in a safe condition, following at a safe distance, slow stopping, using hand signals, braking safely, driving courteously. For commercial vehicle drivers. NSC-ab, 84-b.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 13 min. 1953. Tells how to avoid accidents while driving a truck in the country. Point is made that anticipating hazards created by others will help guard against accidents. Also gives instructions for driving in adverse weather. Produced for U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in-service drivers, but applicable generally. 172-a.

DRIVING THE SEMI-TRAILER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. 1948. The checking procedures for the safety and protection of the operator of the semi-trailer, as well as the vehicle itself. Also instructs operators on the proper techniques of backing onto loading platforms, and loading and unloading rig. Sponsored by the United States Army. 164-c, 172-a.

FIRE POWER: See Section 27.

HORIZONS UNLIMITED (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1948. The importance of safe commercial vehicle transportation on the nation's progress. Also, the problems presented by today's highways. 39-c, (TV) 60-ac, 66-b, 109-b, 117-b, 127-b, 223-b.

INTRODUCTION TO PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1945. The importance of preventive maintenance in truck operations. Typical preventive check maintenance illustrated. 109-b, 172-a.

KNIGHTS ON THE HIGHWAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1938. Deals with commercial vehicle operations in interstate commerce. Stresses safety in night driving. 30-b, 47-a, 49-b, 108-b, 111-b.

THE LEAGUE OF FRIGHTENED MEN (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1953. Three men who have just won awards for professional safe driving tell how their safety lies in the fact that they are frightened—afraid for the other fellow and what he might do to himself through lack of safe practice. Film ends with plea for all professional drivers to join the "league of frightened men" and insure the safety of themselves and others. Sponsored by the National Dairy Products Corp. (TV) 262-ac.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Shows student commercial vehicle drivers how to check their trucks for trouble before each trip. 150-a, 239-b.

THE MAN BEHIND THE WHEEL (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 25 min. 1941. Demonstrates safest and most efficient operation of tractor-trailer units. Designed primarily to assist new drivers in learning the fundamentals. 38-c.

IF IT HAPPENS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1944. What the truck driver should do in case of an accident. Points out he should (1) keep the accident from getting worse, (2) get and record all facts, (3) get back on the job as soon as possible. Many other tips given. NSC-ab, 84-b.

MIND OVER MOTOR: See Section 43.

MIND YOUR MANNERS (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1953. Lessons in driver courtesy for commercial vehicle drivers. 150-a, 239-b.

OFF THE SPOT (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 15 min. 1950. Cartoon treatment of a commercial vehicle driver's experience in traffic. General approach to traffic problems for the truck driver. 171-c.

ONE WAY LEFT: See Section 52.

OPERATING HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS SAFELY: See Section 20.

PILOTS OF THE HIGHWAY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1944. Directed to commercial vehicle drivers. Moves from first interview, through training program to time driver becomes full-fledged 'pilot of the highway.' Tells of many safe practices driver must learn. NSC-ab, 84-b.

PIPELINE ON WHEELS (16mm sound motion) col. 28 min. 1951. Shows safety factors in fuel-tank truck operations from the driver's point of view. Covers safe construction of tank trucks and safe driving practices on the highways. 32-ac.

PROFESSIONAL SAFE DRIVING (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 16 min. 1940. Trains drivers in the care and safe operation of tractor-trailer rigs. Some points touched are checking brakes, lights, tires, loading, fire extinguishers, fuses, pot torches, and road courtesy. 25-a.

PROFESSIONAL SAFE DRIVING SERIES (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. each. 1953. Five films for bus, truck, and taxicab drivers. Narrated by Wilbur Shaw, three-time winner and now president of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation. Using a sports theme throughout, big name baseball, bowling, and golf stars contrast the fine points of their sports with the skill and finesse the "pro" commercial vehicle drivers must rely on to maintain their safety records. Available as a set for purchase or preview, and individually for purchase, preview, or rental. Titles: Skill Is Your Business, Ninety-Day Flash, The Champ Becomes Deaf And Blind, Watch Your Handicap, Take A Look At The Odds. NSC-a.

SKILL IS YOUR BUSINESS—The Professional Safe Driving Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Shows what it takes to maintain professional driving skill day-after-day. Explains how to keep this skill on tap to meet those unexpected situations which may occur during the routine driving of a truck, bus or taxicab. NSC-ab, 84-b.

NINETY-DAY FLASH—The Professional Safe Driving Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Shows how small driving errors, if repeated frequently, can lead to faulty habits and serious accidents. Directed to the professional driver. NSC-ab, 84-b.

THE CHAMP BECOMES DEAF AND BLIND—The Professional Safe Driving Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Compares the ability of pro golfers to concentrate completely on their game, shutting out all distractions, to the pro driver's ability to concentrate on his work. NSC-ab, 84-b.

WATCH YOUR HANDICAP—The Professional Safe Driving Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Directed to the truck, bus and taxicab driver. Shows how some drivers, like some professional bowlers, handicap themselves through lack of proper rest, food, and health habits. NSC-ab, 84-b.

TAKE A LOOK AT THE ODDS—The Professional Safe Driving Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 1953. Illustrates how the odds are always in favor of the driver who plays it safe. Shows that the right attitude toward safety is the best insurance against accidents. Directed to the truck, bus and taxicab driver. NSC-ab, 84-b.

P.U.D. DRIVER WINS AGAIN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. A typical day in the life of a pick-up and delivery driver. How he resists temptation, keeps within the proper speed limits, signals for stops and turns, and turns from the correct lanes. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 1953. Shows how an inspection service can be used by commercial transport organizations and civic traffic authorities to help solve the problems caused by mass production of motor vehicles, and the failure of our road system to keep up with increased traffic volume. Many action shots demonstrate the facilities of this inspection service, and the methods by which they operate. Sponsored by Markel Service, Inc. 259-c, (TV) 260-ab.

THE SKILL BEHIND THE MAN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 25 min. 1941. Sequel to "Man Behind the Wheel." Deals with advanced fundamentals of tractor-trailer driving. 38-c.

SMOOTH OPERATION (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 16 min. 1951. Concerns the endless distractions and delays of city driving. Shows how the traffic fighter makes driving tougher on himself. For truck drivers. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SPLIT-SECOND SURVIVAL (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1953. When an accident seems imminent, a skilled driver can often prevent it by reacting properly to the situation. Shows commercial vehicle drivers what to do in such emergencies. 150-a, 239-b.

TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 8 min. 1952. Directed to truck drivers. Explains how tailgating results in accidents and causes public enmity toward the industry. 137-c, 150-a, 239-b.

TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 9 min. 1952. Directed to truck drivers. Clears up the widely misunderstood subject of speed by showing how unsafe speeds may often be below the legal limit. 150-a, 239-b.

TRAFFIC PATROLS AND ESCORTS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. Shows how military police control heavy truck traffic under various conditions. Some of the techniques shown are escort duty, area and organizational control, and safe guidance of convoys through controlled areas by advance escort, leapfrog, and truck methods. 172-a.

THE TRAGIC ROAD TO SAFETY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 27 min. 1948. For drivers of tractor-trailer rigs, but applicable generally. Story treatment of a veteran driver giving safe driving hints to young, inexperienced driver. Review trailer follows. 25-a.

WHAT HAPPENED? (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Directed to truck drivers. Trains drivers on proper procedure to follow after an accident. Stresses necessity of getting all facts whether accident is minor or major one. 150-a, 239-b.

WILLIE'S FISH STORY (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 15 min. 1951. Directed to truck drivers. Cartoon story of events leading to and following accident involving a truck. 148-b.

WITH CARE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1939. A private motorist learns from a truck driver that commercial operators promote safety on the highway. Safe practices in truck driving illustrated. 30-b, 47-a, 49-b.

WRONG SIDE: SUICIDE (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Directed to commercial vehicle drivers. Shows importance of keeping to the right side of the road. Illustrates training of drivers to stay on their side of center line in highway driving. 150-a, 239-b.

YOU'RE DRIVING NINETY HORSES (16mm sound motion) col. 26 min. 1949. Directed to truck drivers. Shows driver he is driving ninety horse power vehicle which in careless hands can kill. Human failure is stressed as cause of most accidents. (TV) 10-c, 12-c, 110-b, 223-b.

41

TRANSIT

BLACK RAIL (16mm silent motion) b&w. 9 min. 1949. The right method to use in stopping street cars. Use of sand on the rail. (TV) 173-c.

BUS DRIVER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Hazards the bus driver meets on his daily run. Guide to safe practices on the highway. 66-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 115-b, 120-b, 121-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b.

BUS OPERATION: THE OPERATOR AND HIS JOB (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1944. Three prime responsibilities of the bus operator shown: (1) safety of passengers and people on the street, (2) maintenance of schedules, (3) courteous, friendly and helpful attitude toward passengers. 109-b, 126-b, 172-a.

BUS OPERATION: THE OPERATOR AND SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. 1944. A discussion of safety measures for city bus operators. Safety checks, safe following distances, passing, and other points clarified. 45-ab, 49-b, 109-b, 126-b, 172-a.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HIGHWAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1950. Illustrates the safe driving habits bus drivers must learn, and the training program they undergo to acquire them. 2-c.

THE PROFESSIONAL SAFE DRIVING SERIES: See Section 40.

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT: See Section 40.

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TAXICAB

THE PROFESSIONAL SAFE DRIVING SERIES: See Section 40.

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT: See Section 40.

SAFETY PAYS DOLLARS (16mm sound motion) col. 12 min. 1951. Shows proper procedure to use in establishing safe driving habits among cab drivers. Film uses cartoon treatment. (TV) 144-ab.

43

DRIVER SALESMAN

GRADE "A" DRIVERS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. The role of safety in the dairy driver's overall service to the community. 103-c.

HERE'S THE DOPE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1952. The story of a smart-aleck route salesman who, despite his training, decides to do things his own way. He is shown violating safety rules until he finally lands in the hospital. The importance of safety and courtesy on public goodwill is emphasized. 103-c.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

THE LEAGUE OF FRIGHTENED MEN: See Section 40.

MIND OVER MOTOR (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1953. Shows how a driver salesman's thoughtlessness and inconsiderate driving habits led to tragedy. Stresses the importance of developing courteous and sensible driving habits among commercial and private motorists. Sponsored by the Zurich Insurance Company. 103-c.

44

SCHOOL BUS

PRICELESS CARGO (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. A non-commercial safety story dedicated to safe transportation of children to and from school and urging action to eliminate hazardous road and traffic conditions. 83-c, 117-b, 120-b.

SAFETY ON THE SCHOOL BUS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1951. Safe practices for children riding the school bus. Methods of getting into the bus and getting out, emphasized. For elementary school children. 48-ab, 66-b, 102-ab, 104-b, 107-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 115-b, 119-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, (TV) 208-b, 215-b.

THE SCHOOL BUS AND YOU (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Designed to teach safety and courtesy to children who are starting their daily trips to and from school by school bus. Elementary school level. (TV) 70-ab, 108-b.

SCHOOL BUS OPERATION: PART 1, BUS CARE AND MAINTENANCE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 13 min. 1945. Shows importance of daily and weekly maintenance checks of school buses. Illustrates methods of correct checking. 45-ab, 49-b, 106-b, 109-b, 110-b, 112-b, 120-b, 126-b, 172-a.

SCHOOL BUS OPERATION: PART 2, PASSENGERS, DRIVING HAZARDS, SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1945. Emphasis is placed on the driver's responsibility for safety of his passengers. Safe driving habits and safe practices in handling children while getting on and off the bus are shown through illustrations of typical situations. 45-ab, 49-b, 106-b, 109-b, 110-b, 112-b, 120-b, 126-b, 172-a.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 18 min. 1950. Discusses the safety factors involved in transporting children to and from school. Acquaints bus drivers with correct maintenance and operational procedures, and highlights the correct use of safety patrols. 108-b, (TV) 149-ab.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 64 frames. 1952. Rules of safety to be observed by elementary and secondary school students who are dependent upon school bus transportation. 98-a.

PART III TRAFFIC

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DRIVER ATTITUDES

A DATE WITH DEATH (16mm sound motion) col. 14 min. 1955. Shows incidents in a Highway Patrolman's working day. Emphasis is on the things every driver can and must do if the highway accident and death rate is to be kept under control. Sponsored by the State University of Iowa. (TV) 111-ab.

A LIFETIME GUARANTEE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. A trailer based on a major event in two lives—Dad handing over the car keys to his teen-age child for the first time. Shows why parents must set a good example for their children in traffic. (TV) NSC-a.

A QUESTION TO ANSWER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 3½ min. 1954. Film may be used as trailer or alone. Teen-age narrator tells story of accident problem for his age group, using news headlines and statistics to substantiate remarks and opinions. Film pictures four students leaving school to take a ride, and they have an accident unseen by audience. Narrator then asks—"Is There No End?" Primarily to promote discussion for high school levels and adults. 188-a.

AND THEN THERE WERE FOUR (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1950. Points out there is no such thing as a minor traffic violation, and appeals for strict observance of traffic laws. Strong emotional appeal for good driving. 55-c, 66-c, 107-b, 108-b, 110-b, (TV) 138-ac., 223-b.

BORROWED POWER (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 19 min. 1952. A teenager, who thought he was a good driver, finds he has been using "borrowed power" by letting the car rule him. Sponsored by the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. (TV) 5-a, 66-b, 107-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 120-b, 127-b, 217-b.

THE CHANCE TO LOSE (16mm sound or silent motion) b&w. 10 min. Illustrates the tremendous chances taken by some drivers. Makes comparisons between taking such chances and the various types of gambling. 48-bc, 107-b, 116-b, 119-b, 120-b, 121-b, 124-b, 125-b, 126-b.

DAY IN COURT: See Section 51.

DEADLY ODDS (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1950. The story of a guy named Jim, who gambled his life against deadly odds. Positive proof that chances aren't worth taking in traffic. A film trailer. (TV) NSC-a.

DESTINATION DEATH (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1947. Proper attitude is shown to be the most important single factor in traffic safety. By a series of events in the life of the principal character, an accident is seen to be in the making. Includes a sequence on driver training. 103-c.

DEVIL TAKE US: See Section 65.

DRIVEN TO KILL (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1948. Stresses the importance of correct driver attitude. Shows the tragic result of impatience and taking chances at the wheel. Narrated by Lowell Thomas. 11-a, 66-b, 212-a.

DRIVER FITNESS AND ATTITUDE (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 59 frames. How a driver's attitude and physical and mental capabilities affect driving performance. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b, 217-b.

FACE TO FACE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1954. Why people have traffic accidents. Shows how pent-up emotions, inexperience, faulty judgment and inattention are big causes of such accidents. Shows why people react differently behind the wheel of their car than they do other times. Search for hit-and-run driver is basis for film story. Sponsored by Zurich Insurance Cos. 103-ac.

FATAL SECONDS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1950. A careful, courteous driver takes one thoughtless chance on the highway and tragedy results. Emphasizes need for proper attitude and good manners in driving, and points out that one must always be on the alert to avoid "that one chance which may be the last one." Available in Spanish from source 19. (TV) 2-c, 19-a, 223-b.

GENTLEMAN JEKYLL AND DRIVER HYDE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 9 min. 1950. Harried truck driver explains how a polite guy on foot can become a menace to all on road when driving a car. A ride with Driver Hyde illustrates this point. 29-b, 59-a, 96-a.

GUILTY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. Story of a young man who disregards warnings to drive carefully and of the tragic results of his thoughtlessness. 22-a.

HIGHWAY MANIA (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1946. Interviews of traffic authorities by Lowell Thomas. Dangerous driving habits illustrated and correct methods shown. Sponsored by the New Jersey State Highway Commission. 66-b, 87-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 116-b, 126-b, 170-d, 189-a, 217-b.

HIGHWAY SAFETY ZOO SERIES (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 27 sec. each, 40 sec. each with signature trailer. 1952. Series of trailers comparing unsafe drivers with zoo animals. Each appeals for better driving attitudes by showing what happens when people act like animals on the highway and in traffic. Available for sponsored showings in theatres and TV. Titles: The Highway Ostrich, The Highway Elephant, The Roadhog, The Highway Peacock, The Highway Jackass, The Highway Chimpanzee, The Highway Wolf, The Highway Wildcat, The Highway Baboon, The Highway Hare, The Highway Bull, The Highway Giraffe. (TV) NSC-c, 226-bd, 236-bd.

HIT AND RUN DRIVER: See Section 51.

IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1946. Discusses solutions to many present day traffic problems. Shows that teen-agers, with one of the worst driving records of all age groups, can be helped to become safe and sportsmanlike drivers. For adult and high school levels. (TV) 44-ac.

IT'S WANTON MURDER (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1946. Shows the tragedy carelessness in driving brought to one family. 11-a, 116-b.

THE JAY-WALKER: See Section 61.

LAST DATE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1950. Story of the events leading up to a tragic accident in the lives of some teen-age drivers. For high school and adult audiences. (TV) 51-ab, 87-c, 108-b, 110-b, 116-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 223-b, 239-b.

LOOK WHO'S DRIVING (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w or col. 8 min. 1953. Imaginative cartoon demonstrates perils of acting childish behind the wheel of a car. "Charlie Younghead" sees others fighting over right-of-way, trying to run traffic lights, and behaving generally like children. One day he too loses control of himself, but fortunately learns his lesson and lives. Motto of film is — "don't be a 'Younghead' at the wheel." Sponsored by the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies. (TV) 2-c.

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. A "March of Time" film singling out for special condemnation the driver who is always taking chances. 66-b, 115-b.

THE MIRACLE OF CHRISTMAS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12 min. 1948. Safety for all will come when we learn to carry the Christmas spirit into every aspect of our lives. Christmas revellers under the influence of holiday "spirits" demonstrate how not to celebrate Christmas. Designed to impress drivers of the need for adopting the proper community spirit. (TV) 204-ab.

MOTOR MANIA (16mm or 35mm sound motion) col. 7 min. 1951. Wrong attitude on the part of a motorist can make him act like a maniac when he is behind the wheel. 12-b, 28-b, 29-b, 66-b, 87-b, 268-bd.

NOONTIME NONSENSE (Secondary School Safety Series): See Section 88.

PATTERN FOR TRAGEDY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1951. Tragic and dramatic story of a father who, through carelessness while driving, is responsible for the death of his wife and son. He learns too late about safe driving habits. Points out responsibility all drivers have to their families and selves. 103-ac.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT DRIVERS: See Section 65.

ROUGH RIDERS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. How foolish habits we have create dangerous conditions. Illustrates, through the use of cartoons, that we can cause serious accidents by losing control of our emotions. 103-c.

SCREWDRIVERS AND SCREWJAYS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. Revised, 1949. Features Lew Lahr, movie comedian, as a screwy driver and Don Wilson, radio announcer, as a screwy jaywalker. Amusing illustrations of right and wrong practices. 77-c, 105-b, 106-b, 108-b, 110-b, 112-b, 113-b, 115-b, 120-b, 121-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b, 215-b, 217-b, 223-b.

SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS (Secondary School Safety Series): See Section 88.

VACATION VICTIMS (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. This trailer shows how a smooth, winding highway can be a deadly trap for any inattentive holiday driver. It gives proof that driving takes a sharp eye and alert mind. (TV) NSC-a.

WE DRIVERS (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1950. Cartoon characters, "Sensible Sam" and "Reckless Rudolph" give conflicting advice to a driver. Emphasizes importance of safe driving practices. 3-b, 39-c, 108-b, 117-b, 127-b.

WORTH THE RISK (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1948. Disproves theory that automobile accidents only happen to the other fellow. Shows accidents happening to people who thought they were immune. (TV) 20-ab.

X MARKS THE SPOT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Revised 1954. Story relating traffic experiences of somewhat whimsical driver and a pedestrian. 127-b, (TV) 147-ac.

51

TRAFFIC LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT: TRAFFIC COURTS

ACCIDENT BEHAVIOR: See Section 65.

AND THEN THERE WERE FOUR: See Section 50.

ARTERIES OF NEW YORK CITY: See Section 65.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. Mac learned the hard way about traffic laws and their importance. But he was lucky. It cost him only time and money. A trailer of general interest. (TV) NSC-a.

DAY IN COURT (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 29 min. 1951. A day's calendar at a traffic court. Five typical offenders, nice people in other ways, are amusingly shown to be menaces to society when behind the wheel. They learn that courteous and safe driving pays off. Available in Spanish from source 19. Sponsored by International Harvester Company. 19-a, (TV) 46-a, (TV) 55-c, 66-c, 107-b, 110-b, 127-b, 143-a.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

DETECTING AND RECORDING SKIDMARKS (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 8 min. 1954. Produced by the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies for Northwestern University's Traffic Institute, the film demonstrates how policemen should go about detecting and recording skidmarks to fix responsibility in traffic accidents and get convictions for violations. Film includes Traffic Accident Investigators' Manual. 150-a.

DRUNK DRIVING: See Section 60.

HIGHWAY MANIA: See Section 65.

HIT AND RUN DRIVER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. A young motorist tries to evade responsibility for running down and seriously injuring two pedestrians on a highway. A study of the hit and run driver. 12-b, 66-b, 108-b, 110-b, 111-b, 115-b, 118-b, 122-b, 126-b, 127-b, 237-d.

HIT AND RUN INVESTIGATION (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1953. Highlights the fundamental activities of the complete hit-and-run accident investigation. For use in police training, the film is a supplement to the chapter on Hit-and-Run Investigations appearing in the Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual. Purchase price includes one copy of the Manual. Sponsored by the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies in cooperation with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. 150-a, 239-b.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT: See Section 57.

INTERSECTION CONTROLS: See Section 57.

LOOK, LISTEN AND LIVE: See Section 56.

THE MAN BEHIND THE STAR (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1946. Introduces the traffic policeman—the man behind the star. Tells something of his responsibilities, background and training for traffic control. Directed to the layman. (TV) 77-c.

MAN ON HORSEBACK (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1949. Describes training of police horses for work in today's heavy traffic. 39-c.

MARY JONES GOES TO COURT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1946. The work of the police department in preventing accidents. The parts engineering, education and enforcement play in the effort. Directed to the layman. (TV) NSC-ac, 84-b.

ON RECORD (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1946. Shows procedures for preparing and filing a written report of automobile accidents. Explains use of such reports. (TV) NSC-ac, 84-b.

PARKING: See Section 57.

THE POLICEMAN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1940. Follows typical city patrolman through one of his regular shifts of duty. Use of two-way radio by motorcycles and patrol cars explained. Lessons in rescue work and pedestrian and vehicular traffic safety also developed. (TV) 37-ab, 66-b, 104-b, 105-b, 106-b, 109-b, 114-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 121-b, 122-b, 126-b, 127-b.

POLICEMEN AT WORK (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 29 frames. 1950. Shows duties of policemen with reference to traffic regulations and child safety. Illustrates ways child can guard own safety when crossing streets, walking, and riding bicycles. Emphasizes work of school patrol. 244-a.

RECKLESS OR WRECKLESS (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1950. Work of state police patrols in curtailing highway fatalities. (TV) 169-ac.

SIGNALS AND GESTURES (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1953. Deals with the problem of communication between the point-and-intersection officer and the motorist. Is intended to provide a base for uniform sign language throughout police service. Film is supplement to training manual of the same name and purchase price includes copy of same. Sponsored by the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies in cooperation with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. 150-a, 239-b.

STATE TROOPER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. Shows use of modern scientific aids in State Police Departments. How such aids improve the performance of the trooper. 189-ab.

TESTING THE DRINKING DRIVER: See Section 60.

THE TRAFFIC OFFICER IN COURT (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. 1954. A police officer loses a case in traffic court and his superior officer goes to the judge to find out why. Answer supplied stresses the importance of good appearance, pretrial preparation, and solid presentation. Film includes training manual. Produced by the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Cos. for Northwestern University's Traffic Institute. 150-a.

YOUR PERMIT TO DRIVE: See Section 57.

YOUR POLICE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1953. Although primarily made to advise public on police activities, film contains pointers on traffic safety. Includes surveys by police department on accidents at intersections and thoroughfares, reasons for giving traffic tickets, and how and why traffic signs are posted. Also comes in special 35mm sound motion picture version in form of 15 one-minute shorts. Added tailpiece shows local police department's telephone number. 106-b, (TV) 245-a.

52

ORGANIZATION FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY: PUBLIC SUPPORT

A CLOSED BOOK: See Section 88.

ANYONE AT ALL: See Section 88.

BETTER AND SAFER HIGHWAYS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 7 min. 1952. Describes "Project Adequate Roads," supported by 40 national organizations. Explains attempt to reduce ordeal and danger of today's driving by improving roads and smashing traffic bottlenecks throughout the country. Features Harvey Firestone, Jr. (TV) 12-c.

THE CASE OF TOMMY TUCKER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 23 min. A community's interest in safety is aroused by one bad traffic accident. How the community goes about improving its traffic problem is shown. 36-c, 55-a, 66-c, 116-b, 120-b, 121-b, 127-b.

THE COOL HOT ROD (16mm sound motion) b&w. 27 min. 1953. Story of young men and women working to live down the bad connotation of term "hot rod." Shows how community sponsors Hot Rod Club to provide driver education in use of these cars. Young drivers show how a hot rod can be driven without being dangerous. 55-c, 66-c, 213-ab.

IT'S UP TO YOU (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1950. Shows how the community, through intensive educational programs in the schools and through the cooperation of civil government and the police force, can take action to curtail highway accidents. 106-b, 107-b, 127-b, 215-b, 223-b.

THE LONG WAY HOME FROM SCHOOL: See Section 62.

ON YOUR TOES: See Section 61.

ONE WAY LEFT (16mm sound motion) col. 24½ min. 1955. Narrated by Lowell Thomas, noted news commentator, the film shows how a State Representative found out about the necessity of periodic motor vehicle inspection. Pictures of the tragic accidents that have occurred because of the lack of inspection, plus the tremendous cost of such accidents help to convince the viewers of the need for this service in every state to reduce accidents and obtain a more adequate highway safety program. For State Legislatures, interested public officials, and civic organizations. Sponsored by American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. 277-c.

THE PERFECT CRIME (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1954. Produced with the cooperation of the National Safety Council, the film compares the public indignation over double murder in a $14.00 robbery to public apathy over murder caused by bad highway conditions. Film states the bad and damaged highways cause death and injury as well as bad driving, and public is responsible because their votes can get better highways. Main point of film is to get public to demand improved highways in their states. For civic groups and general public. Sponsored by Caterpillar Tractor Company. (TV) 23-ac.

THE SAFEST WAY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 19 min. 1948. Community planning of safe walking routes for young school children. Demonstrates that proper planning cuts down on child pedestrian accidents. (TV) 5-a, 36-c, 106-b, 107-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 122-b, 124-b, 127-b, 217-b, 223-b.

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT: See Section 40.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Brief review of background and follow-up on the writing of "And Sudden Death" by J. C. Furnas for Reader's Digest. The results of the article are shown. 108-b, 111-b.

SAFETY TO AND FROM SCHOOL: See Section 62.

SHOW 'EM THE ROAD (16mm sound motion) b&w. 27 min. 1954. Film shows a new safe-driving sport for teen-age drivers. This program promotes safe driving practices, and a better understanding between police officers and young drivers. Film also shows how rules of safe driving, good attitude, and sportsmanship are stressed along with the spirit of competition. For schools, civic groups, and PTA. (TV) 213-a.

TEEN-AGE VIOLATORS (35mm or 16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1954. With stress on need for adequate driver training courses in schools, film shows the tragedy that result from teen-age violations of traffic laws. Film primarily for state of Mississippi, but can be used by others. For high school and adult audiences. (TV) 209-c.

TOMORROW'S DRIVERS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1954. Narrated by James Stewart, film shows how principles of safe driving can be instilled in young children. Shows how one community promotes traffic safety by starting such education in kindergartens and elementary schools. Real cars aren't used, but real traffic situations are, and children become indoctrinated with safety so they will be safe as tomorrow's drivers. For PTA, school boards, civic authorities. Sponsored by Chevrolet Division of General Motors. 235-c.

TOWARD A GENERATION OF SAFER DRIVERS: See Section 57.

TRAFFIC JAM AHEAD: See Section 64.

THE WEAKEST LINK: See Section 57.

WHO, ME? (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 25 min. 1952. Review of the traffic problems of a growing city and the part that the local Safety Council can play in public education. NSC-c.

53

MOTOR MANNERS (DRIVER COURTESY)

DAY IN COURT: See Section 51.

DRIVEN TO DESTRUCTION (16mm or 35 mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. This trailer introduces the thoughtless and discourteous driver, who prods usually careful drivers into taking dangerous chances. (TV) NSC-a.

FIFTY-YARD LINE (16mm sound motion) col. 12 min. 1950. Stresses the value of courtesy in reducing automobile accidents. Shows that one discourteous chance can mean the difference between life and death. (TV) 169-ac.

THE MIRACLE OF CHRISTMAS: See Section 50.

MULTIPLE LANE TRAFFIC (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1954. Film defines and explains types of modern highways and how to use them safely. Scenes show how to enter and leave high speed highways; necessity of keeping in step with traffic flow; explains need for proper clearance between cars; points out importance of courtesy where there are no right-of-way laws. Also includes sequences concerned with avoiding hazards such as slow moving vehicles, lowering of caution on long trips, and changing road conditions. 70-ab.

ONE GOOD TURN (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1949. A trailer showing what happened when a good turn in traffic was ignored—plus a reminder of how easily the disaster might have been averted. (TV) NSC-a.

PASSING FANCY: See Section 57.

THE ROAD HOG (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1949. How a road hog's discourtesy prepared conditions for manslaughter—a warning to road hogs that discourtesy to others is a disservice to oneself. A film trailer. (TV) NSC-a.

54

SPEED

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY: See Section 60.

HEART TO HEART (35mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1949. How excessive speed in living and driving has become one of America's great curses. An appeal to slow down and save lives. For theater use only. 162-ab.

IMPACT (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. The hazards of high speed. A 60 m.p.h. smashup is compared with a 20 m.p.h. accident. A terse warning to all motorists in the form of a trailer. (TV) NSC-a.

KILLER ON THE HIGHWAY: See Section 65.

THE NIGHT FLYER: See Section 58.

PARDON OUR SPEED: See Section 88.

REMEMBER JIMMY (16mm sound or silent motion) b&w. 10 min. A family is forced into an accident by a careless driver. The injured are taken to a hospital and the driver realizes the tragic consequences of speeding. 3-b, 107-b, 111-b.

SHORT STOPS: See Section 65.

SPEED AND REFLEXES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1950. The relationship between the driver's reflexes and stopping distances at different speeds. (TV) 70-ab, 108-b, 112-b, 113-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b.

55

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

CARE OF THE CAR—Driver Education Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Shows how to check automobile for trouble before it begins. Covers inspection of brakes, steering wheel, engine, gas and oil, tires, and making of simple repairs. Suitable for high school and adult audiences. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 122-b, 127-b, (TV) 159-ac.

CURVE CONTROL: See Section 57.

DON'T CROWD YOUR LUCK (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1950. A trailer designed to remind the general public of an old safety formula: Today's inspection of your car is tomorrow's protection—for your life as well as your good times. (TV) NSC-a.

DRIVE ECONOMICALLY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1950. Shows that by careful maintenance and inspection a driver can save on gas, oil and commodities used in a car. A self-interest approach to proper automobile maintenance. 39-a, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 116-b, 119-b, 120-b, 126-b, 127-b, 215-b, 217-b, 223-b.

KEEPING YOUR CAR FIT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1945. Explains why weekly check-up on tires, battery, engine oil, and radiator is necessary. Why a car should be lubricated regularly and the engine oil and gear lubricants changed. Why oil filter equipment should be replaced regularly and why the cooling system should be inspected periodically. 45-b, 49-b, 66-b, 109-b, 112-b, 127-b, 172-a.

PERIODIC CHECKUP (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1944. Necessary steps in periodic checkup on car to determine whether car is sound and safe. Covers tune-up of engine, inspecting steering system, servicing brakes, and inspecting chassis. 45-b, 49-b, 109-b, 112-b, 127-b, 172-a.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 89 frames. Shows the new driver the need for periodic inspection and servicing of his car. For high school and adult drivers. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b.

SAFE EVERY SECOND (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1952. Centering around typical service station, this film illustrates hazards encountered by attendants. Lack of knowledge and such "human" reactions as eyeing an attractive woman when attention should be elsewhere, are shown to pay off in tragic and costly injury. (TV) 242-c.

SAFETY FACTORS—Automotive Mechanics No. 1 Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 77 frames. 1940. Maintenance of brakes, steering gear, horn, lights and windshield wiper demonstrated. Points out that a safe, careful driver is the most important safety factor of any vehicle. 47-a.

TIME TO LIVE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. Trailer tells story of little Johnny, who forgot to check the brakes on his pushmobile and crashed into a tree. His father forgot the same thing on his car. He died. (TV) NSC-a.

WHERE MILEAGE BEGINS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Animated description of parts of automobile. Shows what makes car run. 39-ac, 105-b, 217-b.

THE WHY OF AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION (16mm sound motion) col. 24 min. 1952. Shows how lubrication of car insures safe operation. Illustrates cost and danger of neglect. 55-c, 66-c, 89-c, 107-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 121-b, 127-b.

56

SIGNS OF LIFE (TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS)

LOOK, LISTEN AND LIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 26 min. 1949. Highway grade crossing accidents and methods of combating them. The story of a family struck by a train on the way to a picnic. Considerable footage devoted to the training of the highway patrolman and his contribution to the prevention of accidents. Film also bears the title, "Stop On The Red Signal." 107-b, 130-c.

READ, HEED, AND LIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 9 min. 1952. Teaches the meaning of different-shaped traffic signs and road markers. Urges awareness of the meaning of such signs and obedience to their warnings. For both adult and high school audiences. 188-a.

SIGN LANGUAGE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1950. A trailer which reminds everyone to obey all "signs of life," the traffic signs and signals that tell us all how to stay alive. (TV) NSC-a.

SIGNS OF LIFE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1948. Explains all the traffic signs and signals found on the highway and in cities. Stresses importance of learning to recognize them by their shape. Narrated by Eddie Cantor. (TV) NSC-ac, 84-b.

SURVIVAL (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. Years ago, the woodsman left signs to warn the untrained traveler in the wilderness. Today, highways carry similar "signs of life" to avert tragic results of carelessness. A highway safety film trailer of general interest. (TV) NSC-a.

YOU BET YOUR LIFE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. Illustrates importance of observing highway signs and signals. Points out importance of maintaining safe driving practices on the highway. 66-b, (TV) 70-ab, 104-b, 109-b, 112-b, 113-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 121-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b.

57

NEW DRIVER

ACCIDENT BEHAVIOR: See Section 65.

BEHIND THE WHEEL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 26 min. Presents fundamental practices in learning to drive as outlined in the driver manual issued by Center for Safety Education. Suitable for high school students. 108-b, 119-b, 120-b.

BORROWED POWER: See Section 50.

CONTROLLING THE CAR (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 45 frames. The basic operations involved in controlling a moving car. For the beginning driver. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b, 217-b.

THE COOL HOT ROD: See Section 52.

CURVE CONTROL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1938. Illustrates the steering mechanism of various types of vehicles and shows correct steering practices. Discusses geometric principles governing the subject. 47-a, 49-b, 108-b, 116-b.

DESTINATION, DEATH: See Section 50.

DRIVER EDUCATION KIT (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 1954. Produced with cooperation of the National Safety Council, kit contains six filmstrips created for discussional use. Tests are incorporated in filmstrips. They are designed to give each student opportunity to compare judgment, observation powers, and reaction time with classmates. Tests of judgment are found in films 2 through 5. A psychophysical test is in film 6. Teacher's Guide comes with kit. For civic groups, high schools, driver education courses. Sponsored by Chevrolet Division of General Motors. Filmstrip titles: 1. You, the Car, and the Road (100 frames) 2. Light City Traffic Problems (52 frames) 3. Heavy City Traffic Problems (40 frames) 4. Thinking Ahead on the Highway (35 frames) 5. Passing on the Highway (41 frames) 6. Psychophysical Factors of Driving (66 frames). 235-c.

DRIVER EDUCATION SERIES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. each. 1951. A series of six driver training films. Titles: Parking the Car, Driving in the City, Driving on the Highway, Driving at Night, Care of the Car, Driving Under Adverse Conditions. Available separately or as a series. See individual headings for detailed descriptions. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 122-b, 127-b, (TV) 159-ac.

DRIVER TRAINING: ADVANCED TURNING MOVEMENTS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1952. Demonstrates proper methods of making four basic turning movements: changing from lane to lane, turning left at congested intersections, backing into parallel space, making U-turns on narrow streets. For high school students and adults. (TV) 15-ab, 45-ab.

DRIVER TRAINING: DRIVING THE GEAR SHIFT CAR (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8 minutes. 1953. Action of gear shift lever, clutch and accelerator shown through combined use of animation and live action. How to best operate these controls for safety and smooth driving demonstrated. High school students and adults. (TV) 15-ab, 45-ab.

DRIVING AT NIGHT: See Section 58.

DRIVING IN THE CITY—Driver Education Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Covers driving through controlled and uncontrolled intersections, as well as correct method of making right and left turns in traffic. Stresses importance of rules of right-of-way as they pertain to other vehicles and pedestrians. Suitable for high school and adult audiences. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 122-b, 127-b, (TV) 159-ac.

DRIVING ON THE HIGHWAY—Driver Education Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Two causes of most open-highway accidents are speed and reduced alertness. Urges habit of looking for clues as to what's happening ahead. Suitable for high school and adult audiences. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 122-b, 127-b, (TV) 159-ac.

DRIVING STRAIGHT AHEAD (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 57 frames. A training film for beginning drivers, showing the rules and precautions to observe in driving straight along a street or highway. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b, 217-b.

THE DRIVING TEST (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. Concerns the driving skills which have been found most difficult for the beginner to master. Suitable for students learning to drive or those seeking to improve their driving skill prior to the driving test. 15-b, 112-b.

DRIVING UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS: See Section 59.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 61 frames. Post-accident procedure for the driver—how he should handle the emergency and comply with the law. A new-driver training film for high school and adult audiences. 39-a, 116-b, 126-b, 127-b, 217-b.

IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT: See Section 50.

INTERSECTION CONTROLS (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 67 frames. The control devices which govern the movement of traffic at intersections explained and illustrated. For adult and school audiences. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b, 217-b.

KNOW YOUR CAR (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. Illustrates the construction of a car chassis, how the engine converts gasoline into power, the function of the clutch, function of the transmission and rear axle, how the brakes stop the car, how the electrical systems function, and what the gages on the instrument panel indicate. 45-ab, 49-b, 66-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 116-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a, 217-b.

LEARN AND LIVE (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1950. Demonstration of the methods used in driver training courses to teach the new driver the rudiments of driving skills. 127-b, (TV) 169-ac.

MICKEY'S BIG CHANCE (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 20 min. 1953. Story of Mickey's efforts to earn his big brother's car keys while his brother is in service. Shows how Mickey becomes a safe driver. For high school students. Sponsored by AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. (TV) 5-a, 66-b, 109-b, 110-b, 120-b, 126-b, 127-b.

MULTIPLE LANE TRAFFIC: See Section 53.

PARKING (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 59 frames. Demonstrates proper technique in parking car. Tells legal restrictions on parking. Suitable for high school and adult audiences. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b, 217-b.

PARKING IS NOW TAUGHT IN THE CLASSROOM (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1954. Shows completed classroom demonstration of parallel parking through use of a parking board. Elementaries of parking shown, as well as realistic highway scenes. Suitable for high school driver education classes. Sponsored by Bond Safety Projects. (TV) 145-ab.

PARKING THE CAR—Driver Education Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Techniques used when parking the car. Covers both horizontal and vertical parking. Suitable for high school and adult audiences. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 122-b, 127-b, (TV) 159-ac.

PASSING FANCY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1954. Proper way to pass cars on crowded highways. Amusing sequences show what would happen if highway was for only one car, then shows by near-accident to a family how different it is in reality. Sponsored by General Motors Corporation. (TV) 39-ac.

ROAD EMERGENCIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 54 frames. How to cope with common emergencies encountered in operating a motor vehicle on the open road. A general interest film for the new driver. For both adult and high school audiences. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b.

SAFE DRIVING: ADVANCED SKILLS, PROBLEMS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1951. Covers the most common driving hazards and shows how to meet them. Safe practices on blind curves, steep grades, wet roads, mud, snow, ice, etc. illustrated. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFE DRIVING: FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1951. How to get ready to drive, how to start, shift gears, back-up, drive through normal city street traffic and how to park. For the beginning driver. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFE DRIVING: STREETS AND HIGHWAYS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1951. How to meet various problems of city driving. Importance of thinking ahead emphasized. (TV) 26-ab.

SERGEANT BRUCE REPORTING: See Section 65.

SHOW 'EM THE ROAD: See Section 52.

SMART DRIVING (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 56 frames. An instructional filmstrip for driver education classes. Deals with the accident problem and safe driving techniques. (TV) 60-ac, 126-b, 127-b.

SO YOU THINK YOU CAN STOP ON A DIME: See Section 62.

SO YOU WANT THRILLS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1948. Weaves driving safety instruction into an exhibition of trick and stunt driving skills. Contains some advertising matter. (TV) 239-c.

SPEED CONTROL (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 73 frames. Impresses new drivers with the importance of driving at safe speeds and acquaints them with the factors which determine safe driving speed. Familiarizes the driver with the general nature of speed laws. For adult and high school levels. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b.

STARTING THE CAR (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 46 frames. Designed to familiarize the new driver with the basic steps involved in starting the engine and putting the car in motion. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b.

SWITCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND CONTROLS (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 70 frames. Designed to teach new drivers the names and uses of various switches and controls in the car and to give the students a functional understanding of each system. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b, 217-b.

TEACH THEM TO DRIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Urgent message to parents and schools to teach safe driving to teen-agers. Shows driver training courses used in some high schools. Points out drop in accident rate resulting from such training. 7-c, 105-b, 106-b, 107-b, 110-b, 111-b, 120-b.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

TEEN-AGE VIOLATORS: See Section 52.

TOWARD A GENERATION OF SAFER DRIVERS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1953. One answer to growing problem of automobile death and injury. Shows how a board of education and business organization cooperate to bring new classroom teaching aid for driver education to one school. Called the Aetna Drivotrainer, it assists single teacher in giving "behind-the-wheel" instruction to almost 30 students at one time. For educators, PTA, general civic groups. Sponsored by the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies. (TV) 2-c.

TURNING (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 81 frames. Familiarizes new driver with proper manner of executing turns under various conditions of traffic density and road design. For adult or school audiences. 39-a, 126-b, 127-b.

THE WEAKEST LINK (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1953. Dramatic appeal to schools and other organizations to provide driver education courses for young drivers. Shows courses in action. (TV) 218-ab.

WHEEL SENSE (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1949. Directed to youthful driver. Portrays champion racing driver, Torpedo Jones, demonstrating safe driving tactics to high school driver training class. (TV) 12-c, 86-a, 175-c.

YOUR DRIVING HABITS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1945. Directed to the new driver. Shows elements of safe driving, including driving under adverse conditions. 3-b, 45-ab, 49-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 116-b, 120-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a, 223-b, 239-b.

YOUR PERMIT TO DRIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1950. Points out the obligations and privileges connected with a driving permit. Shows how permit can be abused by driver with unsafe habits. (TV) 39-ac, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 126-b, 127-b, 215-b, 217-b, 223-b.

58

NIGHT TRAFFIC HAZARDS

AUTOPSY OF AN AUTO ACCIDENT (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 10 min. Illustrates seven principal causes of driving accidents, stressing the part poor lighting played in each. Uses statistics to show how proper illumination reduces hazards. 101-ac.

THE DEAD OF NIGHT (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. An investigator examines a vicious accident that occurred on a straight, dry concrete highway at night. A film trailer emphasizing the unexpected dangers of darkness. (TV) NSC-a.

DRIVING AT NIGHT—Driver Education Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Illustrates hazards of night driving. Explains "over-driving headlights," proper method of signaling intentions of passing, dangers of fatigue and glare. Uses animation and live action. Suitable for high school and adult audiences. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 122-b, 127-b, (TV) 159-ac.

DRIVING UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS: See Section 59.

KNIGHTS ON THE HIGHWAY: See Section 40.

NIGHT AND BAD WEATHER DRIVING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1949. Demonstrates safe practices for night and bad weather driving. 66-b, (TV) 70-ab, 106-b, 107-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 112-b, 113-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 121-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b.

THE NIGHT FLYER (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1949. A trailer which expresses a dramatic "NO!" to the question: "Can the speeder at night see danger in time to avoid it?" Tells how drivers can help decrease night accident tolls. (TV) NSC-a.

THERE'S DANGER IN DARKNESS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 6 min. 1945. Importance of correct street lighting aids in the reduction of traffic accidents. 101-c.

59

BAD WEATHER AND WINTER DRIVING HAZARDS

DRIVING UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS—Driver Education Series (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Illustrates techniques used when driving at night, in fog, in rain, snow or mud, and in extremely hot weather. Animation, as well as live action. Suitable for high school or adult audiences. 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 122-b, 127-b, (TV) 159-ac.

NO USE SKIDDING (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1944. Dramatizes hazards of winter driving; how to avoid such hazards. Also discusses braking on snow and glare ice. (TV) NSC-ac, 84-b.

SNOW BUSINESS (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1950. Sweeney's neglect should prove to all motorists the need for winter driving precautions. A trailer illustrating safe practices in winter driving. (TV) NSC-a.

WINTER BLUNDERLAND (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 20 min. 1950. Shows numerous winter driving faults and suggests corrective measures. Also available in French version. 161-ac, 208-a.

WINTER'S DEADLY TRICKS (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. Trailer gives graphic picture of dangers that lie in a harmless, little patch of ice, the tripwire that can spell death to unsuspecting drivers. (TV) NSC-a.

60

DRINKING AND DRIVING

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1950. Drink, speed and danger on the highway. The effect of alcohol on the driver. (TV) 209-c.

DRUNK DRIVING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1945. Based on the thesis, "If you drink, don't drive." Shows the effect of a tragic accident on a young husband's career. Includes a study of the relationship between police courts and community welfare. 12-b, 66-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 116-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b, 237-d.

KILLER ON THE HIGHWAY: See Section 65.

THE MIXER (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1953. Two teen-age couples start for the State Fair. One couple mixes drinking and driving with apparently tragic results. Surprise ending lands them at the Fair for a day of fun. For adult and high school audiences. 108-c, (TV) 169-ac.

ONE MORE REPORT (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1950. A trailer giving graphic evidence that drinking and driving are a fatal combination. (TV) NSC-a.

TESTING THE DRINKING DRIVER (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1940. Scientific tests used by police departments on drivers accused of drunk driving. NSC-ac, 84-b.

61

ADULT PEDESTRIAN

THE AGE OF DANGER (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1949. A trailer appealing to all pedestrians to be on the alert, and to all motorists to be careful. Shows a naturally cautious man, grown careless with age, taking a chance he wouldn't have taken had he been younger. (TV) NSC-a.

ARE YOUR FEET KILLING YOU? (35 mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1944. Hits hard at the causes of pedestrian accidents. Illustrated with case histories of such accidents. Shows how they might have been avoided through safe practices. NSC-ac, 84-b.

CHRISTMAS DAZE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. John Mathews spent Christmas day in a hospital bed because his enthusiasm made him forget to walk safely. A film trailer. (TV) NSC-a.

FATAL STEPS (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. Pedestrians who cross streets without looking invite accidents—and death. In this trailer, they survive, amid a squeal of brakes and tires—but only with luck. (TV) NSC-a.

FOOT FAULTS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. Aimed at the careless pedestrian. Illustrates prevention of accidents through safe practices. 69-b.

HEEDLESS HURRY, ENDLESS WORRY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Pedestrian safety is the principal subject illustrated, but safe and unsafe driving practices are also shown. For audiences of all ages. 6-b.

THE JAY WALKER (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1950. An eccentric driver, who has managed to break all the rules of good driving, proves to be no more eccentric than a pedestrian. Humorous treatment throughout. (TV) 169-ac.

ON YOUR TOES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. How an average small community solved its pedestrian problem by instituting a pedestrian safety program. 103-c.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY (35mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1952. A Pete Smith Specialty, proving the "pedestrian is always (?) right." Stresses the safe practices that must be followed when walking, by showing what might happen when they are disregarded. For theater use only. 162-ab.

THE RUN DOWN (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1953. Illustrates unsafe acts which bring injury and death to pedestrians. Begins with a hit and run case in which the police trace the guilty driver. 103-c.

SAFETY ON THE STREETS: See Section 65.

SAVE A LIFETIME (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1950. A visual question to all pedestrians: Is the gamble of your lifetime worth the extra minute you may save by hurrying? A pedestrian safety trailer. (TV) NSC-a.

SCREWDRIVERS AND SCREWJAYS: See Section 50.

SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS (Secondary School Safety Series): See Section 88.

STEPS TO SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1941. Satirizes dangerous pedestrian practices. A general interest film for pedestrians. 147-a.

TRAFFIC SAFETY (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 54 frames. 1948. Shows how unsafe walking habits cause unnecessary accidents. Gives rules for crossing streets and highways. 78-a, 217-b.

TRAFFIC WITH THE DEVIL: See Section 65.

WHEN YOU ARE A PEDESTRIAN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1948. Shows the common hazards that occur in walking. Emphasizes care needed to avert accidents. 36-c, 66-b, (TV) 70-ab, 104-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 113-b, 115-b, 117-b, 120-b, 121-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b.

X MARKS THE SPOT: See Section 50.

62

CHILD PEDESTRIAN

BETWEEN THE LINES (16mm silent motion) b&w. 15 min. Children in elementary school demonstrate to the town mayor the necessity for sets of lines marking crosswalks at intersections. 108-b.

CLOSE CALL FOR JIMMY (16mm sound motion) col. 14 min. 1952. A sequel to "Happy Locomotive." Aimed at reducing juvenile destruction of railroad property. Also designed to prevent trespassing and to promote safe practices for children at grade crossings. For elementary and secondary school levels. (TV) 177-a.

DICK WAKES UP (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 13 min. 1955. Dick, who had an accident because he ran into the street without looking, dreams in the hospital that he has two other selves named "Good Judgement" and "Bad Impulse." He learns about evaluating good and bad safety practices through their arguments. For upper elementary and junior high school students. Sponsored by AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. (TV) 5-a.

DO YOU WALK SAFELY? (16mm silent motion) b&w or col. 14 min. 1943. A nine year-old boy, walking home from school, encounters ten situations which require safety precautions. The second half of the film shows what he did in each situation. 108-b, 203-ab.

ELMER THE SAFETY ELEPHANT WHO NEVER FORGETS (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 39 frames. 1952. Five important rules for children to remember when crossing or standing near streets. Contains both cartoon and live actors. For elementary school level. 207-a.

GOOPERT RIDES A BUS (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 35 frames. 1954. Bob Wright, safe, considerate bus rider, is compared with Buster Busby, a Goopert (someone who never does anything the right way). Pointers on safe boarding, consideration for passengers, keeping hands and head inside of windows, getting off and street safety all given. For elementary school children. 154-a.

THE HAPPY LOCOMOTIVE (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1950. A cartoon intended to combat trespassing by children on railroad property. See "Close Call for Jimmy" for a sequel. Elementary and secondary levels. (TV) 177-a.

HOORAY FOR HOMER (16mm sound motion) col. 11 min. 1955. Sequel to "Happy Locomotive" and "Close Call for Jimmy." Cartoon form aimed at discouraging juvenile trespassing on railroad property by showing the dangers of such actions. For elementary school levels. Sponsored by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. 177-a.

HOW PATROLS OPERATE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1943. Designed to train new school patrols and correct faults in existing patrols. For secondary school patrol members. (TV) 5-a.

IT'S THEIR STREET, TOO! (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1951. A trailer dramatizing the story of two children, Jane and Joe. Joe was careless in traffic—and only Jane lives today. A poignant portrayal of the results of unpredictable action on the part of children in traffic. For adults. (TV) NSC-a.

LET'S STOP AND GO SAFELY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 17 min. 1949. Outlines traffic safety rules for children in areas where traffic is very heavy. By using the theme "Be your own traffic policeman," children are taught safety in crossing streets, riding bicycles, and playing near streets. For elementary school levels. 66-b, (TV) 68-a, 106-b, 107-b, 109-b, 117-b, 120-b.

THE LONG WAY HOME FROM SCHOOL (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1953. Four students have accidents on railroad property. Three are seriously injured, one is killed. Shocking scenes stress danger to students who trespass on railroad property or railroad tracks. Elementary and high school audiences, as well as PTA and teacher groups. Sponsored by the Union Pacific Railroad. 106-b, 107-b, (TV) 130-ac, 215-b.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

MARY LEARNS HER TRAFFIC LESSON (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1952. Colorful puppet animation shows primary school children the correct way to cross the street. 56-ab, 205-a.

ON GUARD FOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1940. Traces growth of a school patrol. Shows procedures for setting up patrols, awarding service certificates, and training new recruits. For elementary and high school levels. 5-a.

ONE LITTLE INDIAN (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 16 min. 1954. Using clever puppets as actors, film tells story of little Indian possessed of magic powers except when he is crossing streets and playing. Nice people show the little Indian the rules of safety. Points covered are crossing streets with lights and looking both ways, not playing in streets, and not running out between parked cars. Suitable for elementary school levels. Sponsored by the National Film Board of Canada. 59-a, 96-a, (TV) 208-b.

ONE! TWO! THREE! GO! (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1941. An "Our Gang" comedy, which stresses three rules for safe crossing of streets: (1) Look to the left, (2) Look to the right, (3) Look behind for turning vehicles. If all is clear, then GO! For elementary school children. 12-b, 66-b, 106-b, 108-b, 112-b, 113-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 125-b, 126-b, 237-d.

PATROL PROTECTION (16mm silent motion) b&w. 10 min. Dramatic presentation of right and wrong attitudes toward safety in school children. Designed to instill proper attitudes and promote membership in school safety patrol. For elementary and high school students. 108-b.

PATROLLING FOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 16 min. Shows that success of school safety patrol program depends on cooperation of all interested agencies. Illustrates roles school board and local administrations take in organizing and carrying out work of patrols. 109-b, 112-b, 127-b, (TV) 149-ab.

PETER AND THE WHIFFLE-HOUND (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1953. Peter and his constant companion, the Whiffle-hound, start for a birthday party. The Whiffle-hound's eyes light up red when there's danger and green when everything is safe. Peter and his friend have many adventures in walking before they arrive at the party. For primary school levels for instruction on pedestrian safety. Sponsored by Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies. 109-b, (TV) 196-c.

POLICEMEN AT WORK: See Section 51.

THE SAFE WAY TO SCHOOL (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 25 frames. 1954. Children observe rules of safety on their way to school. A short playground sequence is followed by scenes of classroom housekeeping duties. General safety rules in and around school also given. For elementary school children. 47-a.

THE SAFEST WAY: See Section 52.

SAFETY FOR SMALL FRY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 15 min. 1951. How local police forces have been teaching safety to young children through their own safety patrols. For elementary and secondary levels. (TV) 146-a, (TV) 160-ac.

SAFETY IN THE STREETS (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 56 frames. 1951. Object lessons in traffic safety for children explained through the misadventures of Ergo the Cat, who almost lost his nine lives. For primary grades. 59-a, 127-b, 211-a.

SAFETY ON THE STREET (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 11 min. 1952. The story of Judy and Fred, and their efforts to become members of the school safety patrol. The purpose of the patrol and the value of the work it does are shown. For elementary school children. (TV) 37-ab, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 115-b, 120-b, 125-b, 127-b.

SAFETY ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1952. Shows children the safety precautions that must be taken on the way to school. For elementary and junior high levels. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFETY TO AND FROM SCHOOL (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 27 frames. Revised, 1951. Illustrates child's responsibility for own safety while traveling to and from school, and teaches him how to cooperate with police while crossing streets. Also shows community how to take measures to protect the child pedestrian. For primary school levels and interested adults. 127-b, 244-a.

SAFETY TO AND FROM SCHOOL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1946. How, when and where to cross the street in safety—presented in simple dialogue and illustrated in detail so the child will understand. Designed for showing in primary grades. 12-b, 48-ab, 49-b, 66-b, 69-ab, 87-b, 102-ab, 104-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 112-b, 115-b, 121-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b, 215-b, 217-b, 239-b.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY: See Section 44.

SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL (16mm sound motion) col. 16 min. 1954. This film is designed to train school safety patrol members and their supervisors. Explains need for safety patrols, outlines responsibilities of patrols, and shows training of patrol members. Sponsored by the University of Texas. 127-ab.

SERGEANT BRUCE REPORTING: See Section 65.

SO YOU THINK YOU CAN STOP ON A DIME — Coronet Safety Education Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 54 frames. 1948. Safe walking habits for pedestrians when crossing streets or walking along roads. Rules for driving at night or in bad weather. For junior and senior high school levels. NSC-a.

SPEAKING OF SAFETY (16mm silent motion) b&w. 12 min. Safety lessons, taught through use of cartoon faces superimposed on automobiles. Children are shown crossing in the middle of streets, hitching rides, riding bicycles recklessly, playing in streets, etc. The automobiles then speak to them to correct their errors. For elementary and secondary school students. 111-b, 117-b.

STOP AND GO — THE SAFETY TWINS: See Section 88.

STREET SAFETY IS YOUR PROBLEM (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Stresses safe practices when walking along streets and highways or when playing near streets, highways, driveways and other traffic areas. For elementary school children. 66-b, 102-ab, 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 115-b, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

THE TALKING CAR (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 13 min. 1953. Mary and Jack get a "car's eye view" of traffic hazards from a talking car. It shows them how traffic safety rules learned in school are only effective when applied all the time. For elementary levels. Sponsored by the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. (TV) 5-a, 66-b, 105-b, 106-b, 120-b, 127-b.

TOM JOINS THE SAFETY PATROL —School Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 51 frames. 1946. Explains the function of the school safety patrol and tells how to become a member of patrols. For elementary and secondary grades. NSC-a.

TRAINED TO SERVE (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1942. How Chicago Motor Club trains safety patrol leaders in camp. Emphasizes the need for these leaders in our public schools to teach children the need for safety. For high school students. 5-a.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1949. A trailer pointing out that safe practices must become a habit to the child pedestrian. Explains it is the adults job to teach safety to the child. (TV) NSC-a.

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BICYCLE SAFETY

A LIFE IN THE BALANCE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1949. A trailer comparing the skilled bicycle rider with the untrained rider. For both children and adults. (TV) NSC-a.

A MONKEY TALE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8½ min. 1953. Produced by New Zealand National Film Unit, film contains amusing and effective illustrations on bicycle safety by using monkeys as actors. Monkey family starts day like people and then big brother goes to school on his bike. He barely makes it without an accident and when he goes home, he and his sister have a bad fall because he let her ride on his handlebars. Irate citizens complain about brother's bad riding habits and a lecture from a policeman makes him see his bad habits. Next day he practices all the safety measures he should and receives a reward for his safety that makes him and his family proud and happy. For elementary school levels. 37-ab.

BE A BETTER PEDAL PUSHER—Go Safely Series (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 41 frames. 1955. Many pointers on safe bicycle riding as well as the care and maintenance necessary to keep it safe. For elementary school levels. 78-a.

BICYCLE SAFETY (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 27 frames. Revised, 1951. By discussing general aspects of bicycle safety, film points out that safety rules for motorists also apply to bicycle riders. Shows that a wholesome attitude toward personal safety leads to safety for others while riding. Safety features of bicycles also reviewed. 244-a.

BICYCLE SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1950. Promotes safe bicycle practices among elementary and secondary school boys and girls. Rules are applicable to any type of community. 66-b, 102-ab, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 112-b, 120-b, 122-b, 125-b, 127-b, 208-b, 215-b.

BICYCLE SAFETY RODEO (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 15 min. 1952. A definite program is needed to arouse enthusiasm for bicycling safety. Serves as a guide to the training of judges and shows the methods used in handling such a program. For use by elementary school groups and interested adults. 187-a.

BICYCLING SAFELY TODAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1949. Covers all phases of bike fun, with emphasis on safety. Shows bicycle riding clubs touring the countryside, youngsters pedaling to school, bicycling as it was practiced in the early nineties, champion riders. For teen-agers and adults. 66-b, 109-b, 112-b, 127-b, (TV) 142-ab, (TV) 212-c.

BICYCLING SAFELY TODAY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Habits to develop, precautions to take, methods to use in bicycling. Bicycle safety for the high school student and the adult. 36-c, 127-b.

BICYCLING WITH COMPLETE SAFETY (16mm sound or silent motion) b&w. 10 min. 1947. A boy on a bicycle is involved in an accident. The way in which he could have avoided the accident is illustrated. For secondary school students. 3-b, 6-abc, 15-ab, 22-a, 105-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 112-b, 113-b, 142-c, 239-b.

DRIVE YOUR BIKE (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 11 min. 1955. Since most children who ride bikes look forward to time they can drive a car, film makes use of this desire as device to create and hold interest in bicycle safety. Compares riding bike to driving car in as much as traffic rules apply to both. Imaginary sequences show children behind wheel of car to illustrate such bad riding habits as having rider on handlebars, hitching ride on another car, and not stopping at intersections and crosswalks. Term "drive your bike" substituted for "riding your bike" to keep comparisons real. For 7th through 10th grade levels. 275-a.

PEDALING POINTERS — Coronet Safety Education Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 46 frames. 1948. Gives rules for bicycle safety in city and on highways. Shows how to maintain bicycle to keep it safe. For elementary and secondary school children. NSC-a, 127-b.

SAFE ON TWO WHEELS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1950. Shows the bike rider the importance of good riding habits with emphasis on observance of traffic rules. For elementary and secondary levels. (TV) 2-c, 110-b, 127-b.

SAFETY ON THE STREETS: See Section 65.

SAFETY ON TWO WHEELS—School Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 51 frames. 1946. Safety for bicycle riders. Proper habits for riding in traffic and maintenance of the bicycle are shown. For elementary and secondary grades. NSC-a, 106-b, 127-b.

YOU AND YOUR BICYCLE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1949. Narrator gives tips on proper bicycle care as well as safety rules to follow while riding. Secondary level. 36-c, 66-b, (TV) 70-ab, 105-b, 107-b, 108-b, 109-b, 113-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 121-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b.

64

TRAFFIC CONGESTION

AMERICA'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1950. Pictures the ever increasing problem of road congestion. Describes some of the steps which have been taken to relieve the situation. 66-b, 108-b, 112-b, 124-b, 126-b, 189-a.

ARTERIES OF NEW YORK CITY: See Section 65.

BETTER AND SAFER HIGHWAYS: See Section 52.

CAUTION, DANGER AHEAD (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1952. The crowded conditions of American highways today. Some of the reasons such highways are unsafe. 170-d, 189-a.

DEVIL TAKE US: See Section 65.

FREEDOM'S HIGHWAYS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 22 min. 1951. Shows development of today's traffic conditions. Discusses their impact on everyday life. 141-a.

GIVE YOURSELF THE GREEN LIGHT (16mm sound motion) col. 26 min. 1954. What progress is being made in the improvement of country's highways. Tells story of highway problem and pictures many plans which have been put into use to improve situation. Ends on optimistic note by suggestion bright future for safer and better highway driving. Sponsored by General Motors Corp. (TV) 39-ac.

HORIZONS UNLIMITED: See Section 40.

LET'S GET OUT OF THE MUDDLE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 29 min. 1951. Description of traffic congestion and unsafe highway conditions. Suggests how some of the more urgent traffic control problems might be solved. (TV) 39-ac.

PROBLEMS OF CITY DRIVING: See Section 65.

TRAFFIC JAM AHEAD (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. How number of automobiles has created tremendous traffic hazards. Outlines a program for traffic safety that may be used by the community and the nation. (TV) NSC-ac, 84-b.

65

GENERAL INTEREST

ACCIDENT BEHAVIOR (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1950. Step-by-step procedures in event of an automobile accident. Covers care of injured; fire hazards; keeping accident from getting worse; legal responsibilities and other post-accident behavior. (TV) 70-ab, 108-b, 112-b, 117-b, 126-b.

ARTERIES OF NEW YORK CITY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Elements which influence the development of a city's transportation facilities. Includes a discussion of traffic systems and police regulations. (TV) 37-ab, 45-ab, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 115-b, 116-b, 125-b, 223-b.

THE BUILDING OF A TIRE (16mm sound motion) col. 25 min. 1946. Walt Disney film on how safety is built into our modern automobile tires. Highly entertaining as well as educational. 12-c.

DEVIL TAKE US (35mm sound motion) b&w. 21 min. 1953. Highway safety problems as seen by an officer of the California Highway Patrol. Shows not only unsafe highway conditions, but unsafe drivers. Dramatizes accidents happening to real people. For theatrical use only. Produced by Theatre of Life, and filmed with the cooperation of the National Safety Council and the California Highway Patrol. 178—apply for information.

HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME: See Section 88.

HIGHWAY MANIA (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1948. Traffic accidents, their cost and causes. Examines the role played by incompetent drivers and the lack of uniform traffic laws throughout the country on the annual traffic toll. Gives suggestions for reducing number of accidents. 66-b, 87-b, 108-b, 110-b, 126-b, 217-b.

HIGHWAYS SAFETY FILM (16mm sound motion) col. 25 min. 1950. Describes the safety program for street repair crews in the city of Baltimore. 165-c.

KILLER ON THE HIGHWAY (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1952. Shows the consequences of reckless driving, speeding, and drunken driving. (TV) 209-c.

LIVE, AND LET LIVE (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1947. Uses three dimensional, scale model animation to demonstrate ten of the leading causes of highway accidents. (TV) 2-c, 127-b.

LOOK WHAT YOU'RE MISSING (16mm sound motion) col. 27 min. 1950. A general interest film for drivers. Shows the hazards which the everyday driver must be prepared to meet and how he can meet them safely. (TV) 196-ac.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT DRIVERS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1950. Good drivers get that way only through constant awareness of safe driving habits. Tells how to acquire these habits. 39-a. 108-b, 109-b, 112-b, 116-b, 120-b, 126-b, 127-b, 215-b, 223-b.

PROBLEMS OF CITY DRIVING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1949. Today's traffic conditions test the skills of the modern driver. Gives safety rules the driver must adopt to meet this test. 66-b, (TV) 70-ab, 108-b, 112-b, 113-b, 115-b, 120-b, 121-b, 125-b, 126-b.

SAFETY ON THE STREETS — Living Safely Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 46 frames. 1946. The principal causes of motor vehicle accidents resulting in death. Shows safe way of riding bicycles on the street and gives safe practices for pedestrians. 102-a, 120-b, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

SAFETY PRACTICES FOR THE MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER: NON-MILITARY DRIVING (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 108 frames. Presents a large number of questions about typical situations which a driver meets. Designed to test the driver's knowledge of safe driving practices. 108-c.

SCIENCE OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 45 frames. 1950. The scientific principles behind automobile safety. Illustrates friction and its application to brakes, inertia, skidding. Shows effect of centrifugal force when automobile is rounding curves. Text included. (TV) 67-a, 127-b.

SERGEANT BRUCE REPORTING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 6 min. each. 1950. A series of 13 short motion pictures covering various phases of traffic safety, including pedestrian safety and driver training. For both high school and adult audiences. Available singly or as a series. (TV) 51-ab, 112-b, 127-b, 239-b.

SHORT STOPS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1940. Explains operation of the hydraulic brake. Effect of speed and road surface on stopping distance shown. Expert drivers explain how to use brakes most effectively for smooth and safe stops. 30-b, 47-a, 49-b, 109-b, 111-b.

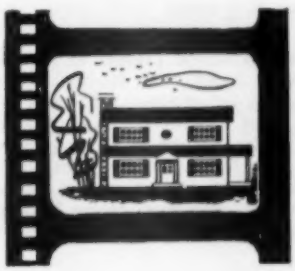
TRAFFIC WITH THE DEVIL (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1949. Directed to motorists and pedestrians. Analyzes the cause of traffic accidents. "Do's" and "don't's" for safe walking and driving given. 12-b, 66-b, 109-b, 111-b, 116-b, 120-b, 122-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b, 162-ab (Theatre use only), 237-d.

WITH CARE: See Section 40.

WORD OF HONOR (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1952. Dramatizes the hazards of "hotrod" driving practices among teen-agers. Offers a constructive program to combat these dangers. For high school and adult audiences. 55-c, 185-ab.

YOU BET YOUR LIFE (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 15 min. 1947. Shows summer driving faults and ways of eliminating them. 66-b, 107-b, 111-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 161-ac, 208-a.

PART IV



HOME

70

CHILD SAFETY

A WORD TO THE WISE: See Section 75.

ARE YOU SAFE AT HOME?—Coronet Safety Education Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 54 frames. 1948. Directed to the junior and senior high school student. Tells how to locate accident hazards in the home and what can be done to eliminate them. NSC-a, 66-b, 110-b, 120-b, 127-b, 217-b, 223-b.

BLASTING CAP (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 15 min. 1944. Designed to warn the public, especially children, of the dangers of playing with blasting caps. Shows what they look like, how and when they are used. (TV) 43-ac.

CAUSE FOR ALARM-FATAL BURNING: See Section 72.

CORONET SAFETY EDUCATION SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 1948. A series of eight filmstrips based on lesson units taken from "Safety Education" magazine. Covers various aspects of safety at home and at school. Suitable for junior and senior high schools. See individual listings for detailed description. Titles: 1. Fire Safety; 2. Recreation—A Community Problem; 3. So You Think You Can Stop On A Dime!; 4. Don't Be A Jerk!; 5. Safe Only In Smart Hands; 6. Are You Safe At Home?; 7. Pedaling Pointers; 8. Make Yours A No-Accident Policy. NSC-a, 127-b.

DON'T LEAVE A DEATH TRAP (16mm sound motion) b&w. 13 min. 1954. Remake of older 35mm sound slidefilm. Tragedies caused when children close themselves in abandoned iceboxes and refrigerators. Some instructions on how to make such hazards harmless. Sponsored by Refrigerator Service Engineering Society. (TV) 181-a, (TV) 182-c.

FIRE! PATTY LEARNS WHAT TO DO (16mm sound motion) col. 16 min. 1951. Teaches children what to do in case of fire. Firemen are used to explain procedures. Elementary grade level. 109-b, 127-b, (TV) 153-a.

FIRE PREVENTION: See Section 85.

FIRE PREVENTION (IN THE HOME) (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1951. How home fire prevention can be taught to school students. Shows how instruction carries over to every member of the family. (TV) 37-ab, 57-ac, 66-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 116-b, 119-b, 120-b, 127-b.

FLASHY THE FIREBUG: See Section 85.

HEROINE OF THE WEEK: See Section 85.

HOME SAFETY—School Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 61 frames. 1946. Common hazards and unsafe practices of the home. Methods of correction shown. Secondary and elementary grades. NSC-a, 217-b.

KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE—Child Care Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 36 frames. 1950. Gives special attention to the problems of safety when supervising young children, indoors or outdoors. Emphasizes the importance of knowing how to reach competent help if an accident should occur. 102-a, (TV) 208-b.

MAKE YOURS A NO-ACCIDENT POLICY — Coronet Safety Education Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 51 frames. 1948. Shows various causes of accidental death and points out common sense as the best preventative. For junior and senior high school students. NSC-a, 116-b, 217-b.

SAFE HOME-SAFE LIVING—Go Safely Series (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 44 frames. 1955. Karen and Mike discover dangerous practices in their home and then take steps to correct them. Such hazards that could cause injury in the home and correct safety practices which eliminate these dangers help elementary school children to be safe at home. 78-a.

SAFE USE OF TOOLS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 5 min. 1941. Shows elementary school children how to use simple tools with safety. Covers scissors, knives, hammers, saws, files, clamps and other small implements. For elementary school students. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFETY AT HOME: See Section 75.

SAFETY AT HOME (16mm silent motion) b&w. 7 min. Safe practices for children in the home. Explains care of playthings, hazards of climbing on unsteady furniture, danger of handling matches, hazards of protruding nails, loose rugs, etc. For children in the first three grades. 69-ab, 122-b.

SAFETY BEGINS AT HOME (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1946. Covers accident hazards found in the home and shows how they can be recognized and avoided. Produced for school children in intermediate grades. 12-b, 66-b, 69-ab, 102-ab, 104-b, 111-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b, 215-b.

SAFETY WITH EVERYDAY TOOLS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1952. Safety rules for children when using tools. For elementary school children. (TV) 26-ab.

SING A SONG OF SAFETY SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 227 frames. 1946. Safety songs and rhymes for small children. Children participate in the singing. In four parts: Part I. 56 frames, 5 songs; Part II. 57 frames, 5 songs; Part III. 56 frames, 5 songs; Part IV. 58 frames, 4 songs. Available singly or as a series. (TV) 67-a.

THIS IS MURDER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 2 min. 1954. Dramatic story on problem of children suffocating in abandoned ice boxes. Shows Rescue Squad of fire department trying to save life of child found in such a death trap. Also gives pointer on how to make these hazards safe. Sponsored by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. (TV) 276-a.

TOO YOUNG TO BURN (16mm sound motion) col. 27 min. 1954. Film explains to parents how they can correctly teach fire safety to their pre-school age children, based on philosophy of nationally known pediatrician. He states that fire safety is a behavior pattern—a way of life — and best established in very young child. Scenes show how to deal with child that plays with matches, touches hot things, or starts fires. Suitable for PTA, homemaking classes, and adult audiences. (TV) 55-b, (TV) 272-c.

WE MAKE A FIRE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1949. Instructs small children on principles of fire safety. Shows how to avoid burns and spread of fire through carelessness. 37-ab, 66-b, 109-b.

WE MAKE SOME SAFETY RULES—Experiences in Living Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 34 frames. 1952. Directed to elementary grades. Shows class making safety rules for playing, working, using crayons and scissors, and going up and down stairs. 102-a, 127-b, (TV) 208-b.

WHY TAKE CHANCES? (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Designed to teach safety to small children by portraying situations where a child may be injured. 213-ab.

YOU'RE IN CHARGE (Secondary School Safety Series): See Section 88.

71

ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

ELECTRICAL SAFETY (16mm silent motion) b&w. 30 min. Concerns safe handling of appliances and electric wires in the home. For both adults and children. 104-b.

OCTOPUS IN THE HOUSE (16mm sound motion) col. 28 min. 1952. Humorous approach to the importance of adequate wiring in the home. Illustrates the effect on home safety of overloaded circuits. Contains considerable advertising material. (TV) 221-ab.

PREVENTION OF FIRES THROUGH ELECTRICAL SAFETY (16mm silent motion) b&w. 22 min. 1941. Demonstrates the various ways fires start through makeshift wiring in homes and suggests ways of correction. A poorly wired house is correctly wired by an electrician. 106-b.

72

FIRE, EXPLOSIONS AND FIREWORKS

ARE YOU SAFE AT HOME? (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1948. Shows the many hazards found in the home, with special emphasis on fire. Tells how these hazards can be eliminated. 29-b, 59-b, 66-b, 110-b, 113-b, 120-b, 172-a, 223-b.

BAD MASTER (16mm silent motion) b&w. 15 min. 1946. Shows cause of fires in the home and illustrates some of the common sense methods of preventing them. 201-c.

BEFORE THEY HAPPEN: See Section 85.

BLASTING CAP: See Section 70.

CAUSE FOR ALARM-FATAL BURNING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 6 min. 1953. Shows a small fire started by an open gas grate heater. Fire burns a small child to death. Although not gruesome, the film dramatically appeals for the practice of fire safety by everyone who lives in a home. Sponsored by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. (TV) 276-a.

CAUSE FOR ALARM-SMOKING IN BED (16mm sound motion) b&w. 3 min. 1953. Dramatic fire gives ample reasons for not smoking in bed. Scenes show firemen searching for trapped persons in a fire started by the victim who was found dead in bed with a cigarette in his hand. Sponsored by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. (TV) 276-a.

COAL GAS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 8 min. 1952. The unfortunate explosion of the Bagley's house (and Mr. Bagley) emphasizes the importance of keeping coal furnaces clean and using them according to instructions. Animation used. 45-b, 59-a, 109-b.

EXPLOSION DANGER LURKS (16mm sound motion) col. 16 min. 1952. Calls attention to the hazards that exist when domestic hot water tanks and heaters become over-heated, and emphasizes the safety precautions that must be taken in homes to avoid injuries from such hazards. (TV) 247-c.

FARM PETROLEUM SAFETY: See Section 80.

FIRE: See Section 87.

FIRE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1947. Describes domestic uses of fire and principles of combustion. Nature of fire hazards and methods of fire fighting follow. (TV) 37-ab, 42-b, 66-b, 106-b, 109-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 126-b, 127-b.

FIRE FIGHTING FOR HOUSEHOLDERS: See Section 87.

FIRE PREVENTION (IN THE HOME): See Section 70.

FRIEND OR FOE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1946. Calls attention to frightful toll of life and property caused by home fires. Suggests ways the average householder can take action against this menace. 2-c.

THE HAPPY FIRE CHIEF (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 6 min. 1953. A local fire chief welcomes visitors in his fire house and then gives them some pointers on how they can be safe from fires at Christmastime. Shows precautions to take against Christmas trees catching fire because of faulty wiring, flammable trimmings, and drying trees. Sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. (TV) 57-ac.

HEATING SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 6 min. 1954. Shows ways of using portable oil heaters, oil stoves, and other heating appliances safely so that serious accidents, injuries, and possible deaths may be avoided. Film was designed for general audiences, but would be of particular interest to rural groups. Sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. (TV) 57-ac.

HOMEMADE HAZARDS: See Section 75.

MORE DANGEROUS THAN DYNAMITE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1945. A stark warning against using highly volatile combustibles to dry clean in the house. Film contrasts the elaborate precautions in commercial cleaning establishments with hazardous home conditions. (TV) 15-ab, 42-b, 45-ab, 57-c, 66-b, 104-b, 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 112-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 127-b.

THE SPIRIT OF FIRE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 1½ min. 1954. Short cartoon using a take-off on poem "The Night Before Christmas." Shows Spirit of Fire coming down the chimney, looking around the room, noticing all the safety precautions taken, especially on and around Christmas tree, and leaving in a huff. Film ends with jingle bells and a Merry Christmas to all. Sponsored by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. (TV) 276-a.

STOP THEM BEFORE THEY START: See Section 85.

THEN CAME JULY 5 (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Presents case against unrestricted sale and use of dangerous types of fireworks. Offers a safe and sane resolution for celebrating Independence Day. (TV) 15-ab, 45-ab, 112-b, 115-b.

TOO YOUNG TO BURN: See Section 70.

WHERE'S THE FIRE? (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 8 min. 1950. Shows everyday fire hazards in the home and gives ways of correcting them. Discusses various methods of extinguishing fires. (TV) 196-c.

73

FIREARMS

AIM FOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1946. Safety while hunting. Emphasizes need for common sense while carrying and using guns in the field. (TV) 2-c.

SAFETY ON! (16mm sound or silent motion) col. 11 min. sound; 15 min. silent. 1944. How to handle hunting arms. Result of improper firearms procedures shown. 199-a.

SHOOTING SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 13½ or 25 min. 1950. How groups of young people may learn to handle guns safely under the supervision of interested adults. For both high school and adult audiences. (TV) 79-c.

TRIGGER HAPPY HARRY (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1947. How firearm accidents can be reduced by educating the public in proper methods of handling guns. Includes rules for gun safety in the home and in the field. 18-b, 107-b, 116-b, 127-b.

74

KITCHEN

COOKING: KITCHEN SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1949. The basic safe practices which should be used in the kitchen of the average American home. 66-b, 102-ab, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b, (TV) 208-b, 223-b.

HOW TO FIGHT A FIRE IN THE KITCHEN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1952. Prevention and extinguishment of kitchen fires. (TV) 57-ac.

MODEL FOR SAFETY (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1945. Filmed in the interest of kitchen safety. Model kitchens, which have been designed with safety in mind, are shown. Points out that more accidents happen in the kitchen than any other room in the house and shows how every housewife can make her kitchen safe. A film trailer. (TV) NSC-a.

SAFETY IN THE KITCHEN (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 44 frames. 1954. Illustrates how to plan kitchen so that it is a safe work place as well as attractive. Covers storage, housekeeping, necessity of first aid kit and fire extinguisher, use and care of knives, precautions necessary when using gas range, importance of turning pot handles in to keep curious hands of young children away from them. Suitable for high school and adult groups. 102-a.

75

GENERAL INTEREST

A WORD TO THE WISE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 19 min. Revised, 1950. Film covers miscellaneous home accident hazards with particular attention to fire hazards. Members of a typical American family are shown in various safety situations. 110-b, 246-c.

ACCIDENTALLY YOURS (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 20 min. 1951. Humorous treatment of typical home accident hazards. Tells how to recognize and correct many unsafe conditions in and about the home. 161-ac, 208-a.

ANYONE AT ALL: See Section 88.

APPROVED BY THE UNDERWRITERS: See Section 88.

DON'T BE LIQUIDATED (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1950. Dangers arising from presence of poisonous liquids in the home. Emphasis put on necessity of proper labeling of all bottles containing poison. 103-c.

DOORWAY TO DEATH (16mm sound motion) col. 13 min. 1949. General discussion of home hazards and methods of eliminating them (TV) 2-c.

FOUR POINT SAFETY HOME: See Section 16.

HOME HOMICIDE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 7 min. 1954. Dramatic presentation of most dangerous place in the world—Home Sweet Home! Cartoon animation shows how every room can provide a lethal weapon for serious accidents. Question—"How to stop accidents?"—is presented as film's main theme. For adult discussion. Sponsored by the Columbia University Press Center for Mass Communication. (TV) 72-ab.

HOME SAFE HOME (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1944. Illustrates the many little things that cause home accidents. Shows how every member of the family can help to eliminate hazards. (TV) NSC-ab, 84-b.

HOME SAFETY AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1949. The role of local and national health departments in educating the nation's families in home safety. 24-c, 172-a.

HOMEMADE HAZARDS (16mm sound motion) col. 22 min. 1949. Shows right and wrong way of doing things at home. Includes cleaning with flammable liquids, not turning pot handles toward inside of stove, climbing on boxes, smoking in bed, tripping on rugs, errors in checking electrical and gas fixtures, not marking poisons, and general safety rules. Sponsored by the Omaha Safety Council. 256-ab.

HOMEMADE TROUBLE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised, 1948. General discussion of home safety. Several typical home accidents are shown, with explanation of their basic causes and means of prevention. 103-c.

IT'S YOUR HOME; PLAN IT SAFELY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1945. How to build safety into the home. Discusses safety features for stairs, kitchens, closets, plumbing, heating, and electrical systems. (TV) NSC-ac, 84-b.

LET'S BE SAFE AT HOME (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1948. Typical home accidents are enacted to emphasize the importance of alertness, good manners and deliberation. Featured dangers are cluttered floors, haste on stairways, spilling liquids, electrical hazards, and play with firearms. 66-b, (TV) 68-ab, 106-b, 109-b, 115-b, 117-b, 119-b, 120-b, 121-b.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1 min. 1945. A trailer illustrating the importance of being careful about little things that cause falls, the most frequent type of home accident. (TV) NSC-a.

LOOK WHO'S LUCKY (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 23 min. 1949. This filmstrip follows an average family through an entire day, pointing out the spots likely to cause home accidents to all age levels. 40-ab.

PREPARING YOUR HOME AGAINST ATOMIC ATTACK: See Section 87.

PROBLEMS OF HOUSING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 9 min. Demonstrates simple and practical ways to modernize homes, stressing safety, sanitation, and beauty. 12-b, 66-b, 106-b, 110-b, 120-b, 223-b.

SAFE AT HOME (35mm sound motion) b&w. 8 min. 1954. Another 'Pete Smith' specialty humorously illustrating the many hazards that can be found in the average home. Among the situations shown are falls, burns, and kitchen safety. For all age levels. Theatrical use only. 162-apply.

SAFE LIVING AT HOME (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1952. Story of a family, in which safety is shown to be a family concern. Demonstrates that thinking of the safety of others will help keep the home safe. For both intermediate and high school audiences. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFE TO LIVE IN (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 15 min. 1953. A talking dog, who lives with the Average Family, points out sources of home accident hazards. His remedies are slogans—"Fix it" (repair tools, appliances, structures), "Change it" (rearrange furniture, control traffic flow, store things where they belong), "Get the safety habit" (organize, avoid confusion, lose unsafe habits). High school and adult audiences. Sponsored by the Colorado State Department of Health. 253-a.

SAFETY AT HOME (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 23 frames. Revised, 1951. Two children play safety game with their mother, acting out danger spots and showing how to avoid them. Covers objects on stairs, caution with electrical fixtures, knives, accident hazards in the kitchen and bathroom. For primary levels. 244-a.

SAFETY IN THE HOME (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1951. Shows the precautions taken by a typical safety-conscious family to guard the home against needless accidents. 8-b, (TV) 37-ab, 42-b, 45-b, 66-b, 104-b, 107-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 113-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 119-b, 121-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b, 127-b, 182-b, 217-b.

SAFETY IN THE HOME—Living Safely Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 46 frames. 1946. Shows many hazards likely to exist in the home. A negative instruction method makes this almost entirely a "don't do this" type of picture story. 102-a, 217-b, (TV) 208-b.

SANITATION AND THE RURAL HOME: See Section 82.

SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS (Secondary School Safety Series): See Section 88.

STOP AND GO—THE SAFETY TWINS: See Section 88.

WHAT PRICE HAPPINESS? (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1945. Illustrates common causes of most home accidents and shows ways of preventing them. 108-b, 223-b.

WHAT PRICE SAFETY?: See Section 88.

YOU CAN TAKE IT WITH YOU: See Section 16.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

PART V FARM

80

FIRE

CAUSE FOR ALARM—BRUSH FIRES: See Section 85.

EXPLOSION DANGER LURKS: See Section 72.

FARM PETROLEUM SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 13 min. 1953. Opening scene in county fair where a farm safety committee puts on demonstration of the properties of petroleum products. Hazards of fire and means of extinguishing them are demonstrated. Film then switches to a teen-age boy who tells the story of how the careless use of kerosene to start a fire in a stove caused a disastrous fire on his parents' farm. Grim scenes stress the need for precaution in use of petroleum products on the farm. Sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute. 110-b, 126-b, (TV) 152-a, 215-b. Also available on loan from your local State Agricultural College.

FIRE ON THE FARM (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12 min. 1950. How to recognize farm fire hazards and what to do to get rid of them. Also demonstrates effective fire fighting procedures. (TV) 57-ac, 110-b.

FIRE POWER: See Section 27.

HEATING SAFETY: See Section 72.

OUTLAWING FARM FIRES (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 23 min. Prevention of farm disasters through preventive inspection and maintenance. 183-a.

RURAL FIRES (16mm silent motion) b&w. 30 min. 1942. Explains the care which will prevent farm fires and the methods that will stop them if started. Some of the disastrous results of carelessness are shown. 199-a.

STOP THEM BEFORE THEY START: See Section 85.

TRAIN WE MUST: See Section 85.

81

MACHINERY

ARE YOU INVITING CORN PICKER ACCIDENTS? (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 45 frames. 1952. A comprehensive approach to the major causes of corn picker accidents. Tells how to avoid these accidents and includes pointers on the adjustment of corn pickers. NSC-a, 116-b.

FARM TRACTOR SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 18 min. 1951. A model tractor, built to scale, demonstrates unsafe practices in tractor operations. Proper safety measures also shown. For high school, college and adult audiences. 105-b, 108-b, 110-b, 116-b, (TV) 117-b, 126-b, (TV) 152-a. Also available on loan from your local State Agricultural College.

HANDS OFF (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1952. The story of four separate corn picker accidents. Explains how these accidents occurred and shows their effect on the lives of the injured. Also gives down to earth suggestions on how to harvest corn safely. 108-b, (TV) 110b, (TV) 184-ab.

TAKE TIME TO THINK (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 14 min. 1953. An attempt to carry to every farmer the ridiculous chances taken to save a few seconds of time at the risk of a serious and perhaps fatal accident. Tells of the tragic accidents that occur each day while using tractors and then shows right and wrong operations and practices. Sponsored by the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. (TV) 274-a.

82

GENERAL INTEREST

A STITCH IN TIME (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. Revised, 1953. An unavoidable accident to a small child on her father's farm is used to point out the many avoidable accidents which happen every day to farm people because of neglect and carelessness. (TV) 95-c, 121-b.

ANYONE AT ALL: See Section 88.

DDT: See Section 13 for films on use.

EASIER WAYS OF LOGGING (16mm sound motion) col. 26 min. 1951. Encourages small woodland owners and operators to log more safely and economically. For high school, college and interested adult groups. 108-b, (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

HOW SAFE IS YOUR SCHOOL FARM SHOP? (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 66 frames. 1954. Treats the general practices and conditions that make for safety in the school farm shop. Contains a checking device for locating unsafe practices and conditions, and for placing responsibility on the student, teacher, and/or school administration. Sponsored by the University of Missouri. 273-a.

INCREDIBLE JOURNEY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 27 min. 1955. A farmer who has just won a safety award has an accident while driving. While unconscious, he believes that he is picked up by a ghostly bus. Although he is unaware of this at first, all the passengers are dead and they were killed by six deadly ideas regarding safety. Each one's accident was caused by one of these ideas and each victim still holds the belief although dead. A surprise ending completes the story. Sponsored by Sinclair Refining Company. (TV) 132-ac.

MIRACLE IN PARADISE VALLEY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 35 min. 1947. The "little man who wasn't there" shows a young farmer how he chanced accidents through failure to follow safe practices and points out the numerous accidents which happen every day on the farm. He makes the farmer an ardent promoter of farm safety and helps him make Paradise Valley the safest farm community anywhere. 110-b, 116-b, 121-b, 127-b, (TV) 132-c, 223-b.

SAFE DRINKING WATER FROM SMALL WATER SUPPLIES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1939. Safe drinking water for those outside cities and towns. How poorly designed, carelessly installed and maintained equipment results in contamination of the water supply. How contaminated water supply results in contagion. Recommendations to insure purity and safety of drinking water. Unsafe features of bored, driven and drilled wells illustrated. Correct and safe methods of installation and design shown. 115-b, 223-b.

SAFETY ON THE FARM (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 46 frames. 1953. By relating the humorous antics of City Cousin Louis, a mouse, who runs the gamut of typical farm accidents while visiting his farm cousin, Gus, this filmstrip dramatizes the need for safety precautions for children on the farm. 59-a, 211-a.

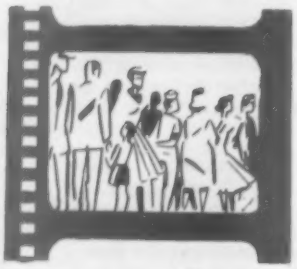
SAFETY, OUR NUMBER ONE CROP (16mm sound motion) b&w. 23 min. 1947. A 4-H farm safety film showing the activities of the clubs in promoting safety on the farm. Invites participation in the National 4-H farm safety program. High school and adult levels. 39-c, 110-b, 126-b.

SAGA OF SAWDUST SAM (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 13 min. 1948. Common hazards encountered by the farmer, including those found at work, in the home and when driving. Cartoon treatment used. 106-b, 206-c.

SANITATION AND THE RURAL HOME (16mm sound motion or 35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1940. Deals with the problems of sanitation in rural and suburban areas. Covers proper water supply, adequate disposal systems, fly and rat control, and cleanliness in the dairy. Also available in Spanish or French from source 193. 109-b, 126-b, (TV) 193-ab.

TEN LITTLE FARMERS (16mm sound motion) col. 6 min. 1947. Light, amusing animation illustrates ten common accident hazards found on a farm. Suggests ways of eliminating them. 59-b, 211-a.

PART VI



GENERAL INTEREST

B5

FIRE PREVENTION

A MOST DANGEROUS COMBINATION (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 2 min. 1945. Warns the general public that one of the most dangerous combinations in the world is a man, a match, and dry leaves—the cause of most forest and wood fires. A film trailer. 90-ab, 156-c.

BEFORE THE ALARM (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1942. A brief description of the basic fire prevention and protection needs in the average American community. (TV) 57-ac, 106-b, 108-b, 110-b, 112-b, 115-b, 116-b, 217-b.

BEFORE THEY HAPPEN (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 15 min. 1954. While film primarily deals with activities of a typical fire department inspection bureau and a day's work in life of a Fire Marshal its emphasis is on necessity of the practice of prevention in the home, in business, and in industry. Pointers on this practice given. Sponsored by National Board of Fire Underwriters. 57-c.

BREATHING APPARATUS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 33 min. 1952. Analyzes effect of heat, smoke, and gases on firemen. Emphasizes importance of breathing apparatus. Shows operating principles of various types of masks, methods of wearing them, and correct maintenance of equipment. 241-a.

CAUSE FOR ALARM—BRUSH FIRES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 6 min. 1953. Film shows a fire reporter as he covers scene of typical hillside brush fire that has gotten out of control. An appeal for care in such combustible areas to keep such destructive fires from starting and possibly causing serious damage and loss of life. Sponsored by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. (TV) 276-a.

CONTROLLING FIRE (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 45 frames. 1950. Basic methods of bringing fires under control. Several types of fire extinguishers shown. For both adult and high school audiences. (TV) 67-a, 127-b.

CRIMES OF CARELESSNESS (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. Revised, 1953. Dramatizes the importance of fire prevention in the home. Depicts the principal causes of home fires, and describes means of preventing them. (TV) 57-ac, 66-b, 87-b, 190-b, 110-b, 111-b, 113-b, 116-b, 125-b, 127-b.

DEAD OUT (16mm sound motion) col. 20 min. 1948. Shows danger of careless burning of grass, brush and debris. Explains importance of watching the fire, how to keep it under control. 156-c, 172-a.

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1950. Shorter version of "Then It Happened." See description. (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

FIRE BOAT (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Shows how fire boat operates in putting out waterfront fires; describes boat's distinctive features and explains them; tours boat, and shows scenes of men and boat in action. (TV) 15-ab.

FIRE EXIT DRILL AT OUR SCHOOL (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Designed to teach children the importance of orderly and prompt response to school fire alarm bell. Shows what they should do if not in their room when alarm is sounded; difference between fire alarm and other school bells; how to behave in assembly during drill, and other specific necessary skills. (TV) 26-ab.

FIRE IN MINIATURE (16mm sound motion) col. 25 min. 1949. Traces the origin of many fires and tells some of the results of these fires. Executed with the help of miniature models. (TV) 196-c.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

FIRE IN THEIR LEARNING (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 19 min. 1954. Actual account of how elementary school children can be made interested in study of fire and fire prevention. Shows how careful and intelligent teaching methods can help them develop fire safety habits. Primarily for teachers and educators. Sponsored by the National Commission on Safety Education. 110-b, 120-b, 223-b, (TV) 255-a.

FIRE PREVENTION (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 10 min. 1952. A mouse organizes a junior fire brigade manned by a cat and a dog. Fire hazards in home are pointed out and the brigade prevents some serious fires. Brigade also gives lectures on common fire hazards and elementary principles of fire fighting in the school. Elementary school levels. Sponsored by the National Film Board of Canada. 59-a, 211-a.

FIRE SAFETY—Coronet Safety Education Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 50 frames. 1948. Explains some of the most common causes of fire and shows the damage which follows most fires unless immediately extinguished. Emphasizes the importance of remaining calm in the advent of fire by showing the dangers inherent in panic. Suitable for elementary and secondary school students. NSC-a, 127-b, 217-b.

THE FIREBUG (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1947. Places blame for majority of major fires on the "Accidental Firebug," whose carelessness causes death and destruction. 103-c.

THE FIREMAN (16mm sound motion) col. 11 min. 1950. Tom Jones, typical young fireman, leaves his home to report for duty at neighborhood fire station. His activities, routines, and actions during a period of 24 hours given. For children and adults. 66-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 115-b, 127-b.

FLASHY THE FIREBUG (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 10 min. 1953. Flashy, who loves fires, illustrates many ways in which they can be started, while Fire Lore, the hero, shows how to combat them and gives rules to follow to prevent their ever starting. Fire Lore foils all attempts by Flashy to start fires. For elementary school levels. Sponsored by the National Film Board of Canada. 59-a, 211-a.

THE FRYING PAN AND THE FIRE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1947. Dramatic and humorous presentation of fire prevention in the forest. With aid of frying pan, a fire which might have spread disaster, is confined and extinguished. 106-b, 110-b, 117-b, 126-b, 156-c, 172-a.

GIVE US A BREAK (16mm sound motion) col. 12 min. Directed to drivers, pedestrians, or anyone who might unknowingly impede operations of city fire department. Shows hazards arising from blocking hydrants, parking in fire block, running over hose, and crowding in at fires. 110-b, 241-a.

GOING TO BLAZES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. Some common causes of fires and ways of eliminating them through inspection, good housekeeping and care in the use of cleaning fluids and electric appliances. A general interest film for high school and adult audiences. 66-b, 108-b, 112-b.

HEROINE OF THE WEEK (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 6 min. 1954. The story of 12 year-old girl who saves the lives of two young children from fire by prompt, cool action. She had classes on fire safety in her school, and found that such knowledge could be immediately applied to the situation in which she found herself. An appeal for fire prevention classes in schools for young children. Sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. (TV) 57-ac.

THE HOTHEADS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 2 min. 1954. Film is based on the two hottest heads a fireman has seen — the head of a match and the lighted end of a cigarette. Theme is "Go ahead and smoke, but be careful with your match and cigarette." A general fire safety film for adult audiences. Sponsored by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. (TV) 276-a.

HOW TO CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1952. Various methods of calling the fire department in different communities. For both adult and high school audiences. (TV) 57-ac.

IN CASE OF FIRE—School Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 48 frames. 1941. What to do in case of school fires. How to safeguard against them. Elementary and secondary school levels. NSC-a.

IT'S NO PICNIC (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 26 min. 1948. Appeals for greater care on the part of the general public in preventing forest fires. Contains spectacular forest fire scenes. (TV) 90-ab, (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

JUNIOR FIRE DEPARTMENT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Story of Los Angeles Fire Department's fire prevention program in 300 elementary schools. Explains to both children and adults how Junior Fire Department operates, and points out value of such a program. 241-a.

LITTLE SMOKEY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12 min. 1953. Documentary on Smokey Bear, living symbol of forest fire prevention, narrated by Hopalong Cassidy. The story of Smokey's life from time he is discovered clinging to a burnt tree until he becomes a permanent resident in the National Zoo in Washington, D. C. Inspirational film for all age groups. (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

THE MAGNOLIA STORY (16mm sound motion) col. 18 min. 1952. In an effort to reduce fire losses, a town hires inspectors to guard against hazards. Their method of work and results of their work are shown. 57-ac.

NO TIME TO LOSE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1945. Explains the three ways to report a fire—by alarm box, by telephone and by messenger. A general interest film for both adult and school audiences. (TV) 2-c.

ONE MATCH CAN DO IT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. 1945. Shows how forest and brush fires start and how they can be prevented. Uses a carelessly discarded match as a symbol of the thoughtlessness which causes them. 15-ab, 42-b, 45-ab, 57-c, 66-b, 108-b, 109-b, 115-b, 116-b.

SAFE EXIT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1948. A non-technical appeal for the need for adequate fire exits in schools, factories, office buildings, and all public places where people will gather. How these exits can avert needless tragedies and panic in the event of fire and other emergencies are pictured. Also, application of the exits in various types of buildings explained. For PTA, school administrations, and general audiences. Sponsored by the Von Duprin Division of Vonnegut Hardware Co. 258-c.

SIXTY SECONDS TO SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. Illustrates some common fire hazards in schools—waste paper carelessly left on steps, furniture blocking doors, etc. For all age groups. 3-b, 6-abc, 57-bc, 66-b, 69-ab, 112-b, 114-b, 126-b.

SMOKE EATERS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1947. A general interest treatment of the operation of a big city fire department. 57-ac, 110-b, 170-d, 189-a.

SMOKEY BEAR SERIES (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 1950-52. A series of seven film trailers appealing to everyone to help prevent forest fires. Features Smokey, the Bear, who gives instructions on how to avoid starting fires in the forest. Suitable for children and adults. Titles: Old MacDonald (1 min), Alouette (1 min), Lonesome Road (1 min), Once Upon A Time (5 min), It's Up To You (3 min), Don't Blame Lightning (1 min), Smokey The Bear (5 min). 105-b, 112-b, 116-b, 126-b, 127-b. (TV) 156-c, 172-a, 214-b.

SPECIAL TELECAST (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1952. Explains the individual's responsibility in preventing forest fires by avoiding careless acts. Available for TV or other exhibition mediums. For adults and children. (TV) 230-a.

SMOKEY BEAR TRAILERS, SERIES III (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w or col. 1953. Three trailers designed for television and theatrical use. Featuring Smokey Bear, forest fire prevention rules are stressed. Titles: Break Your Match (40 sec.), Use Your Ashtray (40 sec.), Obey Fire Laws (1 min.). Sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

STOP THEM BEFORE THEY START (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1954. Portrays graphically how fire, man's best friend, can suddenly turn into a fierce enemy through carelessness, indifference and lack of knowledge. Using scale models, a demonstrator shows how carelessness near cleaning fluids and other flammable liquids, misuse of electrical equipment, and ignorance of the combustible qualities found in such things as dust, chemicals and decorative materials bring disaster to hundreds of homes, businesses and factories each year. An appeal to "stop them before they start" is made at end of film. For general audiences. Sponsored by Aetna Life Affiliated Cos. 2-c.

STUPID CARELESSNESS, THE FIRE CLOWN (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 5 min. 1953. Fire prevention demonstrated by a clown and his partner. A colorful and amusing film designed to teach fire prevention to primary grades. (TV) 57-ac.

THEN IT HAPPENED (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1948. Shows the devastation caused by the largest forest fire in New England's history. Explains that preservation of forest resources is the duty of every citizen. 27-c, (TV) 57-ac, 66-b, 90-ab, 105-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 117-b, 120-b, 121-b, 122-b, 126-b, 127-b, (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

THESE ARE THE FACTS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 18 min. 1950. How fire insurance companies protect the national welfare. Shows ways they guard the individual against loss by fire. (TV) 57-ac.

TONY LEARNS ABOUT FIRE (16mm sound motion) col. 16 min. 1951. Designed to teach children the fundamentals of fire safety. Shows fire departments cooperating with schools to demonstrate the necessary safety rules for fire prevention. (TV) 57-ac, 109-b, 110-b.

THE TORCH (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 11 min. 1950. Cartoon film on fire safety. The spirit of human carelessness is personified as "the Torch." (TV) 57-ac.

TRAIN WE MUST (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 18 min. 1953. Showing the organizational procedure and training necessary for the formation of a volunteer fire department, this film points out the need for such departments throughout the country by giving an accurate description of how one such department operates. Many fire fighting procedures are also pictured. Sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. (TV) 57-ac.

WATER FOR FIRE-FIGHTING (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 51 min. 1954. Intended for elementary training for fire-fighters and Civil Defense personnel. Shows behavior of water under various conditions and pressures, how flow through hose is controlled, problems created when hose opening is great distance from water source, and other important facts about water used in fighting fires. 20-ab.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ARRIVES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Shows what the average person can do to prevent loss of life and damage to property pending arrival of fire department. For adults and high school students. (TV) 57-ac.

YOU BET YOUR LIFE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1952. The use of protective equipment by firemen. Importance of such protection illustrated by story of one man who neglected using his equipment. (TV) 54-ac, 115-b, 117-b, 120-b, 126-b, 127-b.

YOUR FIREMAN (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12 min. 1953. Shows activities of fireman outside of regular fire fighting. Film portrays scenes showing fireman responding to rescue calls, giving resuscitator aid, being called to homes in which accidents took place, giving aid to distressed citizens, and many other services which are performed directly but which are not greatly publicized. For all age groups. Sponsored by Riviera Productions. (TV) 245-a.

YOUR FRIEND THE FOREST (KEEP IT OR DESTROY IT) (16mm sound motion) col. 6 min. 1954. Takes primary and middle grade school children on a field trip into the forest. Shows them that forest is home for birds and animals, is source for lumber for people, and is place for recreation. Point is made that forest can't protect itself from fire which would destroy all its uses, so people must by practicing fire safety when in the forest. 37-ab.

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WATER SAFETY AND LIFESAVING

ELEMENTARY TACTICS OF LIFESAVING (16mm sound motion) b&w. 22 min. 1942. How to gain control of a victim of drowning by surface or underwater approaches. 12-b, 49-b, 108-c, 109-b, 120-b, 172-a, 223-b.

ICE RESCUE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 5 min. 1945. Several senior scouts go through the ice at temperatures varying from ten to twenty above zero to demonstrate some of the techniques of ice rescue. For high school and adult audiences. 17-ab.

IT'S FUN TO SWIM (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1952. How young and old can enjoy swimming by practicing proper swimming style and learning water safety. For high school and adult levels. (TV) 219-ac.

LET'S BE SAFE IN THE WATER (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1954. Story about Jerry, who can't swim and Gale, who can. Jerry wants to learn so he can play with those who do swim. While he learns, he finds out that safety is necessary as well as skill in order to have fun in the water without hurting himself or others. (TV) 68-a.

LIFELINES (16mm sound motion) col. 10 min. 1949. Illustrates common swimming hazards and shows simple lifesaving methods. (TV) 2-c.

OARS AND PADDLES (16mm sound or silent motion) b&w. 24 min. 1939. Demonstrates the skills needed to prevent accidents in boats and canoes. For both children and adults. 110-b, 111-b, 115-b, 117-b, 127-b, (TV) 219-ac.

PADDLE A SAFE CANOE (16mm sound motion) col. 14 min. 1954. Steve Lysak, Olympic Canoe Champion, demonstrates safe and proper techniques in using canoes. Some points covered are boarding, paddling position, various strokes, beaching, and storing craft. For all age groups. Sponsored by Aetna Life Affiliated Companies. (TV) 2-c.

SAFE SWIMMING (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1947. Safeguards in swimming. Use of supervised areas; hazards of unsupervised areas. 109-b, 127-b, 188-ab.

SAFETY AHOY (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1946. Safe practices in boating. Suggestions for the safe handling of small craft. For adults and children. (TV) 2-c.

SAFETY ON THE WATER: See Section 28.

SECONDS COUNT: See Section 6.

SURF SAFETY—RIPTIDES (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Through use of simple animation combined with "live" action, riptides are pictured and described. Gives dangers of riptides and some precautions to take against them when swimming in the ocean. Sponsored by the University of California. 254-ab.

SWIM AND LIVE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1942. The comprehensive training in swimming given by the Army to prepare its men for any emergency. 12-b, 45-ab, 105-b, 110-b, 119-b, 124-b, 126-b.

WATER SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1953. Designed to promote safe practices in or near water, especially for those who swim or go boating. Presents some of the more basic safety rules for both. 102-ab, 109-b, 115-b, 120-b, 126-b, (TV) 208-b.

WATER WISDOM (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 20 min. 1953. While picturing the application of the back-pressure arm-lift method of artificial respiration on a drowning victim, this film gives the hazards of unsafe practices in and around artificial lakes created by nearby dams. It points out that these waters can become a new playground for swimmers and fishing enthusiasts only if safety precautions are observed at all times. Sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority. (TV) 85-c, 267-ab.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

AND A VOICE SHALL BE HEARD (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1951. Demonstrates role coordination of relief activities plays in reducing suffering and damage in community disasters. Indicates that success in Civil Defense program depends upon unification of local facilities. 109-b, (TV) 180-ac.

ATOMIC ALERT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11-15 min. 1951. Explains in simple language the benefits and dangers of atomic fission. Tells how to protect oneself in an attack, what preparations to make, and what to do after the attack is over. A special short version is available from source 37. For both adults and school children. (TV) 37-ab, 66-b, 104-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 122-b, 124-b, 126-b, 127-b, 223-b.

ATOMIC ATTACK—Civil Defense Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 47 frames. 1952. How to protect oneself from effects of atomic attack, with strong emphasis on importance of keeping calm and avoiding panic. 189-a.

THE ATOMIC BOMB—ITS EFFECTS AND HOW TO MEET THEM (16mm sound motion) b&w. 50 min. 1954. Comprehensive coverage of effects of bomb blast and steps Civil Defense can take to meet them. Step-by-step account through use of live presentation, drawings, symbols and models of what could happen to city and its population should atom bomb be detonated 1,000 feet above city and the Civil Defense problems which would result. Produced in five parts. 20-ab.

ATOMIC SURVIVAL (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 32 frames. 1951. Fundamental approach to the proper behavior in case of an enemy atomic attack. 3-bc, 82-a.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE — Civil Defense Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 60 frames. 1952. The three types of biological warfare agents which might be used to infect both humans and plants. How public health agents are trying to protect us from such an attack. Stresses the need for constant vigilance on the part of the individual to protect himself against disease. 3-bc, 115-b, 189-a.

CITIES MUST FIGHT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1952. Dramatizes reasons for maintaining a well organized Civil Defense program in every area of the United States. How saving lives and maintenance of war production will enable our armed forces to fight back. 3-bc, 12-ab, 66-b, 87-b, 104-b, 109-b, 115-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a, 223-b.

CIVIL DEFENSE FOR INDUSTRY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1952. Details on defensive measures for industry against probable forms of sabotage and attacks from the air. Shows procedures to take against atomic bomb attacks, and ways of organizing industries in times of national emergency. 87-b, 115-b.

CIVIL DEFENSE SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 199 frames. 1952. Four filmstrips pointing out exactly what the individual can do to protect himself in case of attack. See individual headings for detailed descriptions. Titles: 1. Fire Preparedness 2. Atomic Attack 3. Saving Lives 4. Biological Warfare. 189-a.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE (16mm or 35mm sound motion) b&w. 32 min. 1952. Shows various Civil Defense agencies and how they would operate after an atomic bomb attack. Emphasizes the vital role played by mobile telephones, amateur radio, 2-way radio services, and other forms of communications which speed the work of CD organizations. 10-c, 12-c, 110-b, 115-b, 127-b.

DISASTER CONTROL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1951. Addressed to the management of industrial plants, this film shows the importance of preparedness against disaster—flood, fire, sabotage and the atom bomb. It explains the role of the Coordinator of Plant Defense, the importance of communications, the value of decentralization and duplication, test drills, etc. Useful in both peacetime and wartime planning. 111-b, 120-b, 126-b, 189-a, (TV) 208-b.

DUCK AND COVER (16mm sound motion) b&w. 8 min. 1952. Bert, the turtle, plays an important role in teaching survival in atomic attack to children, without frightening them. 3-bc, 12-ab, 66-b, 87-b, 104-b, 105-b, 106-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 115-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a, 223-b.

EMERGENCY ACTION TO SAVE LIVES (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1953. Concise pre-first aid course designed to teach basic emergency treatments for injured in atomic bomb attack. Produced with cooperation of Federal Civil Defense Administration, film is intended to impart sufficient knowledge of simple first aid so that lives may be saved before the arrival of trained first aid workers. 87-b, 109-b, 110-b, 115-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a, (TV) 248-a.

FIRE (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 22 frames. 1951. Shows proper behavior in the home in case of extensive fire resulting from enemy attack. For adult and high school audiences. 82-a, 106-b, 120-b.

FIRE FIGHTING FOR HOUSEHOLDERS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Designed to show householders how to fight small fires in the home in times of emergency. Points out that ability to cope with a small blaze will prevent widespread conflagration. Prepared for the Civil Defense Administration. 3-bc, 12-ab, 29-b, 57-ac, 66-b, 87-b, 104-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 115-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a, 223-b.

FIRE PREPAREDNESS—Civil Defense Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 47 frames. 1952. What to do in case of fire caused by air attack. Basic facts about fire outlined and the means of fighting such fires illustrated. 189-a.

FIRST AID FOR BURNS IN CIVIL DEFENSE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 17 min. 1952. For use in first aid classes for CD workers, film describes methods of treating burns in event of mass casualties caused by atomic bomb attack. Includes demonstrations of use of burn pads and other materials made especially for CD purposes. 112-b, 219-ac.

FIVE STAGES OF RESCUE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 27 min. 1954. Carefully traces five stages of rescue—1. Information and observation. 2. Search of slightly damaged buildings for removal of casualties. 3. Exploration of possible survival points. 4. Rescue teams move to totally collapsed buildings where long periods of time must be spent. 6. Steady and controlled clearing of debris until all casualties are accounted for. 20-ab.

HOUSE IN THE MIDDLE (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 6½ min. 1954. By using declassified scenes from government movies showing effects of thermal action from atomic bomb blasts on small frame houses, film forces home the point that to make such dwellings safe during a real attack, all fire hazards in and around the home must be eliminated. The necessity of having fire extinguishing equipment available and in working order also stressed. (TV) 269-a, 270-c.

LIFE LINES OF DEFENSE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1952. Dramatizes the importance of telephone service functions in Civil Defense and points out the obligations of civilians to participate in Civil Defense work. (TV) 265-c.

ONE PLANE, ONE BOMB, ONE CITY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1952. How civil defense functioned, together with air force, and civilians, in an assimilated atomic bomb attack on New York City by planes which flew over from England. Stress is on necessity for constant alertness and participation in the defense of our cities. 115-b.

OUR CHILDREN MUST SURVIVE (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 38 frames. 1951. Comprehensive information for parents, children and schools, showing how to prepare for an atomic attack—what to do to protect oneself—what supplies to put up—what rules to obey just before and during such an attack. Contains an appeal to children to prepare now for the future. 82-a.

PATTERN FOR SURVIVAL (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 20 min. 1952. Dramatic presentation of what might happen if atomic bomb fell on an American community. Depicts protective measures in homes, public buildings, and on streets. Tells requirements of a good shelter, and shows food, clothing, and equipment needed, and how to prepare them. 12-ab, 49-b, 66-b, 87-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 115-b, 172-a.

PREPARING YOUR HOME AGAINST ATOMIC ATTACK (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1952. Shelter possibilities in the average home in the event of atomic attack discussed. How careful consideration of construction, materials, and location of home determines necessary preparation needed to use home as shelter explained. 110-b, 115-b.

RESCUE PARTY (16mm sound motion) b&w. 29 min. 1952. Designed for use by Civil Defense workers, film shows five stages of operation used in removing victims from bombed buildings. Also describes functions of members of rescue party, emphasizing importance of carefully recording and checking information so no trapped person is overlooked. 59-a, 96-a.

RESCUE STREET (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 14 min. 1954. Principal setting for film is a Civil Defense Training Center. Demonstrations of use of rescue truck after attack, along with scenes showing how bodies are removed from wreckage; how injured receive first aid and medical care; and how emergency depots are set up for homeless make up story. Sponsored by Reo Motors. (TV) 269-a, 270-c.

SAVING LIVES—Civil Defense Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 45 frames. 1952. Gives basic principles of first aid and stresses importance of treating victims quickly. Pointers on treatment of bleeding, burns, fractures, shock and suffocation presented. 189-a.

SELF-PRESERVATION IN AN ATOMIC ATTACK (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 20 min. 1951. Demonstration of what should be done in event of an air or underwater atomic explosion. Shows the relative effects of blast, heat and radiation. For adults and high school levels. 104-b, 109-b, 121-b, 172-a, 223-b.

SCHOOL FOR SURVIVAL (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1952. Basic rescue operation methods used at Federal CD training schools. How communities can establish such schools at nominal cost and utilize localized training centers to arouse public interest in Civil Defense. 248-a.

SHOCK TROOPS FOR DEFENSE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. Tells the story of America's civilian fire fighters and shows the need for a strong nationwide fire corps. 69-ab, 117-b.

SKILLS TRAINING SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 1954.* Produced for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, this is a kit of 11 filmstrips and records covering specific skills necessary for rescue work and fire fighting in Civil Defense. It is suitable for block warden training and also general use. 78-a.

SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK (16mm sound or silent motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. How to withstand the first atomic blast, treat burns and wounds, and prevent fires. What food is safe to eat, how to minimize effect of radioactivity are some of the major points treated. Available in different versions to facilitate wider use. For high school and adult audiences. 16mm sound or silent motion, 10 min.: 3-bc. 16mm sound motion, 10 min.: (TV) 12-ab, 66-b, 87-b, 104-b, 105-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 120-b, 121-b, 122-b, 126-b, 127-b, (TV) 172-a, 214-b, 217-b.
All versions: 115-b, 223-b.

TARGET, U. S. A. (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1951. Instructions for organizing a Civil Defense program in factories and populated areas. Gives recommended preparations for defense against atomic attack. 3-bc, 12-ab, 49-b, 66-b, 87-b, 121-b, 223-b.

THIS IS CIVIL DEFENSE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. 1952. Pictures many civil defense services in which the individual can participate. Each service is explained on the basis of its importance should war come to any American city. 3-bc, 87-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 172-a.

WARDEN TRAINING SERIES (35mm sound slidefilm) col. 1954. A series of 12 filmstrips and records produced for the Federal Civil Defense Administration to be used in the training of Civil Defense block wardens by local communities. Each film presents a specific technique necessary for these activities. 78-a.

WATER FOR FIRE-FIGHTING: See Section 85.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BIOLOGICAL WARFARE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. 1951. Discusses dangers of biological attack and gives instructions for safeguarding against it. 3-bc, 12-ab, 66-b, 87-b, 104-b, 109-b, 110-b, 115-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, (TV) 172-a, 217-b, 223-b.

YOU AND THE ATOMIC BOMB—Safety in an Atomic Attack Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 80 frames. 1951. Illustrates in non-technical style personal aspects of survival during atomic attack. Gives important facts everyone should know in planning protection against atomic disaster. 98-a.

YOU CAN BEAT THE A-BOMB (16mm sound motion) b&w 17 min. 1950. Reviews perils inherem atomic attack, but stresses preventive measures that would save many lives. Shows typical American family anticipating and undergoing A-Bomb raid. 66-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 111-b, 112-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 122-b, 125-b, 126-b, 217-b, 223-b.

BB

RECREATION, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND OTHER GENERAL INTEREST FILMS

A CLOSED BOOK (16mm sound motion) b&w. 26 min. 1950. A small town doctor sets out to improve the attitudes of his neighbors toward all types of safety. Success in his one-man crusade contributes to the happy ending of the story. 108-b, 110-b, (TV) 137-ac.

A SAFE USE OF SWINGS AND SLIDES (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 28 frames. 1949. Illustrates the safe use of playground equipment. Shows, through the medium of puppets, the right way of taking turns, sitting straight, swinging in one direction, and use of safety line in swinging. Primary level. 217-b.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN, IF YOU LET THEM (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 35 frames. 1952. An approach to safety problems in schools and homes, and on streets and highways. Stresses importance of knowledge reinforced by experience and proper attitudes. Suitable for elementary and junior high school students. 186-a.

Letters after source numbers refer to availability basis described on page N-2.

ANYONE AT ALL (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 22½ min. 1954. Produced with the cooperation of the National Safety Council, this film not only gives the Council's history, but also shows how other organizations can and do obtain the Council's help in forming their own safety programs. It takes statistics out of safety by giving an intimate picture of how safety effects everybody in the community and points out that without safety, accidents can happen to "anyone at all." 37-ab.

APPROVED BY THE UNDERWRITERS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 30 min. 1946. Shows tests made on all sorts of devices by Underwriters' Laboratories to check for fire and accident hazards. Technical in content. (TV) 57-ac, 88-c, 110-b.

AVALANCHES TO ORDER (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 17 min. 1950. Shows work of safety patrols in avalanche country. Illustrates methods used in protecting life and property by controlling slides and warning of impending avalanches. (TV) 90-ab, 156-c, 172-a.

CONEY ISLAND (16mm silent motion) b&w. 9 min. 1947. Consideration for others and attention to safe practices are shown to result in greater enjoyment for all on beach outings. (TV) 204-ab.

DANGER SLEUTHS (16mm sound motion) b&w. 16 min. 1950. Accident prevention through safety testing of appliances and equipment. The work of Fire Underwriters' Laboratories. 57-ac, 88-c, 109-b, 170-d, 189-a.

THE DANGEROUS PLAYGROUND (16mm sound motion) col. 12 min. 1954. A railroad engineer tells children why it is dangerous to play in and around railroad property. Dramatic sequences show dangers of throwing rocks, tampering with switches, climbing over and under standing cars, and trespassing on railroad property in general. Sponsored by the Southern Pacific Company. 128-a.

DANGEROUS WAR TROPHIES (16mm sound motion) b&w. 12 min. Produced to warn military personnel and public on dangers of war trophies which have not been checked for safety. Deals with rifles, grenades, and shells and other lethal souvenirs. Ends with procedure to follow in making these items harmless. 172-a.

DO IT WITH E's (16mm sound motion) b&w. 25 min. 1951. A Forest Service in-service training film. The three E's of safety—Education, Engineering and Enforcement—are demonstrated by practical examples. Typical Forest Service accident prevention problems are solved by the Ranger as he applies the three E's to his work. 156-c, 172-a.

FOR YOU AND YOURS (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 20 min. 1946. Tells what can be done to prevent accidents in everyday living. A general interest film narrated by Vincent Pelletier and featuring Edward G. Robinson and the Dinning Sisters. (TV) NSC-ac, 84-b.

GO SAFELY SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 1955. Three filmstrips for elementary school students covering bicycle, home and school safety. Produced by the Society for Visual Education with the cooperation of the National Safety Council. Available singly or as a set. See individual listings for detailed descriptions. Titles: Be a Better Pedal Pusher, Happy Hollow Makes the Honor Roll, Safe Home-Safe Living. 78-a.

HAPPY HOLLOW MAKES THE HONOR ROLL—Go Safely Series (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 44 frames. 1955. Designed to make elementary school children safety conscious by showing the interesting happenings of the school Safety Council at Happy Hollow School. Includes safe practices in and around school as well as general rules for emergency drills. 78-a.

HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1952. Safe practices for vacationers. Includes traffic safety, water safety, and precautions to be taken in the woods. 103-c.

HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE OUT-OF-DOORS (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 42 frames. 1950. How to have a good time on a hike or trip and still be safe. For both adult and high school audiences. 98-a.

HOOK, LINE AND SAFETY (16mm sound motion) col. 17 min. 1946. Pictures a fishing trip in the northwoods, during which an experienced angler, by his example, gives a novice many pointers on safe woodcraft. (TV) 2-c.

LET'S PLAY SAFE (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1948. Covers playground safety. Animated characters show what children should not do on the playground. 66-b, (TV) 68-ab, 108-b, 109-b, 110-b, 113-b, 115-b, 116-b, 117-b, 120-b, 121-b, 126-b, 127-b, 214-b.

LIVE AND LEARN (16mm sound motion) b&w. 13 min. 1951. Points out recreational accidents likely to happen to children and gives steps to be taken to prevent them. 106-b, 121-b.

LIVING IN A MACHINE AGE—Living Safely Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 42 frames. 1946. Advantages and disadvantages of living in a machine age. Hazards the machine age has brought. Old and new machines compared. The accidental death toll resulting from the use of machines. 102-a, (TV) 208-b.

LOST HUNTER (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 22 min. 1953. Story of a hunter who, through lack of knowledge, gets lost in the woods. Designed to impress anyone who enters woods with danger of becoming lost, and gives do's and don'ts to follow in event of such an occurrence. 249-a.

LUNCH AND PLAY AT SCHOOL (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 25 frames. 1954. Shows children on school playground and also pictures lunch eaten in school cafeteria. Correct way to drink from drinking fountain, how to go up and down stairs safely, how to walk in school corridors also given. For primary levels. 47-a.

NO LONGER WORRIED (16mm sound motion) b&w. 28 min. 1952. Illustrates history of the institution of insurance in America and its work in preventing loss. Shows the interest insurance companies are taking in safety movements. (TV) 172-c.

PADDLE A SAFE CANOE: See Section 86.

PARDON OUR SPEED (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 24 min. 1950. Too many accidents are caused by someone being in too much of a hurry. An ardent appeal to everyone to slow down and take time to be safe. 40-ab.

PLAY IN THE SNOW (16mm sound motion) b&w. 11 min. 1945. Appropriate clothing, health habits and safety rules for playing in the snow illustrated. Suitable for primary levels. (TV) 37-ab, 66-b, 105-b, 106-b, 108-b, 109-b, 111-b, 115-b, 116-b, 120-b, 127-b.

PLAY SAFE—School Safety Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 47 frames. 1946. Demonstrates correct safety habits for the school playground. For kindergarten through 6th grade. NSC-a.

PLAY SAFE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 10 min. Designed to teach safe playing, walking, and riding habits to primary levels. Both animation and live action used. (TV) 70-ab, 115-b, 116-b, 125-b, 127-b.

PLAYGROUND SAFETY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1947. Designed to motivate elementary children to improve their playground behavior by following three basic rules of safety. (TV) 26-ab.

POISON IVY (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 19 min. 1946. Tips on poison ivy menace for all who work or play outdoors, showing plant itself, its habitat and how to tell the difference between it and other plants. (TV) 10-c.

RECREATION, A COMMUNITY PROBLEM—Coronet Safety Education Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 59 frames. 1948. Shows facilities provided at a well-planned recreation center. Methods used by the community to keep parks and playgrounds clean and safe illustrated. Rules for safety when swimming, skiing, playing ball, or participating in other sports introduced. For junior and senior high school students. NSC-a.

SAFE LIVING AT SCHOOL (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1948. Safety in the school. Emphasizes importance of courtesy, good housekeeping and knowledge of what to do when an emergency arises. For elementary school levels. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFE LIVING IN YOUR COMMUNITY (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1952. Shows need for carrying into the community safety practices learned at school. A school safety council discovers that school rules of good housekeeping and good citizenship will help keep the community safe. For elementary school levels. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFETY AT PLAY (16mm silent motion) b&w. 7 min. 1941. Contrasts safe and unsafe places to play. Discusses safety in use of play equipment and first aid for minor injuries. For children in the first three grades. 3-b, (TV) 37-ab, 108-b, 119-b.

SAFETY AT SCHOOL (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 24 frames. Revised, 1951. Covers most accident hazards to which primary level students are exposed. Walking in corridors, running up and down stairs, care when opening doors, behavior during fire drills, and safe use of school tools are examined. 244-a.

SAFETY AT SCHOOL AND AT PLAY —Living Safely Series (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 39 frames. 1946. Common causes of accidents occurring at school and at play. Safety rules to follow in school gymnasiums, playgrounds, corridors and on stairs. For elementary school students. 102-a, (TV) 208-b, 217-b.

SAFETY IN THE COMMUNITY (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 47 frames. 1954. Shows how many government agencies and private organizations work to promote safety in the community. Specifically, it shows operations of fire department, Forest Service, and such private organizations as the Boy Scouts. Examples include fire safety, safety on streets and highways, railroad safety, aviation safety, safety at sea, and industrial safety. For elementary school levels. 102-a.

SAFETY IN THE PLAYGROUND (35mm silent slidefilm) col. 28 frames. Revised. 1951. Safe use of swings, slides, jungle jims, wading pools, baseballs and bats illustrated. Responsibility each child has for others' safety as well as cooperation and sharing of playground equipment also covered. 244-a.

SAFETY IN WINTER (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 10 min. 1952. Safe practices in winter sports and other winter activities. For all age levels. (TV) 26-ab.

SAFETY ON THE PLAYGROUND (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 14 min. 1952. Illustrates good habits in playground safety. Live action and animation are used to portray safe practices when playing ball and using playground equipment. Special emphasis on need of consideration for others. For elementary school levels. (TV) 37-ab, 108-b, 111-b, 115-b, 122-b, 125-b, 127-b.

SCHOOL SAFETY COMMITTEE (16mm sound motion) b&w. 14 min. 1952. Junior Safety Council activities in the elementary school. Designed to teach children of the elementary school level the purposes and functions of the council. 115-b, 127-b, (TV) 141-a, 213-ab.

SCHOOL SAFETY SERIES (35mm silent slidefilm) b&w. 1941. A series of 5 filmstrips on various phases of safety for the elementary school student. Available singly or as a set. See individual listings for detailed descriptions. Titles: Home Safety (61 frames); In Case of Fire (48 frames); Play Safe (47 frames); Safety On Two Wheels (51 frames); Tom joins the Safety Patrol (51 frames). NSC-a.

SECONDARY SCHOOL SAFETY SERIES (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12½ min. each. 1955. Three films designed for use in secondary schools dealing with safety problems for teen-agers. Each film presents a specific subject and may be used alone or as a part of the series. Available as a set for purchase and preview, and individually for purchase, preview, and rental. Titles: Noontime Nonsense, You're In Charge, Six Murderous Beliefs. NSC-a.

NOONTIME NONSENSE—Secondary School Safety Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12½ min. 1955. Designed to relieve a serious situation at many schools—the irresponsible and reckless use of automobiles during lunch hour. A case history at typical school shows how resolution of problem can be obtained. NSC-ab, 84-b.

YOU'RE IN CHARGE—Secondary School Safety Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12½ min. 1955. A guide film for baby sitters and those who employ them. Shows importance of this activity to our society and states the basic safety rules which must be followed. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SIX MURDEROUS BELIEFS—Secondary School Safety Series (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 12½ min. 1955. Six episodes dramatizing the common beliefs that can kill. Such notions as . . . "safety is for sissies," "accidents are the price of progress," "I'm lucky," "when your number is up," . . . are among those pictured. NSC-ab, 84-b.

SKI TIPS (16mm sound motion) col. 23 min. 1949. Advice to beginning and experienced skiers on safe skiing and the value of the National Ski Patrol System. (TV) 2-c.

SNOW RANGER (16mm sound motion) b&w or col. 15 min. 1951. How the Snow Ranger, in cooperation with the National Ski Patrol, works tirelessly for the safety and enjoyment of winter sports enthusiasts. Grade 6 to adult audiences. (TV) 156-c, 172-a.

STOP AND GO—THE SAFETY TWINS (16mm sound motion) col. 15 min. 1954. "Starring" clever puppets, film takes a positive, amusing approach to general child safety. STOP and GO, twins, invite their friend, Tommy, to join their safety club, but Tommy is so unsafe that it takes a nightmare about accidents to reform him. In the morning, Tommy demonstrates that he has learned from his dream and will be safe. He invites all other children to join him in safety. Elementary school levels. Sponsored by J. C. Penny Company. 12-c.

SUMMER SAFE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. Revised 1947. Designed to show both adults and children how to be safe in summer. Contains information on insect bites, poison ivy, malaria, exhaustion and other factors which might cause an unhappy and unhealthy summer. 103-c.

VACATION SAFETY (16mm silent motion) b&w. 14 min. 1940. Safety precautions to be taken in summer camps for elementary and junior high school children. Teaches children how to be safe while swimming, boating, and while building a fire. 3-b, (TV) 37-a, 108-b.

WHAT PRICE SAFETY? (16mm sound motion) b&w. 20 min. Story of inside workings of a building construction racketeering gang, who attempt to escape regulations of building code. Emphasizes problems encountered in public safety. 12-b, 237-d.

WINTER WISE (35mm sound slidefilm) b&w. 15 min. 1953. How to stay safe in spite of the many hazards created by winter weather. Some of the hazards discussed are walking and driving on ice or snow, shoveling snow, falling icicles, hard snowballs, and carbon monoxide poisoning caused by leaks in home heating plants and automobiles. Sponsored by the Zurich Insurance Company. 103-c.

WORK OF THE RESCUE UNIT (16mm sound motion) b&w. 15 min. 1942. Gives details of rescue unit work. Covers equipment, methods of removing victims from wreckage, and other important factors. 109-b, 120-b, 126-b, 217-b.

YOUR GREEN CROSS IN ACTION: See Section 1.

GUIDE TO SOURCES . . . . . .

NSC National Safety Council
425 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 11, Illinois

2 Aetna Life Affiliated Cos.
Public Education Dept.
Hartford 15, Connecticut

3 Ahln & Bagshaw
2027 E. Colfax Ave.
Denver 6, Colorado

4 Alpha Film Laboratories
P. O. Box 5235
Falls Road
Baltimore 9, Maryland

5 American Automobile Assn.
17th St. at Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.

6 American Film Registry
24 E. Eighth St.
Chicago 5, Illinois

7 American Legion National Headquarters
P. O. Box 1055
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

8 American Museum of Natural History
79th St. & Central Park West
New York 24, New York

9 American Optical Co.
Safety Products Division
Southbridge, Massachusetts

10 Local Bell Telephone Offices

11 American Transit Assn.
292 Madison Ave.
New York 17, New York

12 Association Films
347 Madison Ave.
New York 17, New York

13 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System
Public Relations Dept., Room 325
80 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois

14 Audio Productions, Inc.
Film Center Bldg.
630 Ninth Ave.
New York 36, New York

15 Bailey Films, Inc.
2044 N. Berendo
Hollywood 27, California

16 Better Vision Institute, Inc.
Suite 3157—630 Fifth Ave.
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

17 Boy Scouts of America
Visual Education Service
2 Park Ave.
New York 16, New York

18 Paul L. Brand & Son
2153 K St., N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.

19 Bray Studios, Inc.
729 Seventh Ave.
New York 19, New York

20 British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

21 Brown Co.
Berlin, New Hampshire

22 Calvin Co.
1105 Truman Rd.
Kansas City 6, Missouri

23 Caterpillar Tractor Co.
600 W. Washington St.
East Peoria 8, Illinois

24 Communicable Disease Center
U. S. Public Health Service
Medical Director in Charge
P. O. Box 185
Chamblee, Georgia

25 Commercial Films, Inc.
P. O. Box 7
Cleveland 21, Ohio

26 Coronet Instructional Films
65 E. South Water St.
Chicago 1, Illinois

27 Cosmopolitan Film Libraries
3248 Gratiot Ave.
Detroit, Michigan

28 D. T. Davis Co.
178 Walnut St.
Lexington 34, Kentucky

29 William M. Dennis Film Libraries
2506½ W. 7th St.
Los Angeles 57, California

30 The Distributor's Group, Inc.
756 W. Peachtree, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

31 Eastman Kodak Co.
Dept. of Fire Prevention & Safety
Kodak Park Works
Rochester 4, New York

32 E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
1007 Market St.
Wilmington 98, Delaware

33 Duquesne Light Co.
435 Sixth Ave.
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

34 Edison Electric Institute
420 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, New York

35 Educational Film Service
180 N. Union St.
Battle Creek, Michigan

36 Employers Mutuals of Wausau
Film Dept.
Wausau, Wisconsin

37 Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc.
1150 Wilmette Ave.
Wilmette, Illinois

38 Fruehauf Trailer Co.
Sales Promotion Dept.
10940 Harper Ave.
Detroit 32, Michigan

39 General Motors Corp.
Film Library
General Motors Bldg.
Detroit 2, Michigan

40 Hamilton Safety Council
6 Court St.
Anthony Wayne Hotel
Hamilton, Ohio

41 Illuminating Engineering Society
1860 Broadway
New York 23, New York

42 Shoemaker Motion Picture Co.
124 W. Vermont St.
Indianapolis 1, Indiana

43 Institute of Makers of Explosives
250 E. 43rd St.
New York 17, New York

44 Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee
Ring Bldg.
Washington 6, D. C.

45 International Film Bureau
57 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois

46 International Harvester Co.
180 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 1, Illinois

47 The Jam Handy Organization
2821 E. Grand Blvd.
Detroit 11, Michigan

48 Kansas City Sound Service Co.
1402 Locust St.
Kansas City 6, Missouri

49 Kunz Motion Picture Service, Inc.
1319 Vine St.
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

50 Linde Air Products Co.
30 E. 42nd St.
New York 17, New York

51 Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co.
Mutual Insurance Bldg.
Chicago 40, Illinois

52 Medical Film Guild, Ltd.
504 W. 57th St.
New York 19, New York

53 Lumberman's Safety Assn.
90 Harbour St.
Toronto, Ont., Canada

54 Mine Safety Appliances Co.
Braddock, Thomas & Meade Sts.
Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania

55 Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc.
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

56 Mogull's
112-14 W. 48th St.
New York 19, New York

57 National Board of Fire Underwriters Film Library
Bureau of Communications Research, Inc.
13 E. 37th St.
New York 17, New York

58 National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.
155 E. 44th St.
New York 17, New York

59 National Film Board of Canada
Ottawa, Ont., Canada

60 National Highway Users Conference, Inc.
National Press Bldg.
Washington 4, D. C.

61 National Society for the Prevention of Blindness
1790 Broadway
New York 19, New York

62 Norton Co.
Publicity Dept.
Worcester 6, Massachusetts

63 Nu-Art Films, Inc.
112 W. 48th St.
New York 36, New York

64 The Industrial Commission of Ohio
Columbus 15, Ohio

65 Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
Ohio Bldg.
Toledo 1, Ohio

66 ROA's Films
840-44 N. Plankinton Ave.
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

67 Popular Science Publishing Co.
Audio-Visual Div.
353 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, New York

68 Portafilms
Orchard Lake, Michigan

69 The Princeton Film Center, Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey

70 Progressive Pictures
6351 Thornhill Dr.
Oakland 11, California

71 The Protectoseal Co.
1920 S. Western Ave.
Chicago 8, Illinois

72 Center for Mass Communication
Div. Columbia University Press
1125 Amsterdam Ave.
New York 25, New York

73 The Pure Oil Co.
Division of Safety
35 E. Wacker Dr.
Chicago 1, Illinois

74 Railway Express Agency, Inc.
230 Park Ave.
New York 17, New York

75 Rockwood Sprinkler Co.
38 Harlow St.
Worcester 5, Massachusetts

76 The St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Co.
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

77 Shell Oil Co.
50 W. 50th St.
New York 20, New York

78 Society For Visual Education, Inc.
1345 Diversey Parkway
Chicago 14, Illinois

79 Sportsmen's Service Bureau
Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute
250 E. 43rd St.
New York 17, New York

80 Standard Oil Co. of California
Standard Oil Bldg.
San Francisco 20, California

81 American Assn. of Oilwell Drilling Contractors
321 Reserve Loan Life Bldg.
505 N. Ervay St.
Dallas 1, Texas

82 Stillfilm, Inc.
35 S. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena 1, California

83 Superior Coach Corp.
Lima, Ohio

84 Canadian Film Institute
142 Sparks St.
Ottawa, Ont., Canada

85 Tennessee Valley Authority
Div. of Reservoir Properties
Knoxville, Tennessee

86 Transfilm, Inc.
35 W. 45th St.
New York 36, New York

87 Twyman Films, Inc.
400 W. First St.
Dayton 1, Ohio

88 Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
207 E. Ohio St.
Chicago 11, Illinois

89 U. S. Bureau of Mines
4800 Forbes St.
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

90 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Motion Picture Service
Washington 25, D. C.

91 Public Health Service
Inquiries Branch
U. S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare
Washington 25, D. C.

92 U. S. Steel Corp.
Pittsburgh Film Distribution Center
525 William Penn Pl.
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

93 U. S. Weather Bureau
24th & M St., N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

94 The Upjohn Co.
P. O. Box 831
Kalamazoo, Michigan

95 The Venard Organization
Peoria 2, Illinois

96 National Film Board of Canada
1270 Ave. of the Americas
New York 20, New York

97 Visual Art Films
3524 Fifth Ave.
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

98 Visual Sciences
Suffern, New York

99 Vocafilm Corp.
369 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, New York

100 Waverly Petroleum Products Co.
1724 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

101 Westinghouse Electric Corp.
401 Liberty Ave.
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

102 Young America Films, Inc.
18 E. 41st St.
New York 17, New York

103 Your local Zurich Insurance Company agent. If you cannot locate him, write for his name and address to:
Zurich Insurance Companies
135 S. La Salle St.
Chicago 3, Illinois

104 University of Alabama
Audio-Visual Service
P. O. Box 1991
University, Alabama

105 University of Arizona
Visual Aids Bureau
Tucson, Arizona

106 Central Washington College of Education
Office of Visual Education
Ellensburg, Washington

107 Idaho State College
Educational Film Library
Pocatello, Idaho

108 University of Illinois
Visual Aids Service
Div. of University Extension
Champaign, Illinois

109 Indiana University
Audio-Visual Center
Div. of Adult Education & Public Services
1804 E. Tenth St.
Bloomington, Indiana

110 The Iowa State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts
Visual Instruction Service
Service Bldg.
Ames, Iowa

111 State University of Iowa
Bureau of Visual Instruction
Extension Div.
Iowa City, Iowa

112 University of Kansas
Bureau of Visual Instruction
Lawrence, Kansas

113 University of Kentucky
Dept. of Univ. Extension
Lexington 29, Kentucky

114 University of Maine
School of Education
Orono, Maine

115 University of Minnesota
Audio-Visual Extension Service
230 Northrop Auditorium
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

116 University of Nebraska
Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

117 University of New Hampshire
Audio-Visual Center
Div. of Univ. Extension Service
Durham, New Hampshire

118 New York University Film Library
26 Washington Pl.
New York 3, New York

119 University of North Carolina
Film Library
Univ. Extension Div.
P. O. Drawer 1050
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

120 University of Oklahoma
Educational Materials Service
Extension Div.
Norman, Oklahoma

121 Oregon State System of Higher Education
General Extension Div.
Dept. of Visual Instruction
Corvallis, Oregon

122 Pennsylvania College for Women
PCW Film Service
Pittsburgh 6, Pennsylvania

123 Southern Railway System
General Purchasing Agent
Washington 13, D. C.

124 University of South Carolina
Audio-Visual Aids Bureau
Extension Div.
Columbia, South Carolina

125 Syracuse University
Educational Film Library
Collendale near Lancaster Ave.
Syracuse 10, New York

126 University of Tennessee
Div. of Univ. Extension
P. O. Box 8540
University Station
Knoxville, Tennessee

127 University of Texas
Office of Visual Instruction Bureau
Div. of Univ. Extension
Austin 14, Texas

128 Southern Pacific Co.
Superintendent of Safety
65 Market St.
San Francisco 5, California

129 St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.
Superintendent of Safety
906 Olive St.
St. Louis 1, Missouri

130 Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Superintendent of Safety
Omaha 2, Nebraska

131 New York Central System
Supervisor of Motion Picture Bureau
466 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, New York

132 Sinclair Refining Co.
Merchandising Dept.
5 W. 48th St.
New York 20, New York

133 The Pennsylvania Railroad
Superintendent of Safety
Broad Street Station Bldg.
1617 Pennsylvania Blvd.
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

134 The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Superintendent of Safety
Terminal Tower
Cleveland 1, Ohio

135 The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.
Superintendent of Safety
P. O. Box 2040
Denver 1, Colorado

136 Great Northern Railway
General Safety Supervisor
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

137 Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Cos.
246 N. High St.
Columbus 16, Ohio

138 Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
Film Library
26 Broadway
New York 4, New York

139 Bureau of Labor Standards
U. S. Dept. of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

140 Dudley Pictures Corp.
9908 Santa Monica Blvd.
Beverly Hills, California

141 Automobile Club of Southern California
Public Safety Dept.
2601 S. Figueroa St.
Box 2890 Terminal Annex
Los Angeles 54, California

142 Bicycle Institute of America, Inc.
122 E. 42nd St.
New York 17, New York

143 Cate & McGlone
1521 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood 28, California

144 Hubbard Hunt Productions
1459 N. Seward
Hollywood 28, California

145 Bond Safety Projects
542 Calle Santa Rosa
Palm Springs, California

146 Methods Institute, Inc.
607 Union Commerce Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

147 New Jersey Dept. of Law & Public Safety
Bureau of Traffic Safety
State House
Trenton 7, New Jersey

148 Ben Rinaldo Co.
6926 Melrose Ave.
Los Angeles 38, California

149 Commonwealth of Virginia
State Board of Education
Film Production Service
Richmond 16, Virginia

150 Vogue-Wright Studios
237 E. Ontario St.
Chicago 11, Illinois

151 National Assn. of Automotive Mutual Insurance Cos.
20 N. Wacker Dr.
Chicago 6, Illinois

152 American Petroleum Institute
Committee on Agriculture
50 W. 50th St.
New York 20, New York

153 Frith Films
1816 N. Highland
Hollywood 28, California

154 Nestor Productions, Inc.
7904 Santa Monica Blvd.
Hollywood 46, California

155 North Carolina Industrial Commission
Safety Div.
Education Bldg.
Raleigh, North Carolina

156 Forest Service
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

157 Rarig Motion Picture Co.
5514 University Way
Seattle 5, Washington

158 The Quebec Pulp & Paper Safety Assn., Inc.
65 St. Anne St.
Quebec, P.Q., Canada

159 Ford Motor Co.
3000 Schaefer Rd.
Dearborn, Michigan

160 Cleveland Automobile Club
2605 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

161 Molson's Brewery, Ltd.
1670 Notre Dame St., E.
P. O. Box 1600 Place D'Armes
Montreal, Que., Canada

162 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
1540 Broadway
New York 19, New York

163 Bakelite Co.
Div. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.
P. O. Box 670
River Road
Bound Brook, New Jersey

164 U. S. Army
Room 2D—740
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

165 Bureau of Highways
Dept. of Public Works
Safety Director
City Hall
Baltimore 2, Maryland

166 Geophysical Service, Inc.
6000 Lemmon Ave.
Dallas 9, Texas

167 Hy-Test Safety Shoes
Div. of International Shoe Co.
1509 Washington Ave.
St. Louis 3, Missouri

168 General Mills, Inc.
400 Second Ave., S.
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

169 MFA Mutual Insurance Co. & Missouri State Highway Patrol
Columbia, Missouri

170 RKO Pictures, Inc.
RKO Bldg., Radio City
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

171 The Coca-Cola Co.
P. O. Drawer 1734
Atlanta 1, Georgia

172 United World Films, Inc.
1445 Park Ave.
New York 29, New York

173 Chicago Transit Authority
P. O. Box 3555
Chicago 57, Illinois

174 Auto-Owners Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 660
Lansing 3, Michigan

175 Studebaker Corp.
South Bend 27, Indiana

176 Serra, Inc.
16 E. Ontario St.
Chicago 11, Illinois

177 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore 1, Maryland

178 Theatre of Life
6630 Romaine St.
Hollywood, California

179 A. O. Smith Corp.
P. O. Box 584
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

180 General Electric Co.
New York, New York

181 Southern Regional Assn.
Refrigerator Service Engineering Soc.
980 W. Peachtree St., N.W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

182 Refrigerator Service Engineering Soc.
Educational Office
1721 E. Lake Bluff Blvd.
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

183 National Assn. of Mutual Insurance Cos.
2105 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

184 Hospital Services, Inc. of Iowa
Liberty Bldg.
Des Moines 7, Iowa

185 Kaiser-Frazer Sales Corp.
Room 107—Admin. Bldg.
Willow Run, Michigan

186 Dr. Arthur G. Stenius
Audio-Visual Consultation Bureau
College of Education
Wayne University
Detroit 1, Michigan

187 Eastbay Chapter National Safety Council
353 15th St.
Oakland 12, California

188 General Pictures Productions, Inc.
1702 Koo Way
Des Moines 4, Iowa

189 McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.
Text-Film Dept.
330 W. 42nd St.
New York 36, New York

190 Humble Oil & Refining Co.
Humble Film Library
Box 2180
Houston 1, Texas

191 Ethyl Corp.
100 Park Ave.
New York 17, New York

192 U. S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
Washington 25, D. C.

193 National Motion Pictures Co.
Mooresville, Indiana

194 Avis Films, Inc.
932 N. La Brea Ave.
Hollywood 38, California

195 Carl F. Mahnke Productions
Vocational Guidance Films, Inc.
215 E. Third St.
Des Moines 9, Iowa

196 Liberty Mutual Insurance Cos.
175 Berkeley St.
Boston 17, Massachusetts

197 Knowledge Builders
Visual Education Center Bldg.
Lowell Ave. & Cherry Lane
Floral Park
Long Island, New York

198 Becton, Dickinson & Co.
Rutherford, New Jersey

199 Michigan Dept. of Conservation
Div. of Education
Lansing 26, Michigan

200 Proto Tools
2209 Santa Fe Ave.
Los Angeles 54, California

201 American Society of Bakery Engineers
Room 1354—La Salle Wacker Bldg.
121 W. Wacker Dr.
Chicago 1, Illinois

202 Scott Aviation Corp.
Lancaster, New York

203 Photoplay Club
Greenwich High School
Field Point Rd.
Greenwich, Connecticut

204 Square Deal Pictures Corp.
Pinesbridge Rd.
Ossining, New York

205 Cornell Film Co.
1501 Broadway
New York 36, New York

206 J. I. Case Co.
General Office
Racine, Wisconsin

207 Toronto Traffic Safety Council
330 Bay St.
Toronto, Ont., Canada

208 Sterling Television Co., Inc.
205 E. 43rd St.
New York 17, New York

209 Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
Jackson, Mississippi

210 Merchandiser Film Productions
192 Lexington Ave.
New York 16, New York

211 Stanley Bowmar Co.
513 W. 166th St.
New York 32, New York

212 Sound Masters, Inc.
165 W. 46th St.
New York 19, New York

213 Sid Davis Productions
3826 Cochran Ave.
Los Angeles 56, California

214 Colorado State College of Education
Instructional Materials Center
Greeley, Colorado

215 University of Idaho
Audio-Visual Center
Dept. of Educational Field Service
Moscow, Idaho

216 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union (AFL) Local 1031
5247 W. Madison St.
Chicago 44, Illinois

217 Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College
Audio-Visual Dept.
Div. of Univ. Extension
Stillwater, Oklahoma

218 Michigan Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee
516 Olds Tower
Lansing, Michigan

219 Local State & City American National Red Cross Chapters

220 Assn. of American Railroads
59 E. Van Buren St.
Chicago 5, Illinois

221 National Electrical Products Corp.
18th Floor—Chamber of Commerce Bldg
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

222 Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Assn.
90 Harbour St.
Toronto, Ont., Canada

223 University of Washington
Instructional Materials Center
Seattle 5, Washington

224 Clark Equipment Co.
Industrial Truck Div.
Advertising Dept.
Battle Creek, Michigan

225 United Geophysical Corp.
1200 S. Marengo Ave.
Pasadena 15, California

226 United Film Service, Inc.
2449 Charlotte St.
Kansas City 8, Kansas

227 National Gypsum Co.
325 Delaware Ave.
Buffalo 2, New York

228 U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters
Chief, Public Information Div.
Washington 25, D. C.

229 Hanna Coal Co.
Div. of Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co.
Central Office Bldg.
St. Clairsville, Ohio

230 The George Fox Corp.
1508 Cross Roads of the World
Hollywood 38, California

231 Walker Kidde & Co., Inc.
675 Main St.
Belleville 9, New Jersey

232 Johnson & Johnson
Education Dept.
New Brunswick, New Jersey

233 Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America
2719 N. Wilton
Chicago, Illinois

234 Seminar Films, Inc.
347 Madison Ave.
New York 17, New York

235 Local Chevrolet Sales Offices

236 Motion Picture Advertising Service Co., Inc.
1032 Carondelet St.
New Orleans 1, Louisiana

237 Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.
25 W. 43rd St.
New York 36, New York

238 Triad Corporation
4515 Sepulveda Blvd.
Sherman Oaks, California

239 Ideal Pictures Corporation
58 E. South Water St.
Chicago, Illinois

240 Photo & Sound
116 Natoma
San Francisco, California

241 Cinesound Co.
5968 Santa Monica Blvd.
Hollywood 38, California

242 Standard Stations, Inc.
225 Bush St.
San Francisco, California

243 Institute of Visual Training
55 W. 42nd St.
New York 36, New York

244 Curriculum Full-Color Filmstrips
Educational Projections, Inc.
10 E. 40th St.
New York 16, New York

245 Riviera Productions
1713 Via El Prado
Redondo Beach, California

246 American Manufacturer's Mutual Insurance Co.
20 N. Wacker Dr.
Chicago, Illinois

247 Watts Regulator Co.
Lawrence, Massachusetts

248 Byron, Inc.
122 Wisconsin Ave.
Washington 7, D. C.

249 Film Originals
P. O. Box 4072
Boise, Idaho

250 Vicksburg District
District Engineer
P. O. Box 60
Vicksburg, Mississippi

251 Premier Radio Enterprises, Inc.
3033 Locust St.
St. Louis 3, Missouri

252 Canadian National Railroads
Supt. of Safety
890 Notre Dame St., W.
Montreal, Que., Canada

253 Colorado State Department of Health
State Office Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado

254 University of California
Educational Film Sales Dept.
Univ. Extension
Los Angeles 24, California

255 National Commission on Safety Education, NEA
1201 16th St., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

256 Omaha Safety Council
Electric Bldg.
Omaha 2, Nebraska

257 University of Michigan
Audio-Visual Education Center
4028 Administration Bldg.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

258 Von Duprin Div.
Vonnegut Hardware Co.
402 W. Maryland St.
Indianapolis 9, Indiana

259 Markel Service, Inc.
P. O. Box 1217
Richmond, Virginia

260 Victor Kayfetz Productions, Inc.
1780 Broadway
New York 19, New York

261 Air Reduction Sales Co.
60 E. 42nd St.
New York 17, New York

262 National Dairy Products Corp.
260 Madison Ave.
New York 16, New York
or
Local Kraft & Sealtest Divisions

263 Boston University
Film Library
School of Education
332 Bay State Road
Boston 15, Massachusetts

264 Industrial Accident Prevention Assns.
90 Harbour St.
Toronto 1, Ont., Canada

265 New York Bell Telephone Company Offices

266 American Gas Association
420 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, New York

267 Health Publications Institute, Inc.
216 N. Dawson St.
Raleigh, North Carolina

268 Walt Disney Productions
Non-Theatrical Film Div.
2400 W. Alameda Ave.
Burbank, California

269 Capitol Film Laboratories, Inc.
1905 Fairview Ave., N.E.
Washington 2, D. C.

270 Federal Civil Defense Regional Offices

271 Buckingham Manufacturing Co., Inc.
7-9 Travis Ave.
Binghamton, New York

272 Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Cos.
20 N. Wacker Dr.
Chicago 6, Illinois

273 University of Missouri
Dept. of Agricultural Education
Columbia, Missouri

274 Iowa Farm Bureau Federation
Visual Aid Dept.
Des Moines 9, Iowa

275 Sullivan Company
408 N. Glendale Ave.
Glendale 6, California

276 International Assn. of Fire Chiefs
Hotel Martinique
Broadway & 32nd St.
New York 1, New York

277 American Assn. of Motor Vehicle Administrators
912 Barr Bldg.
Washington 6, D. C.

GUIDE TO SOURCES BY STATE

The following is a list of sources within each state which have films or film information. They are different from those listed in the "Guide To Sources" in that their distribution is restricted to their immediate area. Also, the films they have available are mostly traffic, home, school, and general interest films. Of course, the sources which distribute films nationally will also send them out locally, and may be contacted for that purpose.

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Local County Health Departments*

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Arizona State Dept. of Health*
Division of Health Education

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

Arkansas State Board of Health*
Division of Public Health Education

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

University of California*
Principal Audio-Visual Specialist
University Extension

Los Angeles

Greater Los Angeles Safety Council
Suite 406, 610 S. Main Street

San Diego

San Diego City Schools
Education Center
Park Blvd. at El Cajon
(Restricted to San Diego Area)

San Francisco

California Department of Public Health*
760 Market Street

San Francisco Chapter
National Safety Council
28 Geary Street

San Jose

Santa Clara County Safety Council
381 W. San Fernando Street

Stockton

San Joaquin County Safety Council, Inc.
City Hall
(Restricted to San Joaquin County)

COLORADO

Boulder

University of Colorado
Extension Division
Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction

Denver

Colorado Department of Public Health*
Public Health Education Section
1422 Grant Street

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport

Bridgeport Safety Council, Inc.
211 State Street

Hartford

Connecticut State Department of Health*
Bureau of Public Health Information

Storrs

University of Connecticut
Audio-Visual Center

DELAWARE

Wilmington

Delaware Safety Council, Inc.
1054 Du Pont Building

FLORIDA

Jacksonville

Florida State Board of Health*
Division of Health Information

Jacksonville-Duval County Safety Council
P. O. Box 4766
607 Hildebrandt Building

Tampa

Citizens Safety Council of Hillsborough County
P. O. Box 1487
3rd Floor, Chamber of Commerce Building

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Georgia Department of Health*
Division of Public Health Education
12 Capitol Square
(Also local Health Departments)

IDAHO

Boise

Idaho Department of Public Health*
Health Education Section
P. O. Box 640

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Greater Chicago Safety Council
10 North Clark Street

Springfield

Illinois Department of Public Health*
Bureau of Health Education

*Restricted to state.

INDIANA

Fort Wayne

Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce
Safety Council

Indianapolis

Indiana Committee of National Society for the Prevention of Blindness
c/o Dr. Fred Wilson
1100 W. Michigan

Indiana State Board of Health*
Division of Health & Physical Education
1330 W. Michigan Street

IOWA

Sioux City

Sioux City Safety Council & Woodbury County Traffic Safety Conference
P. O. Box 806

KANSAS

Topeka

Kansas State Board of Health*
Division of Health Education Services
Masonic Building—Ground Floor East

KENTUCKY

Local County Health Departments

Louisville

Louisville Safety Council, Inc.
Speed Building

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

Louisiana State Department of Health*
Division of Public Health Education
1436 Dryades Street

Metropolitan New Orleans Safety Council, Inc.
410 Carondelet Building
(Restricted to city)

MAINE

Augusta

Maine Department of Health and Welfare*
Health Education Consultant

MARYLAND

Baltimore

Baltimore Safety Council, Inc.
32 South Street

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Massachusetts Department of Public Health*
Home Accident Prevention Project
41 Mount Street

Springfield

Safety Council of Western Massachusetts
458 Bridge Street

Worcester

Worcester County Safety Council
Chamber of Commerce

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids

Greater Grand Rapids Safety Council, Inc.
302 Association of Commerce Building
(Restricted to Kent County)

Kalamazoo

Kalamazoo Safety Council
101 Pratt Building
(Restricted to city and surrounding area)

Lansing

Greater Lansing Safety Council
506 Busch Building
P. O. Box 1136

Michigan Department of Health*
Section of Education
Division of Administrative Services
Old Dewitt Road

St. Joseph

Twin Cities Area Safety Council
Shepard-Benning Building

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis

Minnesota Department of Health*
University Campus

MISSISSIPPI

Jaekson

Mississippi State Board of Health*
Division of Health Education

MISSOURI

Jefferson City

Missouri Division of Health
Bureau of Health Education
(Also supply speakers)

Kansas City

Kansas City Safety Council
419 Dwight Building
(Restricted to city area)

MONTANA

Helena

Montana State Board of Health*
Division of Public Health Education

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh

North Carolina State Board of Health*
Film Records and Equipment

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord

New Hampshire State Department of Health*
Bureau of Health Education
17 Capitol Street

NEW JERSEY

Newark

New Jersey State Safety Council, Inc.
24 Branford Place

NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe

New Mexico Department of Public Health*
Health Education Consultant

NEW YORK

Albany

New York State Department of Health*
Office of Public Health Education
18 Dove Street

New York City

Greater New York Safety Council, Inc.
60 E. 42nd Street
(Restricted to city and surrounding area)

NEVADA

Carson City

Nevada State Department of Health*
108 West 2nd Street

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismark

North Dakota State Department of Health*
Division of Health Education

OHIO

Cleveland

Cleveland Safety Council
Suite 508, 2073 E. 9th St.
(Restricted to city)

Ohio State Safety Council, Inc.
Suite 514, 2073 E. 9th St.

Columbus

Ohio State Department of Health*
Division of Public Health Education
307-A, Ohio Departments Building

Ohio State Department of Highway Safety

Dayton

Dayton Chamber of Commerce
Safety Council
Biltmore Hotel

Middletown

Middletown Safety Council
101 N. Broad Street

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City Safety Council
319 Hales Building
(Restricted to city and suburbs)

Oklahoma State Department of Public Health*
Division of Health Education
3400 N. Eastern

OREGON

Portland

Oregon State Board of Health*
State Office Building
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA

Bethlehem

Lehigh Valley Safety Council
602 E. 3rd Street

*Restricted to state.

Harrisburg

Pennsylvania Bureau of Highway Safety
Film Library
Room 500, Finance Building

Pennsylvania Department of Health*
Bureau of Public Health Education
Room 67, South Office Building

Philadelphia

Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia
Philadelphia Safety Council
17th and Sansom Streets

Pittsburgh

Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, Inc.
605 Park Building

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket

Blackstone Valley Safety Council
33 Summer Street

Providence

Rhode Island Department of Education
Audio-Visual Aids
25 Park Street

Safety Council Division
Automobile Club of Rhode Island
50 Fountain Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia

South Carolina State Board of Health*
Public Health Education Section
Division of Administration

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls

Sioux Falls Safety Council
City Hall
9th and Dakota Streets
(Restricted to city and surrounding area)

UTAH

Salt Lake City

Utah Safety Council
State Capitol Building

Utah State Department of Health*
Health Education Section

WASHINGTON

Pullman

State College of Washington
Audio-Visual Center

Seattle

Washington Department of Health*
Health Education Section
Smith Tower

Spokane

Spokane School District #81
Audio-Visual Department
615 W. 4th Street
(Restricted to city)

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown

West Virginia University
Audio-Visual Department

WISCONSIN

Green Bay

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

Madison

Wisconsin State Board of Health*
Division of Health Education
State Office Building

Wisconsin State Conservation Department
Information and Education Division
Photographic Section

Milwaukee

Milwaukee Safety Commission
Room 101, City Hall
(Restricted to greater Milwaukee)

Racine

Racine County Safety Council
818 Sixth Street

WYOMING

Cheyenne

Wyoming Department of Public Health*
Division of Health Education
State Office Building

HAWAII

Honolulu

Territory of Hawaii Department of Health*
Office of Health Education

CANADA

ALBERTA

Edmonton

Alberta Safety Council
10526 Jasper Avenue

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver

Vancouver Traffic and Safety Council
207 W. Hastings Street

Victoria

British Columbia Dept. of Health & Welfare*
Division of Public Health Education

MANITOBA

Winnepeg

Manitoba Dept. of Health & Public Welfare*
Health and Welfare Education
320 Sherbrook Street

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton

New Brunswick Department of Education*
Audio-Visual Aids Bureau

NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's

Newfoundland Department of Education*
Division of Audio-Visual Education

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax

Nova Scotia Department of Public Health*

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina

Saskatchewan Department of Public Health
Health Education Section
(Not restricted to territory)

*Restricted to state.

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X-Rays
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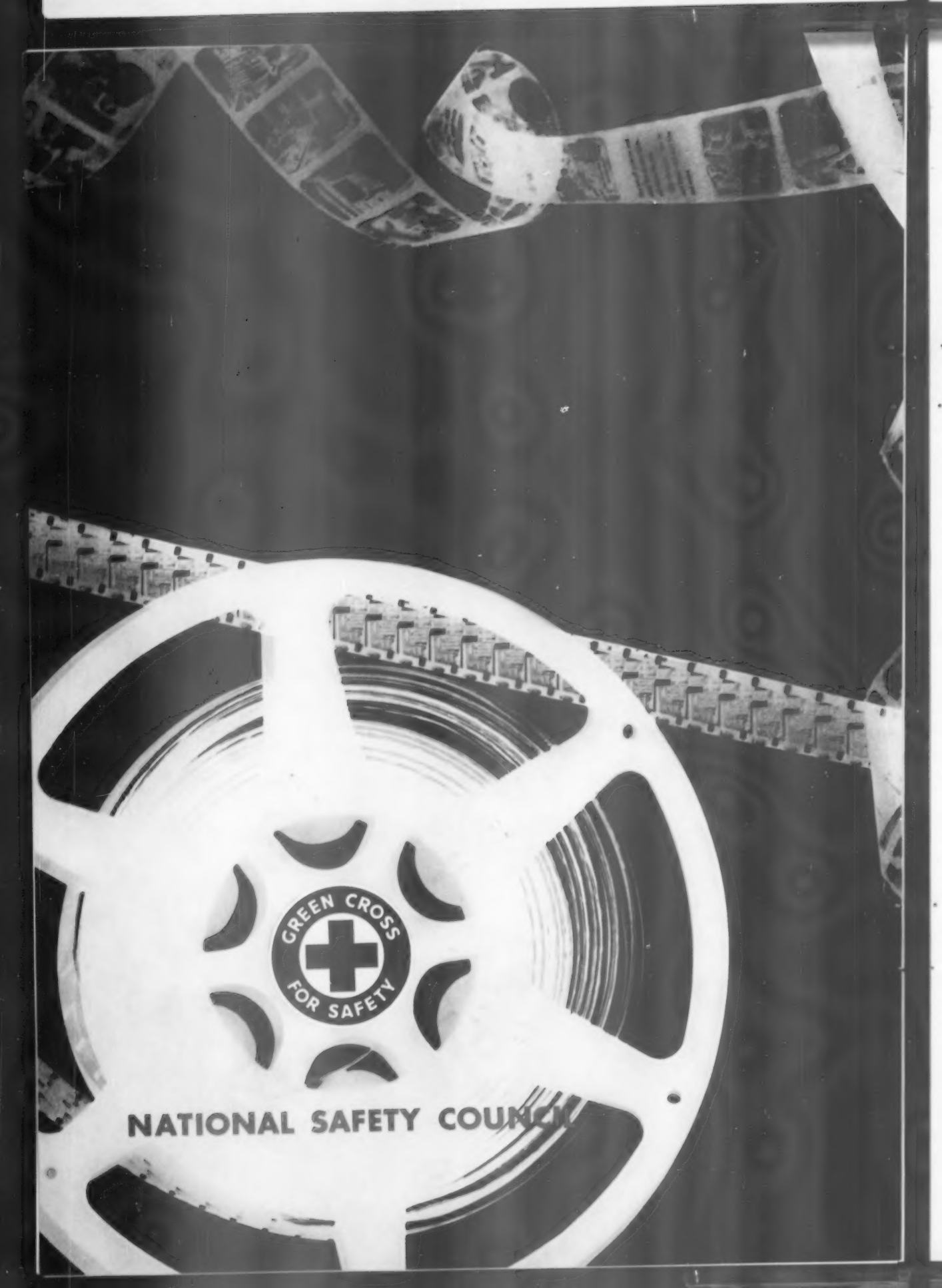
GREEN CROSS
FOR SAFETY
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Turning Back Death

—*From page 72*

sure-arm lift, should be started without delay and continued until the device is ready for use.

Inhalator. If the device is an inhalator, the manual method must be continued as such instrument merely delivers oxygen under low, continuously positive pressure and a manual method is necessary to provide inspiration and expiration.

Resuscitator. For many years the medical profession regarded with disfavor the 'blow and suck' machines. However, in recent years the best resuscitators have improved so that, if properly used, they will not damage the lungs and will provide excellent ventilation. A resuscitator delivers oxygen under alternating positive pressure and negative pressure but most can also be used as inhalators to deliver continuous positive pressure.

The resuscitator is especially helpful as its application requires less skill than a properly performed push-pull manual method and is less fatiguing when the work must be carried on for a lengthy period. It is also of good use in cases where movement of the victim's body would be harmful, such as during surgery or in cases with extensive burns, broken spine, ribs or arms. Also, where the victim is trapped under debris or a vehicle. Most resuscitators make known the presence of an obstruction in the air passage by a clicking sound and provide an aspirator to remove the obstruction.

The type of gas to be used in an inhalator or resuscitator has been the subject of many debates. The Council on Physical Medicine recommended that straight oxygen be used. It is suggested that first aid and rescue squads and others maintaining such instruments confer with their medical advisor and ascertain if it is desired that they have available at least one tank with a mixture, such as 93 per cent oxygen and 7 per cent cabon dioxide, for special cases.

It is important that only a reliable type of resuscitator be used and it is also suggested that any

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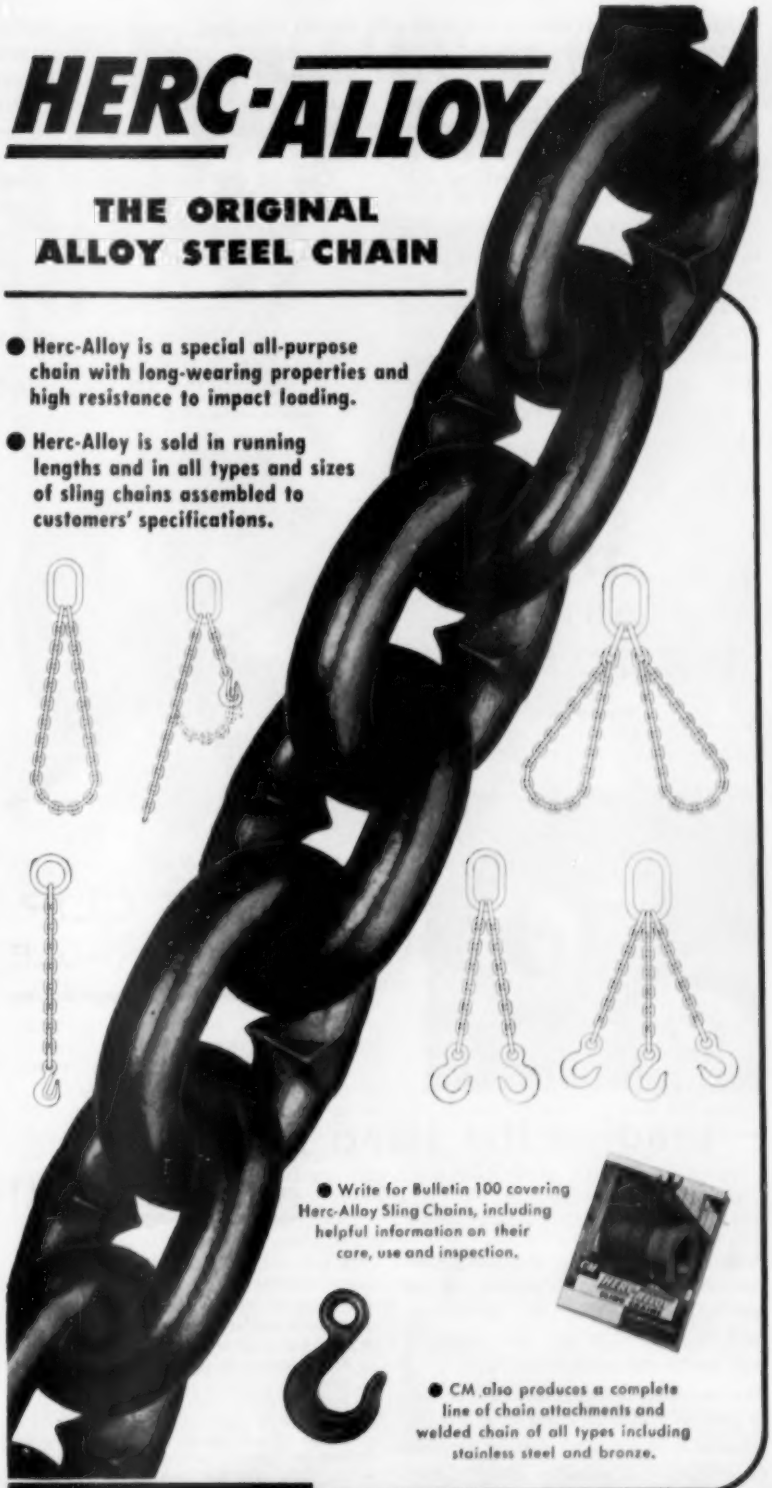

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organization purchasing one make certain that the resuscitator is on the list of machines approved by the Council of Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association. They might also wish to confer with their local medical advisor.

It has been found that the maintaining of a continuous positive pressure in the lungs above 14 mm. of mercury interfered with the circulation of blood in the veins in a normal person which indicated it would be most harmful to maintain any such continuous positive pressure in a person requiring resuscitation, but it does not follow that an intermittent positive pressure would be harmful.

One of the conclusions arrived at in the studies mentioned before was that resuscitators with an alternating positive pressure of plus 14 mm. of mercury and a negative pressure of minus 9 mm. of mercury provide safe, adequate exchange.

As resuscitators are mechanical devices it is important they be checked frequently to be sure they are always in working condition. One responsible individual in the organization be assigned the task of making frequent periodic inspections of the resuscitator.

It is well to remember that the efficiency of a resuscitator depends on the knowledge and skill of the operator and therefore every member of an organization using one should possess detailed knowledge of the physiology of respiration. Periodic classes of instruction and drill should be conducted, at least some of them under supervision of a doctor and the manufacturer of resuscitator.

Operating Precautions

As the operating procedure varies with the individual resuscitator complete details should be obtained from the manufacturer and given careful study. It might be well to point out some of the possible errors that could be made when operating a resuscitator:

1. Artificial respiration should be started immediately upon arrival by a manual method while the machine is being set up or the victim being placed in position.
2. Be certain the air passages are free from obstruction, such as false teeth, fluid, vomit, etc. It is especially important that the tongue not be allowed to drop back in the throat. It may be necessary to insert two fingers far back into the mouth and press downward and forward on the tongue to bring it out. If victim is face down, the tongue will probably remain in position, but if he is on his back it may be necessary to hold the tongue out with a handkerchief or some instrument for that purpose, such as the airway which is usually part of the equipment furnished with the resuscitator. Any fluid or vomit should be immediately wiped away to prevent its being forced into the lungs during the positive pressure phase of the resuscitation.
3. When using the resuscitator there should be positive seal between the face and the face-piece or the machine will not operate as a resuscitator.
4. Do not allow the victim's chin to to be in a low position. The chin should be in a normal position with the neck slightly extended so the air passage is in a straight line.
5. Do not be in too much of a hurry to transport the victim. It may be better to continue the resuscitation efforts on the spot until he shows some improvement.

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Obituary

WILLIAM A. ROBERTS

WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, president of Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, died April 12. He had suffered a heart attack April 1.

Mr. Roberts was born in Osceola, Mo., August 25, 1897. Before becoming president of the company in 1951 he had been executive vice-president in charge of the tractor division. Last fall he had been named by President Eisenhower to a five-man-national highway advisory committee. At the time of his death he was a member of the National Committee for Farm Safety and had been a director of the National Safety Council, 1950-52.

ROY S. BONSIB

ROY S. BONSIB, for many years chief safety inspector for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and one of the organizers of the Petroleum Section of the National Safety Council, died April 20 in White Plains, N. Y., Hospital. Death resulted from a heart attack.

Born in Indianapolis, May 18, 1885, Mr. Bonsib received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Indiana University and in 1914 received a degree in engineering from Columbia University School of Mines. Before becoming associated with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1921 he had been associated with Lowmoor, Va., Iron Company; Richpatch, Va., Mines; U. S. Metals Refining Company; East Chicago, Ind.; U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp., California Division, and U. S. Department of Labor.

At the time of his retirement in 1951 he was director of accident prevention and industrial hygiene for Standard of New Jersey.

When the National Safety Council's Petroleum Section was organized in 1922 he became its first general chairman, serving for two years. He also held many offices in the American Society of Safety Engineers, Greater New York Safety Council, American

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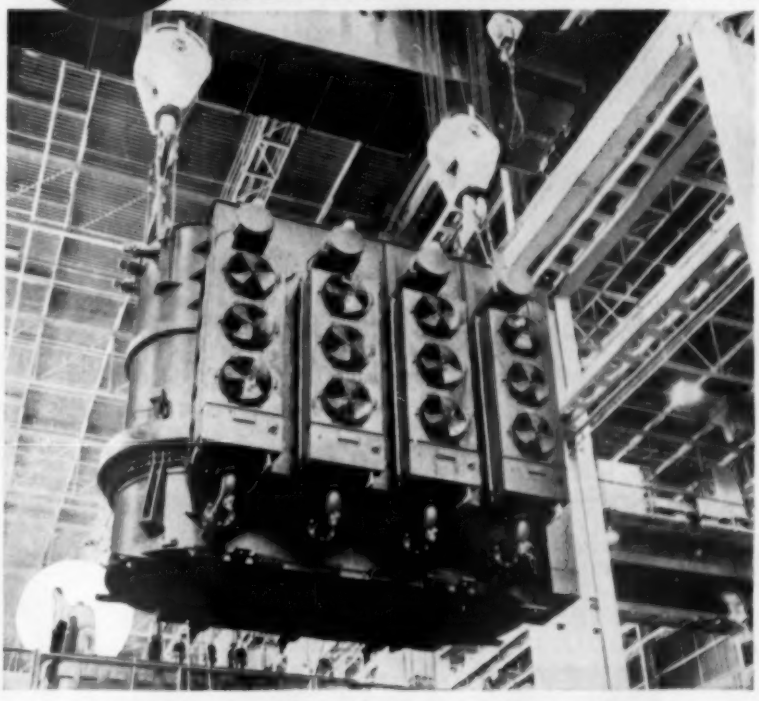

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Petroleum Institute and the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Alta Dennis Bonsib, a daughter and four grandchildren.

Personals

—From page 50

A graduate of the University of Louisville in 1933 and of the University of Louisville School of Medicine in 1937, Dr. Noe combined private and industrial practice (Inland Steel Company coal mines) and public health work in Wheelwright, Ky., before going into the Armed Services in 1940.

Upon completion of five years active duty in the Armed Forces, he became assistant medical director of Inland Steel Company, East Chicago, Ind., which post he held until his appointment as medical director of the Pottery Group in East Liverpool, Ohio.

Dr. Noe is a Fellow of the Industrial Medical Association and Counselor of District 8, and is a Fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, American Industrial Hygiene Association, the Medical Director's Club of Pittsburgh, and the W. Va. Public Health Association. He has been active in the tri-state area in various health and civic organizations.

DR. WILLIAM L. FAITH, deputy director and chief engineer of the Air Pollution Foundation since the organization was established a year ago, has been elected vice-president and chief engineer. The Foundation is an independent research organization.

Dr. Faith, 47, was graduated from the University of Maryland with a B.Sc. degree in 1928, took his M.Sc. degree from the University of Illinois in 1929, and his Ph.D. in 1931.

From 1945 to 1954 he was with Corn Products Refining Company at Argo, Ill., as director of engineering in the chemical division. Previously he had been associated with several universities. He is co-author of *Applications of Chemical Engineering, Industrial Chemicals,* and *Laboratory Design.*

Facts About Fiber Rope

—From page 39

13. Splice correctly. When a relatively small section of a rope has been worn or damaged, cut out the section and splice it together, with either a short or long splice, depending on use.

14. Avoid sudden jerks or strains. A rope may be extremely difficult to break with a pull, yet can easily be broken with a snap. Sudden jerks on tackle, slings or lashings may result in breaks that never would have occured with a steady, natural pull.

15. Reverse rope ends. Particularly in tackle use, reverse the rope end-for-end periodically so that all sections will receive equal wear. Should it become badly worn on a short section, shorten the rope or cut out the section and splice. A good splice is safer than a damaged section.

Routine Inspection

Wherever rope is used, routine inspection should be part of the program. Conditions to be looked for in surface inspection are:

1. Abrasion—broken fibers.
2. Cuts.
3. Soft spots or general softness. These indicate badly worn rope.
4. Decay or burns by hot substance, such as paraffin, solder, or chemicals.
5. Cutting in or drawing down of one strand.

Internal inspection should include:

1. Broken fiber or yarns.
2. Powdering in center of rope at strand axis. This is a sign of serious strain from grit.
3. Dry rot or mildew.
4. Any change in color of fiber, yarn or strand.

If in doubt about condition of rope on visual inspection, open a strand of yarn and take out several lengths of fiber. Break this fiber across thumb nail; do the same with a fiber from new rope and note the difference. If the fiber from the used rope breaks quite easily and feels brittle and dry, the rope should be discarded.

Precautions

The first rule is an obvious one —never use rope in a doubtful condition. Other recommendations include:

1. Instruct men in proper methods of handling rope, with a program of definite fastenings for various operations. Insist that these fastenings be employed. Failure of faulty knots, hitches and splices under heavy strain may cause serious accidents.

2. Know the weight of the load, then check the rope card for the proper size of rope.

3. Inspect blocks for general condition, each time they come in from a job, for cracked shell and misalignment of sheaves. Not only do sheave bearings and pins sustain injury but the sheave sides may become so sharp that they will cut the rope.

4. Make sure the proper size rope is used near tackle. Charts issued by block manufacturers give the sizes of rope each block will accommodate.

5. In making a length of rope fast, find a reasonably smooth surface around which to secure it,

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and take sufficient turns to secure the rope properly. Do not wrap the hauling part of a working line around your hand when applying force. If this type of hand hold is necessary, throw an open hitch in the hauling part.

Fastenings. Success of any operation where rope is employed depends to a great extent on a splice, knot or hitch. When fastening rope, use only accepted methods of knotting and splicing. These methods have withstood the test of time and will give more service and a greater degree of safety.

Rope often fails at the fastenings, The reason is that each yarn and strand in the standing part of the rope bears its proper share of the load. In all fastenings, the rope is more or less cramped, distorted, or has a sharp bend. This places an overload on the yarns most effected and these yarns part until this cramping effect is overcome. In some cases this effect is not overcome and the rope is stranded and then parts.

Treated Rope. Numerous types of treated rope are furnished by cordage manufacturers. This includes flame-proofed rope requested by bridge building companies to form a life net under the bridge structure where it might come in contact with hot rivets.

Fiber is frequently waterproofed. This lessens the degree of absorption of the fiber and is generally desirable.

Marine growths sometimes impair the durability of rope seriously. Treatment with such materials as copper, nathanate or an oleate is resistant to many bacteria and growths.

Treatment given ordinary rope in most cases would make it impervious to mildew. However, since no treatment can be guaranteed under all conditions, the manufacturers recommend that the rope be used with the same precautions as if it were not treated for mildew.

Rope treated with pine or coal tar is specified by many industries. Some of these treatments carry an extra charge which is well worth the cost in many instances.

Happy Feet

—From page 27

shoe store on wheels. It has a wide aisle and seating facilities for employee customers. It carries safety footwear in sizes 5 to 14 and widths from AA to EEEE.

Two professional shoe fitters and one operating salesman handle the sales. They take no cash. The customer signs a sales slip authorizing a payroll deduction, or, if he prefers, he may pay the plant store manager next day.

The Shoemobile is set up inside the plant and can be moved to accommodate employees in the various departments. Employees are contacted and those who wish to purchase are scheduled to visit the Shoemobile. Relief men handle their jobs while they are away and there is no shutdown in any department.

Employee response. The first year about 95 per cent of employees went through the Shoemobile and more than 1,000 pairs were sold. The second and third years about 60 per cent of the employees visited the Shoemobile and approximately 500 pairs were purchased each year. Many have formed the habit of buying shoes at the plant store.

Advance publicity. The visit of the Shoemobile is preceded by an energetic campaign of advertising in *Bear Safety Facts* and on bulletin boards. A mobile display case featuring safety shoes is also circulated through the plant.

Five attractive door prizes are given. Interested employees are given numbered pass cards by their supervisors and the cards are dropped in a container inside the door of the Shoemobile.

The prizes are on display in the plant cafeteria and at the end of the sale drawings are made and the prizes handed out.

A week before the coming of the Shoemobile a representative of the shoe company and the plant safety director set up supervisory meetings to look over new styles of safety shoes and freshen up on procedure to promote interest in foot protection.

Results. Of the 3000 wage employees and their supervisors, it is estimated that 65 per cent wear safety shoes regularly on the job. There are about 200 women employed in production departments and some 30 per cent of them wear safety shoes.

Employees appreciate the care taken in providing well-fitting shoes and keeping a record of their requirements and preferences. The guarantee assures those who had trouble with safety shoes in the earlier days that they can now buy and wear them with confidence.

Concentrate on Essentials

—From page 21

Very often in utility work, driving a car appears to be a secondary part of the job. Men are hired to construct, install, sell, shoot trouble and many other jobs which require transportation, but no thought is given to their ability to drive. They may be sent to school to learn their trade but are not given instruction in hand-

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ling a motor vehicle.

Most of us are the best drivers in the world; we ought to be—we taught ourselves. Driving is like playing golf without professional instruction. You can go through life making the same mistakes without ever knowing the difference. Employees who drive should be observed at frequent intervals to insure correction of faulty habits.

Tools for the Job

Now I am not naive enough to think that I have given you a full course in accident prevention in these several points. Smart men have written books on the subject and still left much to be said. Your problems may be entirely different and perhaps mine will be by next year at this time.

What are some of the tools for accomplishing results in accident prevention? Naturally, I am most familiar with those of the Bell System, and we have some good ones. There are many such tools used in other industries just as effectively.

I have mentioned the importance of top management's responsibilities. It is here that the tone of the organization is set. "As goes the boss so goes the organization." We have talked about this for years and most people thoroughly understand it. In my conversations with safety people in various industries, this one point is their most important problem. Very few of their big bosses really do anything about accident prevention. They talk about it. They don't want accidents. They are plenty mad when accidents happen but they don't have time to really do anything concrete about it.

Let me tell you about one boss who has done something. This is my boss, the general plant manager of the Washington-Idaho Area. He has a personal safety program. This program is in chart form and is on an easel in his office for everyone who enters to see. The chart indicates progress throughout the year. If he has not lived up to his program, everyone knows about it.

This program consists of holding a safety conference with his staff at stated intervals, attending other safety meetings of various types on a scheduled basis, conducting field safety surveys, etc. There is one more very important phase of this management program. Every supervisor in the organization has a similar personal safety program and is required to report on his progress in maintaining it.

One of the best tools for preventing accidents in the Bell System is the "Safety Observation Plan." Under this plan unsafe plant conditions, tools and work operations are uncovered and corrected before accidents can occur. Briefly, each supervisor has a pad of simple forms on which is print-

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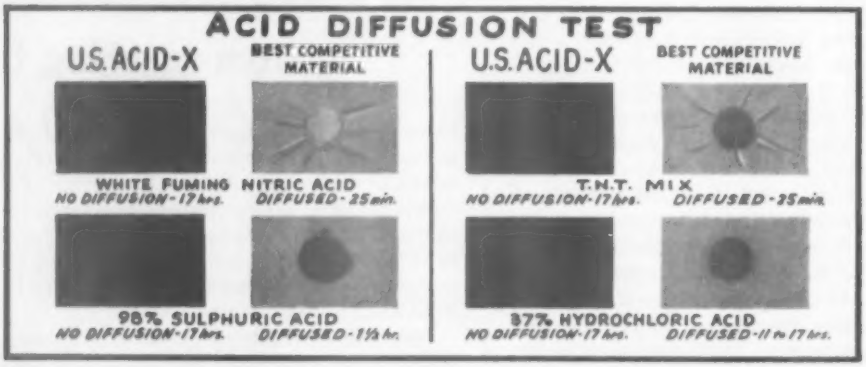

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ed a list of the most common unsafe practices and some blank spaces for hazards not so common.

All observations of unsafe practices are recorded on these forms, but most important, the condition is immediately called to the attention of the employee involved. The forms are summarized and the information used for future discussion in safety meetings or for training material.

This is not a "police" plan and must not be used as such. It is a plan to educate people on the particular hazards of their jobs and to make them conscious and vigilant. It is a very effective accident prevention tool.

First aid training is one of our best accident prevention activities. When the Bell System first started an accident prevention program forty years or more ago, first aid training was the one, and possibly the only, safety activity. There were so many people being hurt in our industry, as in all industries at that time, that it probably seemed a good idea to teach people how to take care of the injured. I suspect that, previous to the first aid training program, there were more serious injuries and fatalities caused by improper treatment of an accident victim than from the initial consequence of the accident.

You might not have to go back too many years to find this situation to be true. How many fatalities could have been saved by the immediate application of artificial respiration?

All of you know that first-aid training has important benefits other than teaching the care of injuries. It also assists in preventing people from getting hurt. Anyone who has studied first aid is more safety conscious. In our area all of our tool-using employees have standard or advanced first-aid cards. In recent years we are extending this program to include non-tool using employees, both men and women. We feel that it pays in reducing time away from work resulting from accidents both on and off the job. This is a continuing program as first-aid cards must be renewed at regular intervals.

As safety people, how do we determine the on-the-job effectiveness of our efforts to reduce accidents? We have an excellent method which we call the "Safety Survey." In this plan, the safety director and one or more line supervisors visit the work operations with one purpose in mind —to study the work in progress from a safety standpoint. All other phases of the job are forgotten for the moment. Methods, tools, materials, equipment and anything else that could affect safety are observed and a record made of all pertinent conditions.

Summaries, including both good and bad features of the job, are sent to the supervisors involved in the survey for their action. Furthermore, a comparison of several surveys gives an excellent indication of the progress being made. I strongly recommend this procedure. Its effects are excellent in both management and craft forces.

To help combat the motor ve-

Latest "BERYLCO" Safety Tool Catalog Shows 400 Ways to Curb Dangerous Sparks

Each of the four-hundred-odd items described in this brand new illustrated catalog is a valuable safeguard against fires and explosions due to sparks. They're all made of "Berylco" beryllium copper, a material subjected to rigorous sparking tests by Factory Mutual Laboratories and given the official stamp of approval.

The "Berylco" line is tailored to your needs—a tool for every type of work to be done near flammable liquids, gases and dusts. Workers like them too, because they are trimmer and tougher than ordinary bronze safety tools. No temptation to risk using a freely sparking steel tool, just to get the job done. This is because beryllium copper enjoys a wide margin of extra strength over other safety tool materials, permitting less bulk and more sturdiness.

In addition to a complete line of standard tools, the catalog lists such new products as shovels, dustpans, saws, and a new series of forged open-end wrenches. Use the coupon to obtain your free copy—and the name of your nearest distributor.

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Please send me at once a free copy of your new safety tool catalog. I would also like to know the name of my nearest distributor.

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Company_____
Street_____
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hicle accident situation, we have a continuing driver training and testing program. We now test and instruct all new drivers before they are permitted to operate. In addition, each driver is given a four-hour review course by a trained instructor every three years. This consists of skill tests in such things as parking, backing and stopping. It includes a road test in traffic to determine the driver's ability under actual driving conditions. Also there is a detonator test to measure reaction time and stopping distance.

During most of these tests, tumblers or jerk recorders are used to measure the driver's ability to operate smoothly. Once every six months the supervisor is required to observe and report on the ability of his employees to drive in traffic and to correct any faults he locates. This program stresses the importance of driving a car both safely and economically.

To combat the large number of accidents occurring to our employees and their families outside of working hours, we are maintaining accurate and detailed records of all off-the-job injuries which cause loss of time from work. This information is tabulated and it forms the basis of our program. For the past three years we have been mailing appropriate literature to the homes of all our employees each month. Some of this information is developed locally and part of it is obtained from the National Safety Council.

We have made several rather extensive polls of our employees to determine their reaction to this plan. As you might expect, we received both favorable and unfavorable comments. However, the comments were about 80-90 per cent favorable. Furthermore, our records indicate that home accidents are being reduced.

This is not entirely from our efforts, as there are many agencies stressing the reduction of home and highway accidents. These include schools, PTA organizations, radio and television programs and other similar activities. We are trying to contribute our share and to assist in as many other ways as possible.

Have you any HOT FOODS to move today!

PORTABLE AERVOID REG U S PAT OFF
Vacuum Insulated
HOT FOOD, SOUP and COFFEE CARRIERS
BEGIN WHERE COOKING KETTLES AND COFFEE URNS LEAVE OFF

When you have hot foods, hot soup, hot coffee to be serviced a distance from your kitchens . . . THAT'S WHERE PORTABLE AerVoiD VACUUM INSULATED HOT FOOD AND LIQUID CARRIERS COME IN.

AerVoiDs begin where cooking kettles and coffee urns, leave off. They provide a means by which the output of stationary cooking equipment can readily be transported and serviced at points distant from your kitchens . . . expediting service, saving time, money, labor.

AerVoiDs cost but a fraction of the cost of urns, steam tables, cooking kettles. Made of stainless steel, sanitary, high vacuum insulation (exclusive with AerVoiDs) that insures thermal efficiency to keep foods hot for servicing even miles from a central kitchen and with high retention of all the essential food elements and flavors as demonstrated by laboratory tests.

Not being anchored to one location, portable AerVoiDs open up immense new possibilities in expediting mass feeding. The only "complete line" of portable hot food servicing equipment on the market . . . sizes and types to feed thousands or just a few.

Experienced mass feeding consultants to help you without cost.

Write for illustrated price list N-54 Compare. See how much less portable AerVoiDs cost . . . how much you can save.

VACUUM CAN COMPANY
19 SOUTH HOYNE AVENUE
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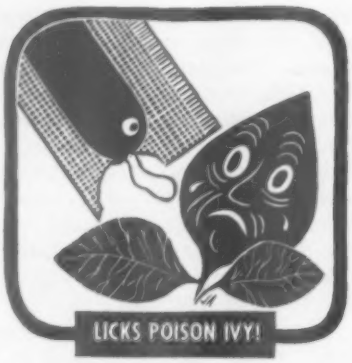

MSco A-17 POISON IVY OINTMENT in *new* handy package. Tear off corner and squeeze. Quicker, on-the-spot protection. It's another big advance in unit packaging, just as you would expect from MSco, *headquarters for poison ivy treatments.* Unit A-17 is the *original* and most widely used preventive and treatment for poisonous plant dermatitis in industrial first aid . . . has by far the longest record of successful case histories. See your MSco distributor, or write for clinical data and free illustrated poisonous plant identification guide.

MSCO
MEDICAL SUPPLY COMPANY
Rockford, Ill., In Canada, it's Safety Supply Co.

"VEKI" SAFETY CAP

DESIGNED FOR GREATEST INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

VEKI's larger, roomier elastic-type snood is designed specifically for enclosing more hair than any conventional type cap . . . full protection for all hair all the time! Front of twill. Back is made of mesh—can also be had in solid or flame-proof materials. Navy blue, and brown. Adjusts to all head sizes. Descriptive literature on request.

Manufacturers and distributors of a complete line of safety clothing and equipment.

Write Dept. NS-6 for information regarding your needs.

V. E. KENNEDY–INGALLS CO.
3735 NORTH 35TH STREET
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There are several other safety activities which we use and undoubtedly all of you do. Accident investigations are very fruitful if conducted in the proper atmosphere. They must be directed toward finding the causes of accidents and not to fixing the blame.

From my own expericence, I doubt very much if many of us are actually getting to the heart of the real causes of accidents. We satisfy ourselves and perhaps our bosses by a few platitudes and wait for the next accident. We will have to know more about people and why they act as they do to be really successful.

An important part of any safety program is regularly scheduled safety meetings, attended by all employees, to give an opportunity for everyone to express his views. Too many safety meetings are lecture courses by the boss, or worse still, reading assignments for the supervisor. To be successful they must have everyone's participation.

A "tailboard" safety conference can also be very helpful. It is a plan of getting the crew together and discussing the safety features of a job before work is started. The hazards are pointed out and each man is familiarized with the proper methods of doing the work.

To my mind, accident prevention is simply good management. It cannot be set apart from the rest of the quality and quantity of the job. You can't have a good safety record without good employee relations and high morale. You can't have a poor safety record if every other phase of the business is in perfect running order.

Most of the safety directors I know are busy people. They are practically safety fanatics but they are all busy doing their own jobs. Couldn't they multiply their accomplishments by spending less time in their usual safety activities and more time in assisting management at all levels to be more effective in the business of accident prevention?

When all levels of management, from the top to the bottom, realize that they have a personal responsibility in preventing accidents, our safety problem will be well on its way to solution.

DEMAND
Certified Asbestos
SAFEGUARDS
of 83% asbestos content or better

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ASBESTOS CONTENT MIN. 83%
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Steel-Grip INDUSTRIAL Safety Apparel
TRADE-MARK
TO BE SURE OF THE GENUINE, DEMAND THIS TRADE MARK

Another Steel-Grip "FIRST"

Don't buy asbestos safety apparel on looks or price. Many grades of asbestos fall below safe asbestos content, contain highly combustible binder, lack yarn tensile strength, are low in warp and woof counts. Only laboratory tests can determine the grade. Steel-Grip maintains its own laboratory, tests its raw materials and certifies their quality to you. Every asbestos safeguard we make bears the Steel-Grip Certification of at least 83% asbestos content . . . your protection against inferior grades, your guarantee of satisfaction. Insist on this label. Put Steel-Grip 83% Certified Asbestos on the job and get lowest man-hour costs. Write for catalog today.

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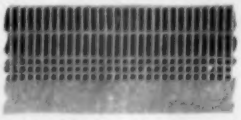
Make Your Own
SAFETY GUARDS
— with
H & K
Standardized
PARTS

Punch Press—Die Guards



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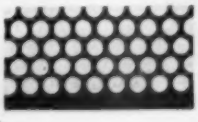
Slotted 1/16" steel strips for making effective punch press die guards.

Round hole sheets and perforated frame members for easy assembly of gear and belt guards.

With these standardized parts your shop handy man, using only hand tools, can solve most of your guarding problems at minimum cost.



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114 Liberty Street, New York 6, New York

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Industrial Health

—From page 52

ics indicates that the manganese is not the sole factor in producing the pneumonia but it could be an aggravating factor. In the cases seen by the author, the clinical appearance has not been identical with that of the usual pneumonias. Local customs do not permit autopsies which makes it difficult to know precisely what is happening.

The relation of the number of cases of manganese poisoning to the total number of workers in the industry indicates that the incidence is quite low. If the number of cases is related to the number of persons working at the mine face, however, the incidence seems to be quite high. The mobile nature of the mining population makes statistics difficult.

Whether incidence is high or low, it has not been possible to find any test for individual susceptibility which seems to be of any particular value. It has been suggested that alcoholism and syphillis are of importance in susceptibility but in this area the patients are not alcoholic and only one drank alcohol at all, and only a small number showed positive serological reactions. The author thinks that carbon monoxide at the working face may have some influence in increasing the incidence of manganese poisoning.

There is no positive biological test for manganese poisoning but in 52 per cent of the patients, there is a relative increase of lymphocytes in the differential white cell count and an increase in basal metabolism in 57 per cent of the cases. In 81 per cent of the patients, there was a decreased excretion of 17-ketosteroids.

Among those exposed to manganese, the apparently healthy miners showed a greater quantity of manganese in the hair than did the ill subjects by a factor of three times.

It seems likely that the manganese is absorbed primarily by inhalation but there are differences in the manganese dusts. There have been no cases of manganese poisoning, for instance, in the centering works where the manganese content and dust counts are both high and most of the cases occur among the rock drill operators.

In these mines, drilling is done dry with pneumatic drill and the bore holes are cleaned from time to time with compressed air. As a result of this practice and of the blasting, dust counts are extremely high, being as the order of 10,000 particles per cubic centimeter, almost all below 5 microns in diameter in the vicinity of the drills. The only general measure which will be effective in counteracting this will probably be wet drilling. The use of personal protective equipment has been suggested at various times, but the personal protective equipment available is not very satisfactory due to the heat in these sub-

In the silence of the night

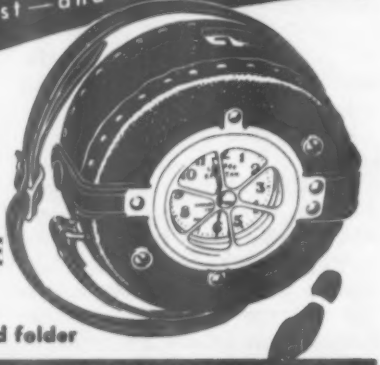
the watchman makes *his* rounds while the hands on his CHICAGO Watchclock make *their* rounds.

In the morning, there is a permanent dial-record of exactly where the watchman was during each hour...in the silence of the night.

The tamperproof CHICAGO Watchclock system is approved by both THE UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES and by THE FACTORY MUTUAL'S LABORATORIES. It gives extra protection against fire, theft and sabotage.

CHICAGO WATCHCLOCK

The first—and still the first



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OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

tropical and tropical areas and to the nature of the dust which makes it clog the filter elements very rapidly.

Something can be done with careful medical supervision. In order to remove the men in the early stages before the damage is irreversible, it will be necessary to examine drill operators at least every two months and other underground workers at least every six months.

For the aboveground workers, annual examinations should be sufficient. In addition to regular examinations, there should also be a physical examination of every employee returning to work after any absence.

Distinguished Service

—*From page 62*

burgh; Lamp Division, Richmond, Ky.; Motor Division, Newark, N. J.; Small Motor Division, Lima, Ohio; Standard Control Division, Beaver, Pa.; Sunnyvale (Calif.) Manufacturing & Repair; Transportation & Generator Division, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Weyerhauser Timber Co., Four awards: Coos Bay Branch, Sawmill, Ore.; Longview (Wash.) Branch; Plywood Division, Longview; Willapa Branch, Raymond, Wash.

CERTIFICATES OF COMMENDATION

Aluminum Co. of America, Mining Division, Eufaula, Ala.

The American Tobacco Co., Two awards: Nashville Branch; Newport News Leaf Department.

Bemis Brothers Bag Co., Two awards: Engineering Department, Kansas City, Mo., and Norfolk, Va.

Burroughs Corp., Windsor Plant.

Commercial Controls Corp., Electremode Corp., Rochester, N. Y.

Container Corp. of America, Baltimore Division.

Dravo Corp., Dravo-Doyle Co., Pittsburgh.

The Flinkote Co., Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Plant.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., Administrative Offices, San Jose, Calif.

General Cigar Co., Inc., Chester Branch.

Koppers Co., Inc., Chemical Division.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Wardway Paint Works, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Monsanto Chemical Co., Seattle Plant.

National Biscuit Co., Two awards: Battle Creek Plant; York Potato Chip Plant.

National Distillers Products Corp., Four awards: Bellows Plant; Loretto Plant; Pennsylvania Division; Sunny Brook Plant.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., St. Nicholas Central Breaker, Pottsville, Pa.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Two awards: Portland (Ore.) Plant; Works No. 19, Kokomo, Ind.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Pacific Coast Division.

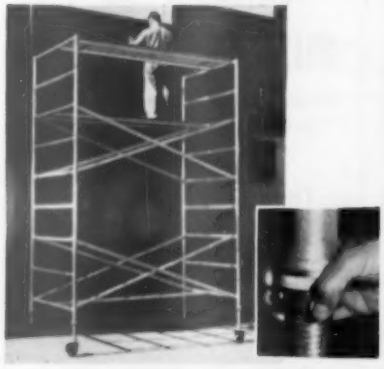
Reynolds Metal Corp., Eskimo Pie Corp., Frozen Products Division.

Riegel Paper Corp., Hughesville Mill, Milford, N. J.

Smith-Douglas Co., Inc., Two awards: Albert Lea, Minn.; Smith-Rowland Co. Plant.

Southern States Iron Roofing Co., Two awards: Birmingham Plant; Savannah Plant. —*Next page*

Aluminum Scaffolds . . . by The Patent Scaffolding Co.

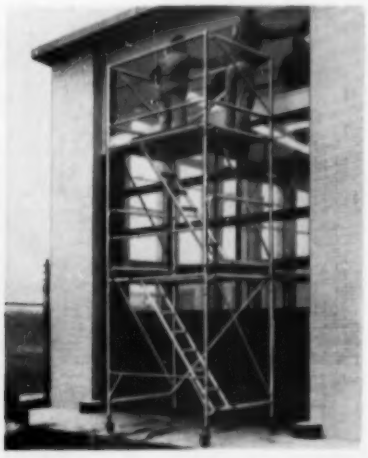


NEW 4'6"-WIDE LADDER SCAFFOLD

This 4'6"-wide aluminum ladder scaffold provides added stability and extra working room for painting, cleaning, relamping and general maintenance jobs. Base section is 6' high. Other heights are achieved by combining other ladder units of 4' and 5'4", and using 24" leg adjustment (Inset). Leg adjustment (on all three Scaffolds) is build in and gives safe, positive height adjustment without lifting scaffold. Two quick turns raise or lower one full inch. Diagonal braces give 6', 8' or 10' spans. Smooth-rolling rubber-tired casters. Write The Patent Scaffolding Co., Inc., 38-21 12th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y., Dept. NSN.

2'-WIDE LADDER SCAFFOLD

Has same features as 4'6"-wide scaffold, but is only 2' wide. Ideal for maintenance work in narrow hallways and aisles. Rolls right through standard 30" doorway. Can be used with diagonal braces to give spans of 6', 8' or 10' platform. Compact—parts lie flat and take up little room. Write The Patent Scaffolding Co., Inc., 38-21 12th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y., Dept. NSN.



SCAFFOLD OPENS LIKE A BOOK

One man can erect the base section of the "Fold-A-Way"* Scaffold in less than a minute. End frames swing open sideways, while the base section is in a standing position, making an easily managed swing of about 90°. Adding additional 6' sections takes just a few minutes. Basic unit is 4'6" x 6' and is 7' high including rubber-tired casters. Ball bearing extension legs permits height adjustment up to 24". Approved by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. For more information write The Patent Scaffolding Co., Inc., 38-21 12th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y., Dept. NSN. (*Trade Mark)

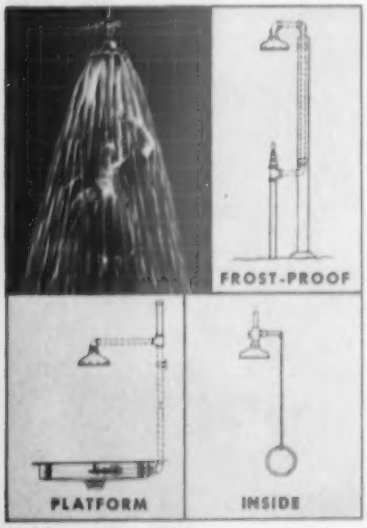
SPEAKMAN
LIFE-SAVER
EMERGENCY SHOWERS

for { INSIDE / OUTSIDE

for every requirement

- **No holes to clog**
- **Withstands years of hard wear**
- **Positive, self-closing valve**
- **Flow up to 40 gal. per minute**

The moment an accident victim steps under a Speakman LIFE-SAVER Shower, he is drenched with a soaking deluge of water that instantly douses flames or *washes* chemicals from the body instead of driving them into the skin.



Models currently available:

S-2075—with chain to floor and floor flange
S-2075—with short chain and 8" diameter pull ring
S-2075—for horizontal installation
S-2080—frost-proof unit for outside installation
S-2085—frost-proof with valve inside and head outside building
S-2090—platform operated

Sold through wholesale plumbing supply dealers and plumbing contractors.

For more information about Speakman LIFE-SAVER Emergency Showers, write for booklet S-75.

SPEAKMAN COMPANY
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Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Chicago Plant.

Stauffer Chemical Co., Twelve awards: Bentonville (Va.) Plant; Brooklyn Plant; Chauncey (N. Y.) Research Center; Engineering Department; Freeport (Texas) Plant; Hammond (Ind.) Plant; Harvey (La.) Plant; Houston Plant; Lowland (Tenn.) Plant; Monongahela (Pa.) Plant; Roanoke Plant; Weslaco (Texas) Plant.

Tapoco, Inc., Alcoa Power Division, Calderwood, Tenn.

The Texas Co., Texaco Petroleum Products, Houston.

U. S. Rubber Co., Manchester Plant.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Atomic Equipment Department, Cheswick, Pa.

Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Lawrence, Kans.

Wilson Paper Box Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., Entire company.

Green Cross News

—From page 48

So stated Dave Beck, general president of the AFL Teamsters Union, before 600 business, industrial, civic, and labor leaders at the 11th Annual Meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, National Safety Council, held in the Bay city on April 21.

Prior to Beck's talk, Frank Brewster, president of the Western Conference of Teamsters, announced a safety drive to be conducted throughout Northern California in early Fall to be called the "Teamster—Green Cross Safety Crusade." It will be financed by the Western Conference of Teamsters and Joint Councils No. 7 and No. 38, Brewster said. Safety Councils of Northern California will participate. The theme will be: "Make Courtesy Your Code of the Road, Too!"

Chairman of the crusade will be Joseph J. Diviny, head of the Highway Drivers Council and the recently elected president of the San Francisco Chapter.

Commenting on the campaign, Beck said: "I want to commend my associates of the Western Conference for entering this great crusade for safety. Our country cannot continue to take the great annual loss due to needless accidents. It is a wonderful thing to have the teamsters and representatives of management join in a community drive to prevent these accidents. It shows that capital and labor can successfully take part in a great program for the public good."

"Lutine Bell" Tolls Again

The San Joaquin County Safety Council, in an effort to place stronger emphasis on traffic deaths in the county, has hit upon a novel plan, reaching back into history 156 years, to hear the tolling of the bell of a British ship, "The Lutine," the first vessel lost while insured by Lloyd's of London.

The vessel sank in 1799 and all that was recovered was the ship's bell. For many years it was preserved in the directors' room of the insurance firm, to be sounded each time a ship was lost at sea. The idea appealed to Council Secretary Mrs. Lovilla Lalor and her associates as an ancient custom that might be modernized. Since the original bell was not available, Fire Marshal John

When the LIFE of Your Employee is at Stake . . .

MINUTES COUNT

Emergencies where respiration is involved need INSTANT action

Then — you NEED the

STEPHENSON "MINUTEMAN" RESUSCITATOR

Three machines in one

RESUSCITATOR • INHALATOR ASPIRATOR

Write today for demonstration without obligation or for pamphlet N-105.

STEPHENSON CORPORATION
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Elder located a "reasonable facsimile thereof," the bell on an old fire engine. He polished it up and inscribed the word "Lutine" in bold letters.

Now when a traffic death occurs in the county, the "Lutine Bell" is sounded at the next Wednesday morning breakfast meeting of the safety council.

Special Safety Issue

The *Pittsburgh-Sun Telegraph* published a special 10-page section devoted entirely to safety in various fields of activity, including industrial. The issue appeared on Sunday, March 27, two days ahead of the Western Pennsylvania Safety Engineering Conference and Exhibit, sponsored by the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council. This excellent promotional effort attracted wide attention. The entire first page featured a large Green Cross flag in color, with this pertinent wording: "Our First Duty as Good Citizens — Practice — Promote — Provide — Safer Living." The edition was one of the reasons the Conference drew the largest attendance it has ever had.

Pirates vs. Red Sox

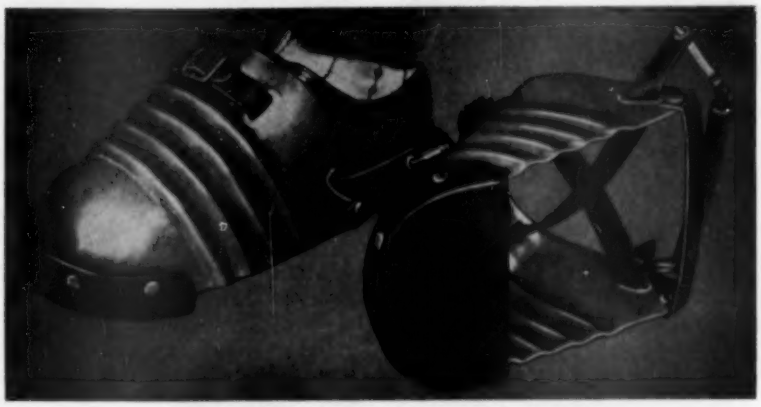
The Pittsburgh Pirates and the Boston Red Sox will play an exhibition game at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, on the night of June 27. The proceeds will again go to the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council for expansion of its child safety program. This will be the third appearance of the two teams for the same worthy cause since they played in 1950 and 1951. Other major league competitors in the annual series for safety have been the Kansas City Athletics, Detroit Tigers, Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians. Manager Harry H. Brainerd of the Safety Council and his committee have given the contest a strong promotional boost.

An Interesting Breakdown

The Lansing Safety Council recently distributed an effective mailing piece to prospective members, showing a breakdown of its membership that presented an encouraging picture of broad participation in community safety.

The Council has a total of ap-

FOOT-TOE-LEG Protection by "Sankey"



"SANKEY" IMPROVED FOOT GUARD

The metal shield (above) is designed to furnish a maximum amount of protection to the entire front of the foot—not merely the toes alone, but also to the instep against hazards from falling, rolling or flying objects, or from accidental tool blows.

- Absolute freedom of leg motion, utmost protection and comfort come with the leg-contour shaped "Sankey" fibre shin guard (right).
- Fibre knee-shin guard (right) provides flexible knee movement on jobs with both knee and shin hazards.

For more information write today

ELLWOOD SAFETY APPLIANCE CO.

219 SIXTH ST., ELLWOOD CITY, PA.

If they See it...

Stop Insect Bites with "6-12" Insect Repellent

Workers swatting insects can't keep their minds on the job. The result? Production drops and accidents rise.

Why run this risk? Protect outdoor workers from mosquitoes and black flies, with "6-12" Insect Repellent. It's available in gallon cans for use in handy liquid dispensers, or in individual 2-oz. bottles and 1-oz. sticks. Costs less than a penny a day per user.

Write today for free samples and name of nearest supplier.

THEY'LL USE IT. Place these handy "6-12" Insect Repellent dispensers around the plant near the outdoor work areas.

Consumer Products Department
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A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
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Please send me a free sample of "6-12" Insect Repellent: ☐ Stick ☐ Liquid

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Firm.....
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proximately 500 members including the City of Lansing, the City of East Lansing and approximately 150 sustaining memberships. The other memberships, which provide the largest part of the Council's financial support, include 128 merchants, 53 commercial fleets, 36 industrial plants, 30 taverns, 25 grocers, 22 insurance companies, 17 automobile dealers, 12 petroleum dealers, 10 druggists, 8 contractors, 7 restaurants, 7 realtors and 6 dry cleaners—certainly an interesting cross section of Lansing business and industry.

Loggers' Safety Week

At the urgent invitation of the leaders in the British Columbia Logging industry, the editor of this Green Cross section spent the week of April 25 assisting in the advance promotion of British Columbia's Safety Week held May 1 to 7. The campaign was sponsored by the logging, lumber and paper products companies of the Province.

One of the most interesting meetings was held in the Port Hardy area on Vancouver Island, almost 300 miles north of the city of Vancouver. An enthusiastic audience of 300 loggers with their wives and children, attended the safety rally, filling the auditorium to capacity. One of the scheduled camp visits, that of the Canadian Forest Products at Harrison Lake, had to be cancelled at the last minute because of a heavy snow storm.

On Friday night, April 29, he spoke to a group of 25 leading safety engineers and management representatives, all from the logging and lumber industries. He also spoke at the regular monthly meeting of the Vancouver Traffic and Safety Council and at the executive meeting of the fleet supervisors.

Schulze Heads C.I.S.S.

Karl Schulze, Standard Oil Company of California, was recently elected president of the Northern California Industrial Safety Society. A. B. Barnes of Pabco Products, Oakland, is vice president; Miss Eleanor Hawk of Moore Business Forms, secretary; and W. H. Callen of Guardian Safety Equipment Company, treasurer. Clinton W. Dreyer of the Eastbay Chapter, NSC, is publicity chairman.

Watts Succeeds Hall

George Watts, a graduate of the University of Southern California in public administration, has assumed his new duties as director of Traffic Safety for the Greater Los Angeles Chapter, NSC. Watts succeeds John Hall who recently resigned to become a representative for the new Field Service Department.

Watts specialized in police administration and traffic handling at the University and additional work qualifies him as an expert in the field of driver education. For the past five years he has been connected with the public safety department of the Automobile Club of Southern California and has been active in the traffic safety work of the Federation of Coordinating Councils and the Los Angeles Jaycees. He saw military service in the South Atlantic and Pacific with the U. S. Naval Aviation Service.

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Some salt tablets may cause **nausea**
Some salt tablets may dissolve **too quickly**
Some salt tablets may dissolve **too slowly**
Some salt tablets are not easily **dispensed**
Some salt tablets do **not** supply **enough salt**

Your StaSafe representative is a highly trained specialist in all phases of salt tablet consumption. You will find him a well informed expert on all five basic types of tablets and three primary dispenser designs. His experience will be of great value to you in determining the salt tablets and dispensers best suited to your needs. Write in today for a **SALT CONFERENCE** with your StaSafe representative.

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PITTSBURGH'S PAINTING SYSTEM of COLOR DYNAMICS, purposefully used on walls and machines in the plants of Graflex, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y., improves the efficiency, safety and morale of the operators who make the world's best-known high-speed cameras.

Photographic equipment made by this pioneer maker is known to press and cameramen for its versatility and reliability. Industry and military use its identification and microfilming cameras. Telephone companies use its meter-recording cameras. To the Armed Services, Graflex is a leading source of combat and aerial cameras, artillery telescopes and fire-control devices.

The many ways in which operators in the Graflex plants benefit by the use of COLOR DYNAMICS are best summarized in this comment of M. B. Moore, vice president and factory manager:

"Because of the precision our production requires, it is important that our operators have the best possible seeing conditions. By painting walls and ceilings in eye-rest colors and by using colors on machinery that differentiate working from stationary parts, according to COLOR DYNAMICS, we have relieved eye strain and reduced physical fatigue. An appreciable part of the reduction in re-work and scrap can be attributed to this improvement of our operators' environment.

"Safety, too, has been improved. Our recent record of 411 working days without a lost-time accident gained for us an Award of Merit from the National Safety Council. This improvement in productive efficiency and safety has enhanced morale, creating friendlier relationship and greater cooperation among the members of our organization."

Let Us Make an Engineered Color Study of Your Plant—FREE!

● Why not investigate what COLOR DYNAMICS will do in your plant? Send for our free book which explains this painting system and how to use it. Better still, call your nearest Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company branch and ask to have a representative give you a comprehensive engineered color study of your plant — without cost or obligation. Or mail coupon at right!

Send For FREE Book!

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Paint Div.
Department MAM-65, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

☐ Please send me a free copy of your booklet "Color Dynamics."

☐ Please have your representative call for a Color Dynamics Survey without obligation on our part.

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PITTSBURGH PAINTS

PAINTS • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS • FIBER GLASS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

IN CANADA: CANADIAN PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIES LIMITED

It's actually easy to save money—when you buy United States Series E Savings Bonds through the automatic Payroll Savings Plan where you work! You just sign an application at your pay office; after that your saving is done *for* you. And the Bonds you receive will pay you interest at the rate of 3% per year, compounded semiannually, for as long as 19 years and 8 months if you wish! Sign up today! Or, if you're self-employed, invest in Bonds regularly where you bank.

"The Devil was having wife trouble"

"HERE I AM, twenty-four years old and what have I done?" he had once written. But he was 53, and his face, like his indomitable will, had become seared and toughened by years of Arctic struggle before he reached his ultimate goal.

On December 15, 1909, Robert E. Peary finally stood where no man had ever set foot: North latitude 90°, longitude 0°. That day, he planted the American flag on the North Pole.

His return, afterward, to his base camp was so uneventful that one of his Eskimos explained it by saying the Devil must either have been asleep or having trouble with his wife.

Actually, good luck of that sort was a rarity to Peary. Enduring intense hardships, he had failed six times before to reach the Pole, but he never gave up. He lived all his life by his personal motto: *I shall find a way or make one.*

Peary's was a motto Americans find easy to understand. In fact, it typifies the practical "strike-out-for-yourself" spirit of the 160 million American citizens who stand behind U. S. Series E Savings Bonds. Perhaps that's why these Bonds are among the finest investments in the world today.

No wonder so many Americans buy Savings Bonds. Do you? For your security—and your country's—why not invest in them regularly?

Safe as America – U.S. Savings Bonds

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Crane Operators School

—*From page 25*

School and its prompt acceptance by our employees is due to the practical instruction they receive plus the fact that it is based on forty years experience in crane operations by the man who organized and planned it.

Let us take an imaginary trip to the Large Steam Turbine-Generator Building at Schenectady to get a better understanding of the problem.

On leaving the parking area, we arrive at the front of the building with its four stories of offices, and then take a look at the side of the building where we see our gantry crane that runs a quarter of a mile along the outside wall over the storage area.

We now enter the building and are met by our genial guard, Charles Schaffer. We register at his desk and receive a visitor's pass. Before entering the shop we will stop at this office for just a minute. I am sure you would like to meet the manager of manufacturing, Will Pruessman, the man who sees that everybody takes an active part in the safety program.

From the visitor's observation balcony on the fourth floor, we get a partial view of our vast manufacturing area. This is G Bay, where the large fields and rotors are processed.

Then the flood and shell sections where we have crane tracks on two levels which allow us to pass over the lower cranes while they are in operation.

In the Turbine Department, we employ 125 crane operators, 165 crane followers, 9 leaders, and 11 crane foremen. They are responsible for making over 1,500,000 crane lifts each year, using 42 cranes.

And now, to our class room, where we attend a small part of the school for the training of our crane followers and crane operators.

Handling material in G-E's Large Steam Turbine-Generator Department presents a wide variety of problems. The materials to be handled have been formed

Got
DUST STORM THROAT?

YOU NEED A . . .
DUPOR No. 4

The respirator that's made to order for protection against dust, fumes and paint spray! Has everything, and more than you will find in units costing twice the price! Double filters; soft rubber face mask; sanitary face cloth; exclusive Dupor valves for controlled breathing; panorama vision! Economical protection that you cannot afford to be without! Write for sample, $2.00 postpaid!

H. S. COVER, SOUTH BEND, IND.
"Respirators for Industry since 1894"

WHEN LIGHTS GO OUT
EXIDE® LIGHTGUARDS®
GO ON INSTANTLY...AUTOMATICALLY!

NEW MODEL M

Whenever normal lighting is interrupted—no matter what the reason—you get adequate emergency lighting INSTANTLY. Your customers and employees are safeguarded against injuries; property damage, pilferage, loss of process control is minimized. Exide Lightguards are UL-approved and can be plugged in anywhere. Operates instantly—each lamp illuminates up to 10,000 sq. ft. Exide battery in one lamp unit provides power for more than 8 hours of continuous lighting. Once normal power is restored, automatic controls recharge the dependable, long-life, trouble-free Exide battery.

WRITE for facts on why Exide Lightguards guarantee more protection for every dollar you invest in such equipment.

Exide INDUSTRIAL DIVISION,
The Electric Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

sellstrom
safeguards
designed for comfort

IT'S NEW! MAGNIFYING GLASS TO FIT BACK OF WELDING PLATE

If you are a welder or employ welders wearing bifocals, our new magnifying glass is made to order for them. It is easily placed below the welding plate and in some instances will take the place of bifocals.

The use of this magnifying glass can actually prolong by many years the service of your elderly welders.

Just remember that the front section of the welding helmet is away from the face. When the welder tries to use the lower section of his bifocals, he looks straight into the pitch darkness of the inside of the helmet. The lower section of bifocals is therefore of no use whatever to the welder.

To remedy this condition we now offer magnifying glass in five strengths: 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 and 3 diopter.

The magnifying glass is 2" x 2 1/16"; a separate glass is used for each eye. Packaged in pairs of the same diopter, the two lenses are securely taped into place with special removable plastic tape. A narrow divider keeps the two sections from rubbing.

Sellstrom magnifying glass is not intended to replace bifocals, neither does it conflict with the optician or optometrist. It definitely increases the seeing power of the upper section of bifocals and thereby increases production per man hour. The dozen assortment most satisfactory comprises: One 1, two 1.5, four 2, four 2.5, and one 3 diopter.

This is a comparatively new item. Distribution to dealers is under way. We suggest that you write us for price and quantity discounts. Delivery can be made through your dealer if he has stocked this magnifying glass—or shipped direct by parcel post or express.

sellstrom
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Eye and Face Safeguards Designed for Utmost Comfort
222 Hicks Road Palatine, Illinois

to many sizes and shapes. It is impossible to issue specific instructions to cover all situations.

Therefore, a school was started for the crane operators and crane followers. Its object is to guide all persons handling material in the proper methods of moving, slinging, turning and hitching on, and to help them perform their duties more safely.

Training a person to make the necessary hitches to turn up or down, and to place in position a turbine-generator part for manufacturing purposes as required, takes a great deal of instruction with the right type of person. He must protect the cost of the material involved, and be sure that the safety of the men and equipment is not jeopardized when carrying work over head.

This course of instruction was started to teach our people better and safer ways of lifting and moving work pieces by actual demonstration with miniature models of work pieces, miniature cables, and a miniature crane. Many photographs of actual cases and short lectures are given.

Probably the most important part of our operations is the cable and its proper uses. Cables are designed and made for a straight pull or lift as all strands are of equal length. Due to the designs and weights of our work it is necessary to use them in more severe ways.

Therefore we start our class with an explanation of how cables are made, by taking them apart and showing the difference between a hemp core and a steel core. Splices are also taken apart for inspection comparing the hand splice against the machine splice to give the operator a knowledge of the tools he is working with.

It is necessary in some cases that cables be bent as far as a 45° angle, and many times as much as a 90° angle, over many sharp edges and joints, to do our type of operation, always keeping in mind the weight of the work piece to be lifted. The safe working load of a cable involves the manner in which the load is handled bodily.

Very few accidents are caused

Here's breathing protection against nuisance exposure to
ORGANIC VAPORS and ACID GASES

IT'S THE NEW!
McDonald
GASFOE RESPIRATOR

★ Light . . . only 4 ounces complete! ! So perfectly engineered for balance that only slight tension on headband provides an absolute seal with complete comfort. ★ No interference with vision or working freedom. ★ Every part replaceable.

Write for bulletin and prices

B·F·McDonald COMPANY
Manufacturers & Distributors of Industrial Safety Clothing & Equipment
5721 West 96th St., Los Angeles 45
Other Offices in San Francisco and Houston

by crane failure. This is due to our constant inspection and maintenance. Most of our accidents occur between the crane hook and the job to be lifted.

This unique crane safety training school fills a long-felt need in industry. With it the excellent safety record of the Department has a far better chance of being maintained. Damage to material because of crane accidents has been reduced. Important savings in extended life of wire and cable have been realized. Increased pride in the job and morale of crane personnel is having beneficial effects.

The G-E Large Steam Turbine-Generator Department Crane School has just completed its fourth series of five week classes ...a giant step in the direction of greater crane safety for all industrial concerns, large and small.

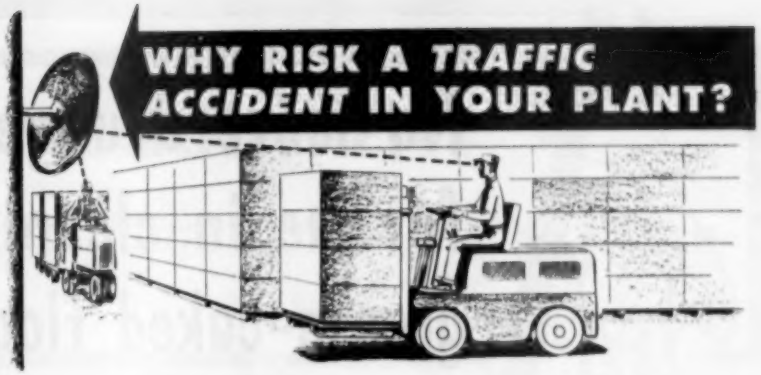
At the cost per ounce the average woman's bathing suit sells at, it is estimated that a man's overcoat would cost $795.63.

...Install *Automatic* FYR-LARMS

These low cost—foolproof fire detectors "Scream Out" a 10 minute, 95 decibel warning whistle.

- EASILY INSTALLED
- COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC
- GUARANTEED FOR LIFE
- TESTED AND LISTED BY UNDERWRITER'S LAB., INC.

FYR-LARM CO., INC.
240 Broad St., Summit, N. J.



KLEAR-VU SAFETY MIRRORS are the answer to the dangerous blind corner problem in your plant or warehouse. They are also adaptable for outdoor use in your parking lot, loading dock area or other points where traffic converges.

Mounted at cross aisle intersections, entrances and exits at a height of 8 to 10 feet, Klear-Vu Safety Mirrors clearly reflect oncoming intersection traffic to both power truck operators and pedestrians.

Style	No.	Dimensions
Circular convex	120	12" diam.
Circular convex	180	18" diam.
Circular convex	240	24" diam.
Flat rectangular	918	9" x 18"
Flat rectangular	1640	16" x 24"

Available in either convex or flat glass styles, the mirrors are easily installed and quickly adjustable to any desired angle.

LESTER L. BROSSARD CO.
540 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 11, ILL.

Write for Bulletin.

ALL THE SAFETY OF A STAIR

REACH HIGH PLACES SAFELY

A Ballymore Safety Step Ladder provides safe, sure footing in high places wherever you need it, prevents accidents and fear of accident.

Readily portable on ball bearing casters, but can't roll or kick out when supporting a person . . . weight automatically retracts casters, gives firm 4-point grip by rubber-tipped legs.

All steel construction. Three to eight steps with, one to three steps without, hand rails.

WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE CATALOG

BALLYMORE COMPANY
WAYNE 17, PA.

No more drudgery for me in cleaning grease-caked floors

A flip of the switch re-sharpens brushes automatically!

His boss is happy too . . .

and should be. Now an Industrial Dry-Scrubber, Finnell's 84XR at left, does the job in about one-tenth the man-hour time required to hand-scrape the floors! And of course the machine is far more thorough, and spares maintenance men the back-breaking effort of manual methods. Equipped with two powerful scarifying brushes, the *84XR* digs through and quickly loosens even the most stubborn coatings of dirt, oil, grease, and shavings. Universal couplings enable the brushes to clean recessed areas that rigid coupling brushes would pass over and miss.

Reversible motor keeps wires sharp. *A flip of the switch* reverses the rotation of the brushes and re-sharpens them automatically . . . *while working!* Eliminates the need for frequent changing of brushes by hand in order to maintain a sharp cutting edge. Reversal of brush rotation also helps keep the brushes functioning efficiently by ejecting sticky substances that would otherwise clog and slow up the cleaning process. Total brush spread of the *84XR* is 22 inches. Low, compact design permits cleaning right up to and beneath machinery — areas where deposits are heaviest. Interchangeable rings and brushes adapt the machine to wet-scrubbing, polishing, and steel-wooling.

Clean floors allow industrial trucks to move swiftly, surely and, according to actual tests, with *half the pull* it takes to move loads over dirty floors. In addition, clean floors aid safety underfoot and contribute to worker productivity. So it pays to keep floors clean — especially with a labor-saving *84XR!* (The Vacuum Cleaner at extreme left, *Finnell's 10B* for wet and dry pick-up, features a By-Pass Motor.)

For demonstration, consultation, or literature, phone or write nearest *Finnell Branch* or Finnell System, Inc., 2206 East St., Elkhart, Ind. Branch Offices in all principal cities of the United States and Canada.

FINNELL SYSTEM, INC.

Originators of Power Scrubbing and Polishing Machines

Everything FINNELL for Floor Care

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

NEW SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Further information on these new products may be obtained by writing direct to the manufacturer or by circling the corresponding item number on the Reader Service Postcard.

Reflective Industrial Signs

A new line of 143 types of emergency signs and markers that can be seen inside a factory, even when disaster darkens the plant, has been announced. Each sign is completely reflective—can be seen and read up to several hundred feet away by a man with a flashlight. The signs are made with "Scotchlite" brand reflective sheetings.

Fire extinguishers, for example, are marked with red and silver reflective signs, direction signs point the way to exits, medical aid stations, etc. The reflective sheeting is mounted on non-corrosive aluminum which resists the deteriorating effects of industrial atmospheres and weather.

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., 900 Fauquier St., St. Paul 6, Minn. (Item 1)

Curved Line Holder

Stamping on ends of round bars, shafts and tubular sections is simplified by a recently developed curved line holder. The unit can be supplied with or without a gauge which enables the operator to position the holder so that all parts will be marked in an identical position. In stamping solid bars or shafts, almost any size can be marked with the same holder. For tubular parts, the radius of the type circle can be arranged to suit several sizes within a limited range. A snap slide type retaining device allows bars to be changed quickly.

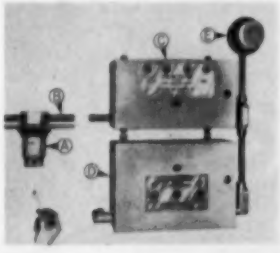
The holder includes a round knurled handle for gripping. It is made from non-spalling and non-mushrooming Mecco safety steel.

M. E. Cunningham Co., 1053 Chateau St., Pittsburgh 33, Pa. (Item 2)

Fire Detector System

A means of detecting fire in the earliest stage, without dependence on visible smoke or heat for actuation has been introduced. This radio-active, automatic Pre-Detector system gives visual and audible alarms within seconds after the ignition of various type fires.

The schematic arrangement of the system is illustrated here, being activated by cigarette smoke. It has



three principal units: pre-detector head (A), space indicating cabinet (C), and fire indicating cabinet (D). Electrical conduit (B) and alarm bell (E) complete the assembly. Space indicating cabinet which may be used when two or more pre-detector heads are installed, shows location of fire in building, while fire indicator gives visual alarm.

The pre-detector head is designed to be attached to a standard four-inch round electrical conduit box and each one can be adjusted to its own sensitivity without affecting the others in the circuit. As many pre-detector heads as necessary can be connected together in a single two-wire circuit to the fire indicating cabinet. Invisible combustion gases as well as smoke from fire will sound an alarm.

Pyrene C-O-Two, Newark 1, N. J. (Item 3)

Peg-Rack Conveyor

An adjustable peg-rack conveyor for handling parts such as light metal castings, gears, diesel parts and other items costly to replace when

damaged has been developed. This is a movable unit which supports various shaped products by means of movable pegs. Rigid and swivel casters make it easily movable. The conveyor has a baked enamel finish, pegs adjustable on 3 inch centers and uprights adjustable on 6 inch centers. The standard size is 24″ x 60″ at the base; 66″ high uprights, but it may also be built to meet individual specifications. Standard capacities are 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 pounds.

Rack Engineering Co., 167 Sixth St., Connellsville, Pa. (Item 4)

Tailgate Loader

A new tailgate loader, mounted under the rear of a truck, operates hydraulically, lifting operator and load or hand-truck to the truck bed level, and then closing as a tailgate. It is available in two capacities—2,000 and 4,000 pounds.

It fits all 1½ ton and larger trucks, requiring no cutting or altering of cross members and undercarriage for mounting. It is powered by the Converto-Wood hydraulic hoist. Flooring on the gate is of non-skid steel construction, and the gate edge is beveled. The loader is lever-operated; when the gate is level with the truck floor, it locks in place mechanically. When the gate is at floor level, a safety lock on the main cylinder holds the gate at that position.

Converto Mfg. Co., Cambridge City, Ind. (Item 5)

Magnetic Viz-U-Lizer

The "Vis-U-Lizer" illustrated is an effective aid for analyzing and re-enacting traffic accidents. The

device is made in three sections which can be interchanged to create other types of intersections. The reverse side can be utilized since the back of the first section contains a replica of a modern four-lane highway with safety islands. Backs of the other sections have a blackboard type finish.

Suitable for driver education courses and other group discussions, the unit is displayed on an easel, adjustable for height and retract from 66 inches to 37 inches. The components are equipped with permanent Alnico magnets. Scale model vehicles, pedestrian signs, traffic lights and equipment are also available.

Sales-Aid Co., P.O. Box 1142, Trenton 6, N. J. (Item 6)

Safety Shoes

Leather safety shoes are now available which are treated with "Sylflex." This treatment is said to render the shoes waterproof, stop chemical, oil, bleach and caustic absorption. The shoes have neoprene soles and dacron stitching—are available in both oxford and high styles. The liquid-proof feature makes them practical for wet conditions found in chemical plants, oil refineries, pulp mills, etc.

Record Industrial Co., Dept. SC-26, 3301 Arch St., Philadelphia 4 (Item 7)

Painter's Step Ladder

An improved step ladder, especially designed for painters, has been announced. The back rungs are alternately spaced with steps to allow workmen to adjust working height every 6 inches instead of the customary 12 inches. The ladder can also be used as a trestle. Pressed steel knee braces on top and bottom steps are provided on the 4, 5, and 6 foot sizes, and also under the middle step on the 8, 10, and 12 foot sizes. Steel tie rods on all front steps and a strong horseshoe-type hinge are additional features. The ladder is available in 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 foot sizes.

Patent Scaffolding Co., Inc., 38-21 12th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y. (Item 8)

Overhead Projector

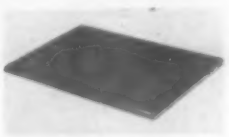
According to the manufacturer, this lantern-slide projector has exceptionally bright illumination on

the screen, and is cooler operating—it has a double-walled lamphouse and a newly designed cooling system. It will take projection lamps of 500 watts, 750 watts or 1,000 watts. It projects the standard (3¼" x 4") lantern slides; multiple Tachisto-slides (4" x 7"); and with accessories also projects two-inch slides, strip-film, and microscopic slides. Outside measurements of case are 18" high, 17" long and 8" wide.

Keystone View Co., Meadville, Pa. (Item 9)

Mats and Stair Treads

Trade-named "EverKleen," this new line of heavy-duty, all-rubber mats and stair treads feature a



patented tapered-rib open-end design. Molded from quality rubber compounds, they feature a grooved bottom surface with non-skid characteristics. They are available in black rubber in two sizes—16" x 24" and 20" x 30".

Stair treads are 9" x 18", and are available in black or brown rubber.

Monarch Rubber Co., 480 Lincoln Park, Hartville, Ohio. (Item 10)

Folding Nose-Extension

A new folding nose-extension which is said to increase the utility of standard hand truck models has

been introduced. When lowered for use, the unit extends forward, beyond the nose, adapting the hand truck for handling bulky or unusual-shaped loads. When in raised position, the nose-extension rests flush against the hand truck side members, leaving the regular nose unit free to handle conventional loads.

The unit is constructed entirely of magnesium and can be supplied with any standard Magliner magnesium hand truck.

Magline, Inc., 1949 Mercer St., Pinconning, Mich. (Item 11)

Chemical Resistant Paint

A new coating called Acanal is claimed to protect from the corrosive action of acids, alkalis, fruit juices, salts, petroleum products or alcohol. It can be used anywhere where a chemical resistant coating is desired—on tanks, chemical equipment, machinery, structural steel, trucks, etc. It won't oxidize or chemically deteriorate. It is nontoxic and will not impart flavor to food or beverages after it has dried.

Garland Co., 3748 East 91st St., Cleveland 5, Ohio. (Item 12)

Emergency Suit

An emergency suit recently introduced offers protection against both liquid penetration and gas seepage. Air from an outside source inflates the suit and maintains controlled, positive air pressure within the garment. With the air pressure slightly greater on the inside than outside, harmful fumes are prevented from entering. For liquid protection, Sta-Safe Gra-Lite fabric is used throughout the garment. Gra-Lite is claimed to be impervious to virtually all organic and most inorganic compounds, and exhibits good abrasion resistance. Gra-Lite is fused directly over all seams to overcome the tendency for seams to leak.

Soles of the emergency suit are ⅛ inch cast Gra-Lite and are armored to the legs of the suit. Gloves are attached by zippers. A quick-disconnect coupling allows rapid removal of air hose for storage or instant attachment for emergency.

Standard Safety Equipment Co., 232 W. Ontario St., Chicago 10. (Item 13)

Emergency Cars

The Centennial Series Siebert-Ford emergency cars have a standard 115 inch wheelbase. It offers the operating qualities of 1955 Ford cars. There are two models available—the standard, equipped with a cot and felt mattress, folding attendant seat, first aid cabinet and siren mounted on roof or fender.

Custom models represent deluxe fittings and interiors where it is necessary to provide more elaborate

facilities. Specifications are available to municipal, industrial or commercial personnel.

Shop of Siebert Assoc., Inc., Waterville, Ohio. (Item 14)

Industrial Shoe Soles

As a recent addition to their line, this company now manufactures a new Neo-Supreme sole, claimed highly effective in its resistance to acids, heat, oil and metal chips. For this item, the company developed a special soling material. In addition to long wearing qualities it is highly slip-resistant.

Gro-Cord Rubber Co., 816 N. Jackson St., Lima, Ohio. (Item 15)

Plastic Abrasive

A non-skid plastic abrasive composition called Ferrox is now available for a wide range of applications.

It provides coverage of 40 feet to the gallon, and is easily applied. Ferrox is non-slip, resists oil, chemicals and weather conditions. It is especially suitable for concrete floors in washrooms, ramps, platforms, around machine areas or wherever there is a slipping hazard.

American Abrasive Metals Co., Irvington, N. J. (Item 16)

Asbestos Cloth

The development of two new asbestos cloths for use in the manufacture of safety garments has been announced. Known as R/M Style No. 14T251 "Supertwil" for heavy service, and R/M Style No. 10P251 Plain Weave, both cloths meet Underwriters' specifications.

Both cloths contain an equally spaced, green asbestos yarn stripe. Each cloth contains the following features: a guaranteed asbestos content of 83%; cotton content flameproofed to meet Federal Specification KK1-136B; guaranteed minimum weight of 2.50 lbs per square yard; guaranteed maximum of 2.60 lbs. per square yard.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Asbestos Textile Div., Manheim, Pa. (Item 17)

Fire Extinguisher

This Underwriters' Approved pressurized water type fire extinguisher uses air-pressure rather than a cartridge charge. On the spot recharging is done by replacing the water and pressurizing by air the same as an automobile tire. It is valve controlled. The operator pulls pin, directs hose nozzle and squeezes handle to release stream. Valve control permits stream to be turned off, conserving water and preventing excess water damage. A pressure gauge indicates if extinguisher is ready for action. When the gauge arrow is in the green dial section, extinguisher is ready; arrow in the red section indicates need for servicing.

The extinguisher has a capacity of 2½ gallons and will maintain a steady stream length of from 35 to 40 feet. It is constructed on seamless brass drawn steel with all brass forged parts. It can be supplied with anti-freeze charge.

Elkhart Brass Mfg. Co., Inc., Elkhart, Ind. (Item 18)

Container for Antiseptic

Kip antiseptic oil, a medication for treatment of burns and other wounds is now available in an aerosol spray container. Simply touch the button at the top of the con-

tainer and first-aid treatment is completed. The container is small enough to be carried in the pocket or the glove compartment of cars, tool or first aid kits. There is enough medication in the 5.5 ounce container to last for 150 seconds of continual spraying.

E. D. Bullard Co., 275 Eighth St., San Francisco. (Item 19)

Fire Hose Nozzle

A fog nozzle for industrial plants has been announced recently. The flow of water through the fog nozzle can be changed from straight stream to fog or to shut off easily. The nozzle was designed to cut down on the heavy water damage which often results through the use of straight water streams. It provides a fog range from zero to 150 degrees. The base of the nozzle has rocker lugs for easy and tight attachment to hose lines. It is furnished with satin brass finish.

Fyr-Fyter Co., Dayton, Ohio. (Item 20)

Floor Treatment

A floor treatment that has heavy duty properties yet is quick drying has been developed. Called "Surfcoat," this product is a combination seal and finish, recommended for hardwood and softwood floors and concrete. It is claimed that a complete floor finishing job can be completed in 4 hours. It is a fine base for wax or dressing, but it also is a finish itself.

Surfcoat is highly resistant to grease, oil, alcohol, ink, water and dirt. It spreads to a thin film, and covers about 600 square feet per gallon. It is light in color, has a non-glare mat finish, and is slip resistant.

Hillyard Chemical Co., St. Joseph, Mo. (Item 21)

Bench Tool Grinder

Announcement has been made of a new type of grinder consisting of a large base pan holding from 7 to 10 gallons of coolant. The grinding motor is ½ h.p. and also drives the coolant pump that delivers a constant flow of coolant controlled by a ⅛ inch p.t. valve into a special turbine flange. This clamps and centers the bore of the wheel on the extended motor spindle.

The machine is lightweight, semiportable, useful for offhand tool grinding, especially on cemented carbide tipped tools. It is equipped with a 7-inch straight grinding wheel and a 6-inch cup-shaped plate-mounted wheel.

It is said the machine permits faster and safer tool sharpening, controls the flying particles down into the base of the machine.

Turner Mfg. Co., Statesville, N. C. (Item 22)

News Signs

This news sign will repeat continuously at 20 second intervals an 18 to 25 word message. Both the message and the color in which it is presented may be changed in a few seconds. This product, called the Salescaster, is also available with a safety-message-center pegboard, mounted on a four-leg steel frame.

Sizes are 28" x 33" or 33" x 60". Finish is gray. The pegboard permits attaching objects that contribute to plant accidents.

Salescaster, Inc., 71-09 Austin St., Forest Hills, N. Y. (Item 23)

Paste Soap Dispenser

Newly introduced is a dispenser for paste soap that can be attached to any wall, and used with a "water or waterless" type hand cleaner. By pushing the handle, enough soap is dispensed for one washing. The dispenser holds a 7½-pound cartridge and will give 600 washings. Constructed of 18-gauge steel, it is finished in a silver-grey, hammerhead baked enamel. Measurements are 6¾" deep, 11½" high, 9½" wide, weight 4½ lbs. Cartridge is 6⅞" wide and weighs 8 pounds.

Gus J. Schaffner Co., Schaffner Bldg., Emsworth, Pittsburgh 2, Pa. (Item 24)

Switchbox Padlock

This device was developed to encourage maintenance men to padlock control switchboxes when they are repairing industrial equipment. The manufacturer recommends that each man carry a padlock which only he can open. The device illustrated permits up to six men to

"lock out" the same switchbox, making it impossible for power to be turned on until all have finished.

Master Lock Co., 2600 N. 32nd St., Milwaukee 45, Wis. (Item 25)

Radiation Detector

A new lightweight portable probe which selectively detects alpha-beta-gamma and thermal-neutron radiation has been developed. The device features interchangeable heads for detecting different radiations, extremely high thermal neutron counting efficiency, and the ability to count alpha particles in the presence of high beta-gamma background.

Scintillation caused by radiations is detected by a 5819 photomultiplier tube. The output is fed to a high-stability, cathode follower preamplifier which operates directly into almost any scaler. A standard connector at the rear of the probe allows connecting cable to be at-

tached to the probe. The phosphors for detecting alpha, beta, gamma and neutron radiations are incorporated into specially designed caps; if necessary, the various phosphors in the caps can be easily replaced.

Fast scanning is possible with the probe—about 25,000 counts per minute per mr per hour from radium gamma rays.

General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. (Item 26)

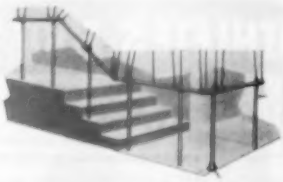
Traffic Mirrors

Traffic safety mirrors to reflect cross movement of oncoming floor traffic around blind corners, on loading docks, in aisles in plants or at exits and entrances are now available in various sizes. These mirrors are convex, come in 13″ diameter to 36″ diameter sizes as well as flat rectangular mirrors in 6″ x 14″ and 14″ x 18″. Special sizes also can be ordered. Each has adjustable ball and socket bracket for mounting. Available in standard model or with rubber frame for outdoor use.

Silver Troy Co., 90 Lock St., Newark 4, N. J. (Item 27)

Cast Aluminum Joints

Nine standard joints of cast aluminum are now available to be used



with standard 1½ inch tubing or piping. The joints are particularly useful in the installation of hand rails. They can be used for installations involving angles, elevations, corners, bending, forming, threading and welding. They may be used for both single and double hand rails. Illustrated are some uses of joints on a standard hand rail.

Kloppenborg Aluminum Foundry, 211 Marquette St., Davenport, Iowa. (Item 28)

Work Truck and Ladder

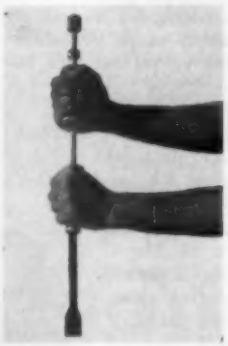
Here is a work truck with extension shelf and ladder that gives the operator a reach potential of 12 feet. The five-step ladder slides through the guides when the workman steps on it until its rubber feet rest solidly on the floor. This locks truck and ladder to the floor as a unit. Ladder has curved handles to lean against on the sides and a front bar which forms a brace to steady the operator's knees. Stepping down and off the ladder automatically releases it, and it springs back to its "up" position. Shelves on truck are removable for carrying tall cartons or large packages. The upper extension shelf stands eight feet above the floor.

Constructed of aluminum, it is lightweight, rolls in all directions.

Rol-Away Truck Mfg. Co., 6143 S. E. Foster, Portland, Ore. (Item 29)

Portable Hammer

A self-contained, portable hammer, operating on the ram principle has been introduced recently. It requires no air lines or electrical connections. It is completely operated by hand, yet is claimed to average 20 per cent more impact than conventional hand tools with a hammer of the same weight. The chuck has a quick change action to take over 40 tools for chipping, gouging, drilling, rivet busting, cutting, scaling, caulking, etc.



Any of the three size weights may be mounted on the guide rod at the rear of the chuck holder. The weight is held in one hand, the chuck in the other. Impact is produced by sliding the weight down the guide rod against the rear of the chuck holder. An adjustable, sliding collet on the guide rod as well as interchange of different size weights, are used to control the impact of the stroke from a light tap to a hard blow.

E. V. Nielsen, Inc., 128 Broad St., Stamford, Conn. (Item 30)

Steel Scaffold

A steel scaffold that provides platform heights up to 12 feet, and permits work as high as 18 to 20 feet has been developed. It is light weight, practical for indoor or outdoor use by carpenters, painters, electricians, sheet metal workers. The portable scaffold consists of individual frames that can be easily assembled. Frames, brackets and cross braces are made of high carbon steel tubing and rungs or cross members are welded to uprights.

The parts can be assembled to make a 6-foot platform, a 12-foot platform, three 12-foot ladders, a box-type running scaffold, or a 4-foot high work table.

Safway Steel Products, Inc., 6234 W. State St., Milwaukee 13, Wis. (Item 31)

Fire Extinguisher Alarm

This new device has been designed to protect against fire extinguisher theft. The appliance, named "Sound - Off," is self contained in a 6 inch metal box with a battery operated horn and a key switch. When a fire extinguisher is lifted from its bracket, a loud horn in the alarm box instantly alerts the vicinity—either a fire has started, or someone is stealing the fire extinguisher. Brackets for various types of extinguishers are available.

A-1 Extinguisher Alarm, Inc., 1151 W. 79th St., Chicago. (Item 32)

Waterless Hand Cleaner

This waterless cleaner contains lanolin, fortified with cholesterol, and is claimed to contain no harsh alkalis or abrasives. According to

the manufacturer, it will quickly and easily remove paint, printers' ink, grease, vegetable stains, glue, carbon and tar. Available in various size containers.

Quickee Industrial Sales, Yonkers, N. Y. (Item 33)

News Items

The Sellstrom Manufacturing Co. has erected a new manufacturing and office building on Hicks Road, Palatine, Ill. The site comprises 27 acres of land, and the factory has 24,600 square feet of floor space.

Buildings are of brick construction with large glass skylights. Windows are vacuum-insulated by the use of double thickness Thermopane glass, and all offices are air conditioned.

New Marketing Set-Up For Sol-Speedi-Dri

Starting July 21st there will be a new nation-wide marketing and sales organization for Sol-Speedi-Dri, it was announced by R. A. Hogan, Sales Manager for Speedi-Dri Corporation. Under the present distribution arrangement, Sol-Speedi-Dri is sold by corporation salesmen in New York, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey. Elsewhere in the country, distribution is handled through an arrangement with a national distributor. The increased demand for Sol-Speedi-Dri, has made this change necessary. The Sol-Speedi-Dri that will hit industrial floors after July 20th will be the same mineral absorbent long familiar to maintenance and safety men everywhere. Increased opportunities for industrial distributors and automotive jobbers will be a very definite part of the new marketing plans, Mr. Hogan emphasized. Larry Monk, who has been with Speedi-Dri Corporation since 1946, will be the Assistant Sales Manager.

* * *

Purchase of the assets of the Thermalectric Engineering Co. of Van Nuys, Calif., by Walter Kidde & Co., of Belleville, N. J., has been announced. The company will be operated as a division of Walter Kidde & Co. and will manufacture bi-metallic and liquid expansion heat switches used for overheat or fire detection in aircraft engines and as controls for compartment heater units.

* * *

The Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association, Inc., has elected H. Louis Stettler, Jr., (photographed) executive vice-president of Elkhart Brass Manufacturing Co., Inc., as president. Paul R. Larimer, general sales manager of Ansul Chemical Co., has been elected first vice-president. Serving as second vice-president will be R. L. Weir, general sales manager of the General Detroit Corp. Paul Nurkiewicz, vice-president of Stop-Fire, Inc., has been elected treasurer. P. W. Eberhardt, vice-president of Walter Kidde & Co., has served the Association as its president for the past two years and now becomes a director.

* * *

S. R. Baker, chairman of the board and president of Pyrene Manufacturing Co. and C-O-Two Fire Equipment Co. announces the election of Maynard A. Laswell to executive vice-president in full charge of over-all operations. Also

announced was the election of Ralph F. Batch to vice-president in charge of industrial relations and allied activities.

Edward J. Cross has been appointed manager of the Glove Division at Hood Rubber Co., a division of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Watertown, Mass.

Mr. Cross served three years with the armed forces in the European Theater during the war, then spent a year as administrator in the Chicago School System before joining Hood Rubber Co. as western representative for the Glove Division.

Hopelessly lost in the snow, he was just about to give up when suddenly he saw coming toward him a big St. Bernard with a flask tied under its neck. "At last!" he gasped. "Here comes man's best friend and a dog."

ATHLETE'S FOOT?

Don't Take Chances!

ALTA-CO

KILLS FUNGI IN LESS THAN A MINUTE!

Low-Cost ALTA-CO POWDER *stops* Athlete's Foot *before it starts.* Independent laboratory tests prove ALTA-CO kills *all* forms of fungi commonly found in Athlete's Foot *in less than 60 seconds!* Harmless to skin, towels, clothing.

Foot baths in which ALTA-CO is dissolved can quickly, easily be tested for strength.* DOLGE rubber foot tubs available on special service offer with 5-year guarantee.

ALTA-CO FOOT POWDER in handy, sprinkler-top cans gives soothing, quick relief; guards against reinfection.

H.D. FUNGICIDE—Economical floor wash dilutes 1-300 parts of water to kill fungi on shower and locker room floors. Effective also in foot spray equipment.

Write for literature . . . See your DOLGE Service Man.

*EXCLUSIVE ALTA-CO TESTER

Eliminates guesswork — helps keep your foot tubs at full strength always.

specialties

DOLGE

WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

Wind-Kor

Assures ABSOLUTE SAFETY plus Freedom of Movement for men on HIGH jobs

Light, compact unit mounts overhead, independent of scaffold, platform or swing stage. Includes Automatic Rewind to keep line taut. Allows free movement, but positively prevents accidental falls. Lowers insurance rates. Furnished with 5/16 nylon rope (1950# tensile strength) or 5/32 stainless steel cable (2500# test).

Write for Literature

WIND-KOR AUTOMATIC SAFETY DEVICE CO.

3960 Elston Avenue - Chicago 18
COrnelia 7-4010

For SAFETY and COMFORT . . .

. . . BASCO-TEX NEOPRENE and PLASTIC COATED SLEEVES and LEGGINGS

Made in full or elbow length sleeves and as knee or hip length leggings. All have extreme resistance to oils and acids and are designed for comfort and long wear. Complete line protective aprons available.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOG
SHOWING ALL OUR SAFETY FIRST PRODUCTS

ASSOCIATED BAG & APRON COMPANY
2650 W. Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

Calendar Contest Winners for April

First prize in the National Safety Council's Safety Calendar Contest goes this month to A. Starke Drischell, Long Island Lighting Co., Mineola, N. Y. The theme in this contest was set a good example. Mr. Drischell's line was ad-

"My stove's just like mommy's," said Sue.
"I cook and I bake with it too."
So mom, let's begin
To turn pot handles in

judged the best of all those submitted. It was:

And give Susie the best Susie cue.

Second prize went to Mrs. Arlene Holsworth, Republic Steel Co., Massillon, Ohio, for this line:

EXEMPLIFY what she should do.

Third prize was awarded to Mrs. Barbara B. Constant, Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif., for the following line:

She'll forget WORDS, recall what you DO.

The April limerick was:

"My stove's just like mommy's," said Sue.
"I cook and I bake with it too."
So mom, let's begin
To turn pot handles in

Thirty $5 awards were issued to:

Roy Hopkins, Lake Superior District Power Co., Ironwood, Mich.

Irene G. Mayhall, Alabama Asphaltic Limestone Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Ben B. Dibrell, Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Ardmore, Okla.

C. K. Scoles, Southern Colorado Power Co., Pueblo, Colo.

Richard E. Georgi, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Lenore Pyle, Colorado Springs, Colo. (Individual Member.)

Mrs. M. Munce, Canadian Boxes Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Mrs. Robert L. Bredimus, U. S. Rubber Co., Oakland, N. J.

Mrs. H. M. Fredericks, American Red Cross, Bedford, England.

Mrs. Ida Maze, Chrysler Corp., Monongah, W. Va.

Mrs. Ann Lacy, Mississippi Chemical Corp., Yazoo City, Miss.

Mrs. Jerome Fetterer, Wisconsin Telephone Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

Earl C. Lawson, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Helen Keeler, Wabash Railroad, Decatur, Ill.

Ivan L. Herring, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

Katherine Wyckoff, United Aircraft

Traffic SAFETY MIRROR
• Eliminate traffic accidents at blind corners inside and outside your plant —also at loading platforms.
• Traffic Safety Mirrors are available in convex or flat glass.
• Mirrors are easily installed and adjustable
WRITE FOR FOLDER and PRICES
ROUND CONVEX MIRROR SIZES
13" • 18"
26" • 36"
FLAT RECTANGLE MIRROR SIZES
6" x 14"
14" x 18"
SILVER TROY Company
Mfgrs. of Specialty Mirrors for Industrial Use
92 Lock Street Newark 4, N. J.

MOSQUITOES, ticks, chiggers, *all* biting insects have no place to land when your workers use PELLENT. Three types: *Ointment* for regular use . . . *Cream* that won't sweat out, only soap and water will remove . . . *Spray* for clothing. PELLENT does not stain . . . lasts for hours! Unit 204A Ointment (6½ oz.) . . . $0.60, Unit 205AA Cream (2 oz. plastic) . . . $1.00, No. 320 Pellent Spray (5 oz.) . . . $1.00. Order from your MSco distributor today.

MSCO

MEDICAL SUPPLY COMPANY
Rockford, Ill., In Canada, it's Safety Supply Co.

GETS-A-LITE GUARD and GUIDE

Quickly and Easily Installed by Anyone — No Tools Needed!

- Simply slip GETS-A-LITE GUARD AND GUIDE over the fixture, as illustrated.
- Made of indestructible spring steel wire. Nothing to break, get out of order or replace. Will last indefinitely.
- Once installed, GETS-A-LITE GUARD AND GUIDE is NEVER removed.
- Nothing to unlock, fuss with or lock, when changing lamps.
- GETS-A-LITE GUARD AND GUIDE actually steers lamp into socket, enabling maintenance man to change lamp in 10 seconds!
- Available for 40 watt and 100 watt fluorescent lamps.

GETS-A-LITE Co. — Dept. NS-65
3865 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

Don't Lose MAN HOURS

Due to Poison Oak, Poison Ivy or Poison Sumac

A Superior Preventive and Treatment

Many of the country's largest utilities, surveyors, linemen, forestry and highway workers, contractors, hunters, fishermen, etc. who have tested B-Y's MEDICATED OINTMENT AGAINST ALL OTHERS RELY ON THIS NON-TOXIC MEDICAMENT and claim it to be vastly superior as a preventive and treatment . . . Also ideal for minor cuts and burns, insect bites, chiggers and as a repellent.

SOME OF OUR USERS:

U. S. Forestry Service, G.S.A. Stock Item 51-0-798-25, California State Division of Forestry and Highways, Bell Telephone Co., Tacoma Light & Power, Puget Sound Light & Power, City & County of Los Angeles, Rhode Island Div. Forests & Parks, American Red Cross of Los Angeles, Boy Scouts of America, Los Angeles Div. and over five hundred utility companies. Reference & Literature upon request.

Manufactured by B-Y's of California
3010 W. 7th St., LOS ANGELES 5, CAL.

Corp., Windsor Locks, Conn.

Mrs. Helen Kalita, Connecticut Light & Power Co., Willimantic, Conn.

Mrs. Gene Van Brunt, Westinghouse Electric Corp., East Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Arnold Adams, Milton, Mass. (Individual Member.)

Mary Carter, Indianapolis, Ind. (Individual Member).

Franklin A. Landers, National Lead Co., Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Philip Decamp, Cincinnati Chemical Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Larimer, Armour & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Helen Thilenius, Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. O. M. Green, Spokane, Wash. (Individual Member.)

Mrs. L. Ray George, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Lela H. Henry, Lexington, Ky. (Individual Member.)

George W. Branham, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Martinsville, Va.

Virginia Berrens, Bergstrom Paper Co., Menasha, Wis.

Chester DeGeare, Alpha Portland Cement Co., House Springs, Mo.

The President's Medal

Awards made by the National Safety Council for successful application of artificial respiration

OTTO C. KRAUSE, engineering aid, U. S. Forest Service, Eagle River, Wis.—drowning.

WILLIAM REID, power distribution foreman, N.Y.C. Transit Authority, Queens, N.Y.—electric shock.

KENNETH A. LAW, construction gang foreman, The Southern New England Telephone Co., New Milford, Conn.—electric shock.

ROBERT J. HARRISON, employee, Ringwood Chemical Co., Genoa City, Wis.—drowning.

J. L. CHAMBERS, foreman, Anderson-Middleton Logging Co., Aberdeen, Wash.—suspended respiration due to fall.

EDWARD J. PARISOT, guard, General Electric Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind. —drowning. Certificate of Assistance to CLARE WEST.

DONALD DOROW, farmer, Loganville, Wis.—electric shock.

YVAN DESAULNIERS, laborer, The Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Shawinigan Falls, P. Q.—drowning.

MAKE YOUR OWN ADJUSTABLE SCAFFOLDS with AMIDON FITTINGS and Standard One Inch Pipe

EASY TO PUT UP . . . EASY TO TAKE DOWN!

No pipe threads, bolts or studs required. Provides the most economical scaffold — requiring the smallest storage space.

FITS ALL CONDITIONS WITH SAFETY

All first orders on trial basis.

Send for the free Amidon fitting booklet.

AMIDON ENGINEERING
ELYRIA 22, OHIO

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

"A GUIDE TO SAFETY PROMOTION"

Jam Packed with SAFETY CAMPAIGN Plans & Ideas!

Contains detailed explanations of: How to plan a safety campaign • How to use the House organ for safety • How to use the suggestion box for safety • How to run a safety contest • Safety novelties, gimmicks and ribbons—and many others.

This book is endorsed and acclaimed by Safety Directors in Detroit's leading industrial plants.

Write for your copy Now!

Organization Services
10200 GRAND RIVER
DETROIT 4, MICHIGAN

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

These trade publications will keep you up-to-the-minute on new developments in safety equipment and health products. All catalogs are free, and will be sent without obligation. Just circle publication number on the Reader Service Postcard.

1. Dunking Stations for Cigarettes: Literature describes and illustrates cigarette dunking stations for both wall and stand installations. Pictures illustrate different application methods, with a list of installations included. Standard Industrial Products Co.

2. Fire Extinguishers: As a quick guide to modern extinguishers and their uses, this condensed pocket-size catalog describes the Buffalo line of hand extinguishers, and engines, tells the types of fires each is suitable for, and gives data on recharging and maintenance. The line includes vaporizing liquid, water, non-freeze, soda-acid, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and foam. Buffalo Fire Appliance Corporation.

3. Fire-Resistant Fluid: 20-page booklet describes "Pydraul F-9", a fire resistant fluid; covers its properties, and past performance; safety features, packings and seals data; and a check list for converting an existent system to "Pydraul F-9" hydraulic fluid. Monsanto Chemical Co.

4. Salt Tablets: A bulletin that shows how salt tablets combat heat fatigue encountered by workers in high-temperature occupations or during hot weather. Bulletin emphasizes the impregnation process which permits the tablet to dissolve slowly to prevent nausea. Morton Salt Co.

5. Safety Step Ladders: Catalog describes 115 different type models of safety step ladders, designed to meet your exact needs. Ballymore Co.

6. Sound Absorbers: Bulletin describes easily installed portable sound absorbing devices that can be used in noisy areas to decrease the sound level. Bulletin shows the box-like devices suspended from the ceiling in a machine tool area. Elof Hansson, Inc.

7. Safety Clothing for Industry: 13-page booklet illustrating safety clothing for industry. Range includes from gloves, mittens and arm protectors, asbestos clothing, leggings and welders' equipment. Industrial Gloves Co.

8. Safety Mirrors for Industrial Use: Safety mirrors are designed for use in factories and work and warehouses where blind corners, cross aisle intersections, entrances and exits present a safety problem because of traffic accidents. Bulletin gives full details. Lester M. Brossard Co.

9. Proper Care of Floors: Filled with what-to-use and how-to-use it information, this 32-pp booklet is a well written practical test on floors. Presents floor preservation as a triple process involving cleaning, sealing and maintaining. Discusses various floor surfaces and their special problems. Gives helpful hints on floor maintenance and provides a handy chart covering preparation procedures and products for 12 common floor surfaces involving cement, wood. West Disinfecting Co.

10. Sling Handbook and Riggers Manual: In the sling handbook section of this 48-page book, 11 sling types are illustrated and their dimensions, weights and safe working loads given. Illustrations of sling uses accompany factual data. Also pictured and detailed are sling fittings. Information on care of slings, data on braided wire fabric and directions on splicing braided wire sling fabric included. The riggers manual gives detailed instructions on splicing, and includes data on efficiencies of wire rope attachments. Union Wire Rope Co.

11. Audiometric Testing Rooms: Prefabricated soundproof rooms or booths are the subject of this illustrated folder. Suitable for use in testing the hearing of employees or enclosing noisy machinery. Full specifications are given and folder shows how units can be used. Industrial Acoustics Co. Inc.

12. Floor Cleaner: Cleaner for grease, tar and oil stains on concrete floors covered in bulletin. Instructions for use given and harmlessness to floors pointed. Used for recent or old stains. G. H. Packwood Mfg. Co.

13. Aluminum Ladders: Catalog No. 6 lists lightness of weight, strength, and rust, rot, mildew and corrosion resistance of aluminum ladders. Single ladders, extension ladders, and step ladders shown. Specifications of ladders given. Aluminum Ladder Co.

14. Less Toxic Solvent: This technical bulletin gives basic information on a general-purpose chlorinated solvent of low toxicity. The bulletin points out its non-flammability and non-corrosion features gives typical uses, and physical data. Tect, Inc.

15. Cushioned Worker Footing: Heavy-duty cushioned sponge rubber mats and runners made with a live rubber topping are available in various sizes. These mats help reduce worker fatigue, are easily cleaned, and have non-skid qualities. Flexi-Mat Corp.

16. Job Fitted Gloves: A detailed colored catalog is offered by manufacturer listing usages, types and costs of job-fitted gloves. The gloves are job-fitted for specific application to provide greater protection and longer wear. Edmont Mfg. Co.

17. Acid-Resistant Work Clothes: An illustrated catalog, descriptions and technical data are given pertaining to a line of industrial clothes that are especially resistant to caustics and acids. The manufacturer states the new Orlon and Dynal fabrics will outlast wool and cotton many times under specific chemical conditions. Worklon, Inc.

18. Eye Protective Equipment: A revised catalog of "Eye Savers" products contains many new developments among them are new ideas in goggle ventilation. They are goggle covers and made of soft vinyl plastic, that can also be used in welding goggles. Other new developments are safety spectacles with high impact protection, and "clip-ons" that can be worn over prescription glasses. Watchemoket Optical Co.

19. Sailors Safeway Hook: A new safety device that makes it unnecessary to fasten and unfasten knots every time the position of a scaffold or bosn's chair is changed is described in this bulletin. It has many diversified uses such as stagings, guylines and lifeboat davits. The producer says it is time saving—and life saving. Structural Safety Service, Inc.

20. "Service to Industry": Gro-Cord Rubber Co. offers a brochure describing the services of its new industrial division. A sole selector that instantly shows the proper work shoe sole for any of 50 basic jobs is also available. Gro-Cord Rubber Co.

21. Lighting for Industry: is the subject of the newly enlarged edition of a 112 page handbook by Holophane Co., Inc. This informative book covers various aspects of lighting principles, problems, economies, equipment needed, and application. Each subject is illustrated, and there are more than 120 technical diagrams, sketches, charts and installation photographs. The book places emphasis on economy as a basic function of engineering efficiency. Holophane Co., Inc.

22. Hydraulic Ramps: A four page booklet discusses an adjustable hydraulic ramp for loading docks. The illustrated booklet covers an Adjust-A-Dock, which provides automatic connection between the dock and the base of a truck or rail car and an Adjust-A-Truck which raises or lowers the wheels of a vehicle to become flush with the dock. Drawings, photograph and specifications are covered. Rowe Methods, Inc.

23. Electric Truck: This is a series of bulletins describing the specifications of three sizes of a new hydraulic lift truck. The bulletins cover the two, three and four thousand pound models. It gives information about size, capacity, steering, hydraulic mechanism, and general information important in the use of this truck. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

24. Electrodes and Filler Rods: This bulletin discusses in detail a new nickel-aluminum bronze alloy called Ampco-Trode 46. Available as covered electrodes for metal-arc and 36″ bare filler rods for inert-gas tungsten-arc and covered 36″ filler rods for carbon arc welding of castings of a similar composition. The bulletin covers construction and usage of these products. Ampco Metal, Inc.

25. Better Floor Care: The subject of an eight-page 2-color brochure, it contains information and pictures on floor and scrubbing machines, industrial vacuum cleaners, furnace cleaning units, floor sealers, preservers and waxes. A chart describes liquid products for all types of flooring. There is also a page describing efficient methods of floor care. Multi-Clean Products, Inc.

26. Signs for Accident Prevention: This bulletin shows many signs for use in fire prevention; also shown are size, gauge of steel in sign and prices of signs. Stonehouse Signs, Inc.

27. Automatic Fire Alarm: An automatic fire alarm whistle, listed by U.L. is described in this 4-page bulletin. The self-contained unit requires no wiring, and "screams out" when temperatures reach a predetermined level. Fyr-Larm Co., Inc.

28. Aluminized Asbestos and Aluminized Duck Clothing: Literature describes and illustrates aluminized asbestos and aluminized duck coats, aprons, gloves, bibs, overalls, spats, sleeves, and curtains. This material is said to reflect 90% of radiant heat and to have greater abrasive resistance. Aljay Mfg. Co., Inc.

29. Safety Shoes: A wall poster in full color, illustrates 33 styles of safety shoes and boots. The applications best suited for the different shoes are explained, and the sizes and widths available are also listed. Iron Age Division, H. Childs & Co.

30. Berylco Safety Tools: Catalog illustrates over 400 safety tools made especially to reduce the danger of explosion due to sparks. In addition, these tools are non-corrosive and non-magnetic. Some of the items shown are hammers, chisels, pliers, hand scrapers, wire brushes, etc. Beryllium Corp.

31. Fan Guards: Literature features fan guards, which protect workers from injuries caused by contact with sharp fan blades and which do not interfere with normal air flow. Rochester Safety Equipment Co.

32. Floor and Wall Tile: 34-page booklet gives information on asphalt tile, industrial floor tile, greaseproof resilient floor tile, vinyl plastic-asbestos wall tile, underlayments and adhesives and general information and photographs of installations. Flintkote Co.

33. Oil Absorbent: Circular describes use of all-purpose, fire resistant oil absorbent by many industries in reducing slippery floor and fire hazards. Includes instructions for use. Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.

34. Fume Collectors: A 4-page bulletin, this work covers a line of welding fume collectors. The method of disposal is drawing the fumes and heat away at the source by high velocity exhaust hoods, with the fan exhausting outdoors. Portable units, welding cabinets, and other types of fume collectors are included. Ruemelin Manufacturing Co.

35. Industrial Protective Equipment: 28-page catalog illustrates and describes all-neoprene gloves; aprons, sleeves and other industrial safety equipment. Chemical reference charts for "Neo-Sol," "Hy-Sol" and natural rubber are included, showing applications best suited for the particular type glove. Charleston Rubber Co.

36. Employee Education Program: A two color brochure announces a new employee education program that utilizes 2″ x 2″ slides of posters. Automatically projected, the projectors illustrated, shows 16 or 30 changing messages. The projectors shown are portable or console models and a variety of slide sets are listed. Poster Slides.

You Can't Fall
IT'S A LIFE SAVER

IT LOCKS—IT HOLDS

SAFETY DEVICE FOR LADDERS

Prevents death and injuries from falling.

Inexpensive: Easy to install. Clamps to ladder rung or structures with peg steps or framework, etc. No welding or cutting.

Automatic: Positive. Will catch workman if he starts to fall even if unconscious.

Simple to operate: No upkeep. Requires no attention from climber.

Notched rail **hot dipped galvanized.** Entire equipment rust and corrosion proof.

In use throughout country and abroad for approx. 6 years.

Patented. Manufactured only by

SAFETY TOWER LADDER CO.
1024 Burbank Blvd. P.O. Box 1052
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

NO-FOG
Lens Cleaning Tissues

USE JUST WATER
NO CHEMICALS NEEDED

4 Boxes—1000 Tissues Each
Size 4½" x 10¾"—$7.00

Complete with Bottle & Sprayer
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Tissues can be used several times.

Contact your nearest jobber or write us for samples and literature.

Distributors wanted. Write for proposition.

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Small Business

—From page 12

materials for distribution for associations, insurance companies and other groups reaching small business.

—The Committee feels it could more effectively promote its program with a motion picture to stimulate more small businessmen to control employee injuries. It is proposed that the film be aimed at company owners and managers and shown, for example, at:

Trade Association Conventions
Safety Conferences
Civic Meetings
Chamber of Commerce Meetings
Businessmen's Club Meetings.

ASTM to Discuss Wide Range of Materials

Seven timely symposiums will highlight the 32 technical sessions scheduled for the 58th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials to be held at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 27 to July 1, 1955. Symposiums, some of them continuing through three sessions, will be presented on impact testing, judgment of factors in soil testing, high purity water corrosion, atmospheric corrosion of non-ferrous metals, speed of testing, and metallic materials for service above 1600 F. Many sessions of individual papers on related subjects will cover soils, non-ferrous metals, steel, tests of concrete, fatigue and effect of temperature. There will be a panel session on pyrometric practice in elevated temperature testing sponsored by the joint ASTM-ASME Committee on Effect of Temperature on the Properties of Metals.

In addition, about 50 of the Society's main technical committees and their subgroups have scheduled about 600 meetings in the 5-day period.

Chaos: Four women with one luncheon check.

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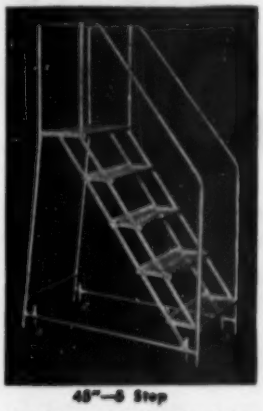
WELDED STEEL SAFETY LADDERS
For Filing Rooms—Stock Rooms—Vaults



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New improved design now being made from 1" diam. round furniture tubing.

Mounted on Swivel Brake Casters which allow the ladder to be rolled freely when no one is on it. When you step on the ladder the rubber cushioned legs rest on the floor and prevent rolling.

Made in 7 heights: — 18" 2 Step, 27" 3 Step, 36" 4 Step, 45" 5 Step, 54" 6 Step, 63" 7 Step, 72" 8 Step.

All are made in 18", 20" or 24" width. Send for Circular No. 53-N and prices on these ladders and our full line of Wood Rolling Ladders.

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SHOCK...
SPRAY IT!

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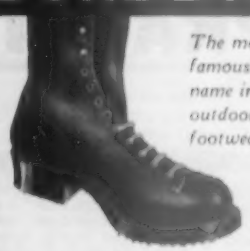

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Here's new safety for the hazardous logging industry. Famous "Paul Bunyan" comfort is combined with the protection of special Bone-Dry steel-toe construction. Write for illustrated folder.

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Here's how it works—

Printed below are two identical Reader Service postcards—the bottom one for your use; the top one for later readers of this issue. The numbers listed on each card are keyed to product advertised and the new safety equipment and trade publications described on pages 193 through 202. Just circle the items you want to know more about, and we will ask the manufacturer to send you full information without obligation. Both cards are perforated for easy removal, and no postage is required.

New Safety Equipment

Products featured in this section have been carefully reviewed by Council engineers so as to bring you only what's new and reliable in the safety field. Only new safety and health products, or newsworthy improvements in existing equipment are eligible for listing.

Trade Publications

Here's a wealth of helpful trade literature — catalogs, spec sheets, booklets, brochures — that will help you compare before you buy. Whether you are in the market now, or think you may be at a later date, you'll want these valuable references in your safety equipment data file.

Products Advertised

As you read through this issue of the NEWS, you will find advertisements describing equipment that may help you solve some of your accident problems. Instead of making a "mental note," make sure you get full information by circling the corresponding page number on the Reader Service postcard. The letters L, R, T and B locate the ads on the page—left, right, top and bottom. IFC—inside front cover; IBC—inside back cover; BC—back cover.

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JUNE, 1955
(Good until August 31, 1955)

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42B	43	44T	44B	45	46	47	49	50	51	54T	54B	
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82	83	84	85	86	92	93T	93B	94T	94B	95	96L	
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42B	43	44T	44B	45	46	47	49	50	51	54T	54B	
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	70	
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203RB	204T	204B	IBC	BC								

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The advertising pages of the News

. . . your guide to reliable suppliers of worthwhile safety equipment

The advertising policy of the NEWS requires that all equipment and products meet established codes and standards, have the approval of recognized testing agencies, or have proven their value through actual use in industry. Council engineers and technicians screen every advertisement to make sure that product description is accurate, and performance claims verified by reliable sources. It should not be construed, however, that products advertised are approved or endorsed by the National Safety Council.

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Approved Respirators

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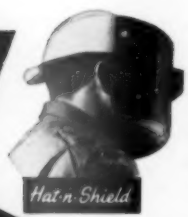

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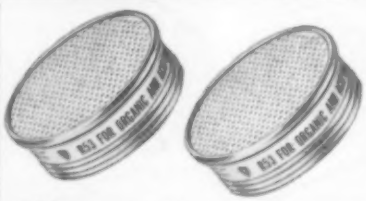
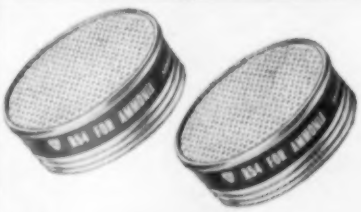
R51 — For light organic vapors and gases of paint spraying, degreasing, dry cleaning. B.M.2304

R52 — For acid gases, and mists of plating operations, pickling tanks, etc.



R53 — For combined acid and organic gases like carbon tetrachloride and acetic acid.



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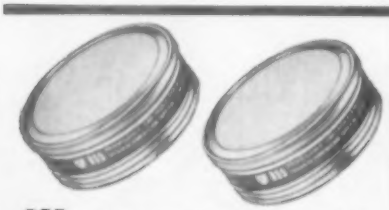

R55 — For those who are exposed to both organic vapors and all dusts not significantly more toxic than lead. B.M.2305

R56 — For fumes produced in welding, burning, smelting and refining. B.M.2163

R57 — For dusts, mists, fumes, significantly *more* toxic than lead including radioactive particulate matter.

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